REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION 1964-66

SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME II

Ministry of Education and Youth Services
Government of India
1970

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Supplementary Volume II

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
1970

PREFACE

This is the second supplementary volume to the Report of the Education Commission. It deals with educational statistics and is divided into five parts.

Part I gives statistics of educational development in India during the first three Five Year Plans (1951-52 to 1965-66). The bulk of the data has been taken from "Form A: Statistics of Educational Institutions in States" for the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61. The data for 1965-66 were estimated in the Secretariat of the Education Commission. Further details about the statistics included in this Part will be found in the introduction to it.

Part II deals with statistics of comparative education in selected countries. Its details, sources and use have been explained in the introduction to this Part. These data have been collected by a team consisting of Shri Gurbux Singh, Shri Y.D. Sharma and Shri D.L. Sharma who visited Paris, UK and West Germany for the purpose. The Education Commission is grateful to UNESCO, the British Council and the Government of West Germany for providing the financial assistance for the programme. It is also grateful to UNESCO, the International Institute of Educational Planning, Paris, the OECD and the Unit for Economic and Statistical Studies on Higher Education, and London School of Economics, for working with the team and giving all the necessary data available.

Part III deals with educational statistics, specially collected for the Commission, of 29 selected districts in 9 States. The data were collected in Form A.2 of the Ministry of Education with slight modifications. The Education Commission is grateful to the State Governments and to the directors/principals of the State Institutes of Education who collected these data on its request. This is the first time that information of this type is being made available and it is hoped it will be both welcome and useful.

Part IV deals with statistics of educational expenditure in India. It is divided into two sections. Section I gives statistics of educational expenditure for the country as a whole, arranged according to objects and sources from 1950-51 to 1965-66. Section II gives similar data state-wise for two years 1956-57 and 1961-62.

Part V deals with the development of education in different states and districts of the country. It is divided into two sections:

(a) In Section I, the state differences have been analysed in the light of natural handicaps from which the states suffer and by their resources position as measured in terms of their incomes and their actual efforts as evidenced by their educational expenditure. Their varying educational achievements—both quantitative and qualitative—have also been indicated.

(b) Section II deals with districts. While the state differences have been examined from the physical, economic, social and educational points of view, due to limitations of data, the differences between districts have been studied only in two fields—demography and education.

Parts IV and V have been based on the data collected by the NCERT for its research project, 'A Study in Costs of Education in India'. The Education Commission is grateful to the NCERT for placing the data at its disposal.

J.P. NAIK

30th June, 1966 *Member-Secretary*

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PART I

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA
1950-51 TO 1965-66

INTRODUCTION TO PART I

This section of the Supplementary Volume II contains important statistics on education and some aspects of demography, such as, population, literacy, etc. Unavoidably, it has not been possible to maintain dead uniformity in regard to the points of time to which the data given in its different tables relate, although, by and large, these pertain to the period 1950-65 or 1950-61 or 1950-60, depending upon the availability of information. Table I gives population, by age-groups and sex, based on the censuses of 1951 and 1961, mean population for the year 1955-56 and the medium projection for 1965-66 made by an Expert Committee of the Registrar General and the C.S.O. The data on literacy (Table II) also pertain to census years 1951 and 1961. The educational statistics contained in the remaining tables (Tables III to XVIII) relate to the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61. Besides, broad estimates for 1965-66 have also been given mainly for general education and to some extent for professional, technical and special education. For professional, technical and special education, somewhat detailed statistics for 1961-62 have also been added. The only exception to the general pattern in this group of tables (Tables III to XVIII) is, however, Table XVII which gives enrolment statistics by individual years from 1950-51 to 1961-62.

2. As regards the sources of information, it has already been mentioned that the first two tables substantially depend on the census reports of 1951 and 1961. The subsequent tables are based on the annual publication of the Ministry of Education, entitled, "Education in India, Volume II" for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62. Since this section was compiled before the publications for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 were out, the possibility of some minor variations in these statistics is not entirely ruled out, although efforts have been made to see that the two agree completely. The differences, if any, would be on account of changes that might have been made in the Ministry's publications at the last stage. The figures for 1965-66 are the estimates made in the Secretariat of the Education Commission.

3. As mentioned above, the educational statistics included in this section are based on Volume II of 'Education in India', which, in turn, is based on the Form 'A' returns of the State Governments. Accordingly, all the terms used in this section, except the following, have the same connotations as those applicable to Form 'A' and which have been explained in the Manual of Educational Statistics, 1964, published by the Ministry of Education:

(i) Lower primary school/stage in this section stands for primary and junior Basic school/stage.

(ii) Higher primary school/stage stands for middle and senior Basic school/stage.

(iii) Secondary school/stage stands for high, higher secondary and post-Basic school/stage.

4. While it is neither possible nor necessary to reproduce, from the said Manual, all the relevant definitions here, it is felt that the elucidation of some of them and a few others will make these statistics more intelligible. Accordingly, some of the more important concepts are explained below:

(i) A *literate* person is defined as one who can, with understanding, both read and write. An illiterate person is one who is not literate. The latter term also covers persons who can read but not write.

(ii) *Number of schools/colleges/institutions* (of specified types) represents only the number of recognised institutions, etc., of that type. While it excludes unrecognised institutions, it does cover unaided (but recognised) institutions. Moreover, a school or college is generally classified according to the highest course provided therein. For instance, a comprehensive secondary school with lower primary and/or higher primary departments has been treated as a secondary school only and not as three institutions (i.e. one secondary school, one higher primary school and one lower primary school). Likewise, a college for general education having provision for professional course(s) in, say, commerce, teacher training, law, etc., has also been counted as one institution (i.e. an arts and science college). While all the teachers of, and the total expenditure on, this type of composite secondary school or arts and science college have been reported as the teachers of and the expenditure on a secondary school or an arts and science college, as the case may be, the enrolment has been shown in a number of ways as explained below.

(iii) *Enrolment* has been reported on the following lines:

(a) **By Types of Institutions**: This refers to items like 'enrolment in lower primary schools managed by..', 'enrolment in higher primary schools', etc. etc. Here the enrolment is given by treating each institution as a unit—irrespective of the fact whether it has provision for one or for more than one level of education (a secondary school having primary departments or a college having school classes) or has provision for one or more than one type of education (an arts and science college having attached classes for commerce or teacher training or law, etc.). In more concrete terms, 'enrolment in secondary schools' stands for the total enrolment of all those institutions which have been reported as secondary schools and covers their entire enrolment including that in the lower primary and/or higher primary departments wherever such department(s) are a part of these schools. Needless to point out that this enrolment does not take into account the enrolment of secondary classes attached to colleges which is included under colleges of the appropriate type.

In this section, the enrolment by types of institutions has been given separately for institutions for boys and institutions for girls under different managements and not by sex. For instance, the figures 2,872,985 and 281,745 in columns (2) and (3) of Table V represent the total enrolment of 38,517 Government lower primary schools for boys and 3,276 Government lower primary schools for girls respectively and not of boys and girls in these institutions. The sex break-up of the total enrolment by types of institutions (not for each management separately) has, however, been given under a separate item.

(b) **By Classes**: This enrolment, which relates to schools for general education only (Tables IV to VII), has been given in two ways: (i) by individual classes (like class I, class II and so on), and (ii) by groups of classes (like classes I-IV, V-VII....). In either case, this compilation has been done on the assumption that enrolment in the same classes† in different States is additive. Moreover, the enrolment by groups of classes has been related to the population in the corresponding age-groups and the resultant enrolment ratios have been given. All this information is given sex-wise.

It should, however, be clearly understood that this enrolment is not according to types of institutions, i.e., the enrolment, say, in classes I-IV in Table V pertains to all such classes wherever they exist, that is whether in lower primary schools or in other institutions.

(c) **By Stages**: This term has mostly been used in tables dealing with general education at the school stage (Tables IV-VII). The system of school classes being different in different States, this enrolment responds to the official school structure in each State. For instance, this side-head under lower primary schools in Table V denotes the sum total of enrolment in the first four classes in the States where the duration of the lower primary stage is 4 years, in the first five classes where it is 5 years, and so on.

(d) **By Courses**: This side-head mostly appears in tables dealing with professional, technical and special education (Tables VIII to X, XV and XVI) of the school and collegiate stages. It has practically the same connotations as "enrolment by stages" has in relation to general education.

(iv) As already mentioned, *teachers* have been reported according to the type of institutions in which they work. For instance, teachers shown under secondary schools include not only those who teach in secondary classes but also those who teach in higher primary and lower primary classes where such departments are a part of the secondary school and similarly at other levels. The pupil-teacher ratio also is based on enrolment and teachers by types of institutions.

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† In Assam, Manipur, etc, classes A,B,I,....have been treated as classes I, II, III. ....

(v) *Expenditure*: As already stated, the statistics of expenditure are also according to types of institutions, i.e., expenditure on, say, a comprehensive secondary school having lower and/or higher primary departments has been completely shown under secondary schools. In order to work out average annual salary per teacher and average cost per student, the expenditure, the enrolment and the teachers have been taken by types of institutions so that they may correspond to one another.

(vi) *General Education*: It includes the study of humanities, general science, social sciences, home science, languages, theology, etc.

(vii) *Professional Education*: It includes the study of courses in such fields as agriculture, commerce, law, medicine, teacher training, physical education, engineering and technology, architecture, journalism, library science, etc.

(viii) *Special Education*: It includes institutions meant for the mentally and physically handicapped children, reformatories and certified schools, colleges/schools for fine arts (music, dancing, painting, sculpture, etc.), for oriental studies, for social workers and schools for adults.

(ix) The *years* for which educational statistics have been given in this volume correspond to the financial years. That is, the year 1950-51 stands for the period from 1st April, 1950 to 31st March, 1951. Population statistics refer to 1st March for 1951 and 1961 and to mid-year for 1955 and 1965. Data on literacy pertain to 1st March 1951 and 1961.

(x) Data about institutions, enrolment and teachers refer to 31st March of the year concerned, and that about expenditure to financial year (April-March). The output of the various examinations in a particular year corresponds to the students in the final year class of each course on 31st March of that year irrespective of the date of examination.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE I : GROWTH OF POPULATION IN INDIA

(Figures in 000's)

Age	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (Estimated)		
	Males	Females	All Persons	Males	Females	All Persons	Males	Females	All Persons	Males	Females	All Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Total population (all ages)	185,517	175,613	361,130	204,132	191,768	395,900	226,294	212,941	439,235	255,229	239,552	494,781
2. Population by single year of age												
6	4,720	4,591	9,311	5,392	5,233	10,625	6,064	5,875	11,939	7,228	6,995	14,223
7	4,635	4,465	9,100	5,256	5,075	10,331	5,878	5,684	11,562	6,932	6,716	13,648
8	4,547	4,345	8,892	5,126	4,923	10,049	5,704	5,501	11,205	6,661	6,456	13,117
9	4,458	4,229	8,687	5,001	4,777	9,778	5,544	5,324	10,868	6,413	6,213	12,626
10	4,367	4,117	8,484	4,878	4,634	9,512	5,390	5,152	10,542	6,188	5,986	12,174
11	4,274	4,010	8,284	4,758	4,498	9,256	5,241	4,985	10,226	5,981	5,775	11,756
12	4,180	3,908	8,088	4,637	4,367	9,004	5,094	4,826	9,920	5,791	5,577	11,368
13	4,086	3,810	7,896	4,519	4,244	8,763	4,952	4,677	9,629	5,616	5,392	11,008
14	3,992	3,716	7,708	4,403	4,126	8,529	4,814	4,537	9,351	5,454	5,217	10,671
15	3,896	3,630	7,526	4,287	4,017	8,304	4,678	4,405	9,083	5,305	5,055	10,360
16	3,794	3,553	7,347	4,171	3,917	8,088	4,547	4,281	8,828	5,169	4,903	10,072
17	3,689	3,483	7,172	4,055	3,824	7,879	4,422	4,164	8,586	5,032	4,756	9,788
3. Population in the age-group												
3—5	14,207	14,131	28,338	16,905	16,565	33,470	19,601	19,002	38,603	22,600	21,511	44,111
6—9	18,360	17,630	35,990	20,775	20,008	40,783	23,190	22,384	45,574	27,234	26,380	53,614
10—12	12,821	12,035	24,856	14,273	13,499	27,772	15,735	14,963	30,698	17,960	17,338	35,298
13—15	11,974	11,156	23,130	13,209	12,387	25,596	14,444	13,619	28,063	16,375	15,664	32,039
16—17	7,483	7,036	14,519	8,226	7,741	15,967	8,969	8,445	17,414	10,201	9,659	19,860
18—20	10,472	10,036	20,508	11,512	10,943	22,455	12,554	11,850	24,404	14,209	13,388	27,597
21—23	9,754	9,457	19,211	10,718	10,265	20,983	11,682	11,073	22,755	12,996	12,214	25,210
Alternatively												
6—10	22,727	21,747	44,474	25,653	24,642	50,295	28,580	27,536	56,116	33,422	32,366	65,788
11—13	12,540	11,728	24,268	13,914	13,109	27,023	15,287	14,488	29,775	17,388	16,744	34,132
14—16	11,682	10,899	22,581	12,861	12,060	24,921	14,039	13,223	27,262	15,928	15,175	31,103

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 AND 1960-61)

TABLE II : LITERACY IN INDIA

(*Figures in* 000's)

em	1950-51 *			1960-61		
	Males	Females	All Persons	Males	Females	All Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All ages						
Illiterate	137,723 (75.1)	159,895 (92.1)	297,618 (83.4)	148,206 (65.5)	185,212 (87.0)	333,418 (76.0)
Literate	45,610 (24.9)	13,651 (7.9)	59,261 (16.6)	77,940 (34.5)	27,579 (13.0)	105,519 (24.0)
Total	183,334 (100.0)	173,546 (100.0)	356,879 (100.0)	226,146 (100.0)	212,791 (100.0)	438,937 (100.0)
5 & above						
Illiterate	113,650 (71.4)	136,240 (90.9)	249,889 (80.8)	115,019 (59.6)	152,296 (84.7)	267,316 (71.7)
Literate	45,610 (28.6)	13,651 (9.1)	59,261 (19.2)	77,940 (40.4)	27,579 (15.3)	105,519 (28.3)
Total	159,260 (100.0)	149,890 (100.0)	309,151 (100.0)	192,959 (100.0)	179,875 (100.0)	372,834 (100.0)
10 & above						
Illiterate	93,515 (68.7)	115,501 (90.4)	209,016 (79.2)	90,209 (56.4)	125,260 (84.5)	215,469 (69.9)
Literate	42,698 (31.3)	12,266 (9.6)	54,964 (20.8)	69,676 (43.6)	23,015 (15.5)	92,691 (30.1)
Total	136,213 (100.0)	127,767 (100.0)	263,980 (100.0)	159,884 (100.0)	148,276 (100.0)	308,160 (100.0)
15 & above						
Illiterate	77,849 (68.6)	97,973 (91.4)	175,822 (79.7)	78,228 (58.5)	108,773 (86.8)	187,001 (72.2)
Literate	35,551 (31.4)	9,239 (8.6)	44,790 (20.3)	55,382 (41.5)	16,471 (13.2)	71,853, (27.8)
Total	113,400 (100.0)	107,212 (100.0)	220,612 (100.0)	133,610 (100.0)	125,244 (100.0)	258,854 (100.0)

* Agewise literacy figures based on 10% sample (as given in paper No. 4 and paper No. 5 of Census of India, 1951)

NOTES : 1. Where total does not tally, it is on account of rounding of figures in thousands.

2. Figures in the parentheses represent percentages of literate or illiterate males / females in a particular age-group to the total population of males/females in that age-group

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 AND 1960-61)

TABLE II : LITERACY IN INDIA

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
By age-groups						
0—4						
Illiterate	24,074 (100.0)	23,655 (100.0)	47,729 (100.0)	33,187 (100.0)	32,915 (100.0)	66,103 (100.0)
Literate	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Total	24,074 (100.0)	23,655 (100.0)	47,729 (100.0)	33,187 (100.0)	32,915 (100.0)	66,103 (100.0)
5—9						
Illiterate	20,135 (87.4)	20,739 (93.7)	40,874 (90.5)	24,810 (75.0)	27,036 (85.6)	51,846 (80.2)
Literate	2,912 (12.6)	1,385 (6.3)	4,297 (9.5)	8,264 (25.0)	4,564 (14.4)	12,828 (19.8)
Total	23,048 (100.0)	22,123 (100.0)	45,171 (100.0)	33,074 (100.0)	31,600 (100.0)	64,674 (100.0)
10—14						
Illiterate	15,666 (68.7)	17,528 (85.3)	33,194 (76.5)	11,971 (45.6)	16,487 (71.6)	28,468 (57.7)
Literate	7,147 (31.3)	3,027 (14.7)	10,174 (23.5)	14,294 (54.4)	6,544 (28.4)	20,838 (42.3)
Total	22,813 (100.0)	20,555 (100.0)	43,368 (100.0)	26,275 (100.0)	23,032 (100.0)	49,306 (100.0)
15—24						
Illiterate	20,670 (65.5)	26,364 (86.2)	47,034 (75.7)	18,060 (49.1)	28,824 (79.1)	46,884 (64.0)
Literate	10,894 (34.5)	4,237 (13.8)	15,131 (24.3)	18,738 (50.9)	7,594 (20.9)	26,331 (36.0)
Total	31,564 (100.0)	30,601 (100.0)	62,165 (100.0)	36,798 (100.0)	36,418 (100.0)	73,215 (100.0)
25—34						
Illiterate	19,494 (68.1)	24,563 (90.9)	44,057 (79.2)	19,856 (57.5)	28,330 (86.1)	48,186 (71.5)
Literate	9,133 (31.9)	2,457 (9.1)	11,590 (20.8)	14,664 (42.5)	4,574 (13.9)	19,238 (28.5)
Total	28,627 (100.0)	27,020 (100.0)	55,647 (100.0)	34,520 (100.0)	32,904 (100.0)	67,424 (100.0)

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 AND 1960-61)

TABLE II : LITERACY IN INDIA

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35—44						
Illiterate	16,196	18,439	34,636	15,690	20,336	36,026
	(71.8)	(93.1)	(81.8)	(61.1)	(89.8)	(74.6)
Literate	6,375	1,356	7,732	10,000	2,298	12,298
	(28.2)	(6.9)	(18.2)	(38.9)	(10.2)	(25.4)
Total	22,571	19,796	42,367	25,690	22,634	48,324
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
45 and above						
Illiterate	21,384	28,490	49,875	24,543	31,205	55,748
	(70.1)	(96.0)	(82.9)	(67.2)	(94.0)	(80.0)
Literate	9,136	1,185	10,320	11,965	2,001	13,966
	(29.9)	(4.0)	(17.1)	(32.8)	(6.0)	(20.0)
Total	30,520	29,675	60,195	36,507	33,207	69,714
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Age not stated						
Illiterate	104	116	220	80	78	158
	(88.6)	(96.4)	(92.5)	(84.3)	(95.7)	(89.6)
Literate	13	4	18	15	4	18
	(11.4)	(3.6)	(7.5)	(15.7)	(4.3)	(10.4)
Total	117	120	238	95	82	176
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE III : ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (Estimated)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1. Total number of institutions+	262,031	24,829	286,860	341,768	24,873	366,641	430,981	41,674	472,655	481,638	39,191	520,829*
2. Total enrolment	19,142,009	6,400,763	25,542,772	24,734,886	9,188,707	33,923,593	33,704,897	14,259,505	47,964,402	47,626,000	22,666,000	70,292,000*
3. Total number of teachers	682,170	121,351	803,521	920,262	186,128	1,106,390	1,216,404	291,730	1,508,134	1,709,018	459,768	2,168,786*
4. Total educational expenditure ++ (Rs. in 000's)	1,021,867	121,955	1,143,822	1,703,142	193,468	1,896,610	3,107,719	336,082	3,443,801	..	..	6,000,000
5. National income (at current prices)												
(i) Total (Rs. in 100 crores)			95.3			99.8			141.4			210.0
(ii) Per capita (Rs.)			266.5			255.0			325.7			424.4
6. Educational expenditure per head of population (Rs.)			3.2			4.8			7.8			12.1
7. Percentage of educational expenditure to total national income			1.2			1.9			2.4			2.9

NOTE: The figures from the year 1950-51 to 1960-61 include the statistics of schools for adults. Detailed statistics for adults are given in Table X.

*Exclude statistics regarding schools for adults.

+Figures against this side-head represent institutions for boys and institutions for girls and their total.

++Figures against this side-head represent expenditure on institutions for boys and that on institutions for girls and their total.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE IV : PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (Estimated)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total
1. Number of pre-primary schools by management												
(i) Government	41 (18.5)	5 (6.2)	46 (15.2)	51 (12.2)	17 (8.1)	68 (10.8)	292 (17.4)	16 (6.9)	308 (16.1)	..	..	..
(ii) Local boards	8 (3.6)	1 (1.3)	9 (3.0)	12 (2.8)	29 (13.7)	41 (6.5)	176 (10.5)	71 (30.9)	247 (13.0)	..	..	..
(iii) Private	173 (77.9)	75 (92.5)	248 (81.8)	356 (85.0)	165 (78.2)	521 (82.7)	1,211 (72.1)	143 (62.2)	1,354 (70.9)	..	..	..
Total	222 (100.0)	81 (100.0)	303 (100.0)	419 (100.0)	211 (100.0)	630 (100.0)	1,679 (100.0)	230 (100.0)	1,909 (100.0)	3,100 (100.0)	400 (100.0)	3,500 (100.0)
2. Enrolment in pre-primary schools by management:												
(i) Government	2,545 (16.2)	385 (6.5)	2,930 (13.5)	3,139 (9.6)	1,445 (10.9)	4,584 (10.0)	11,611 (11.2)	1,305 (7.6)	12,916 (10.7)	..	..	..
(ii) Local boards	763 (4.9)	48 (0.8)	811 (3.8)	945 (2.9)	1,104 (8.3)	2,049 (4.5)	8,400 (8.1)	3,652 (21.3)	12,052 (9.9)	..	..	..
(iii) Private	12,422 (78.9)	5,477 (92.7)	17,899 (82.7)	28,479 (87.5)	10,716 (80.8)	39,195 (85.5)	83,996 (80.7)	12,220 (71.1)	96,216 (79.4)	..	..	..
Total	15,730 (100.0)	5,910 (100.0)	21,640 (100.0)	32,563 (100.0)	13,265 (100.0)	45,828 (100.0)	1,04,007 (100.0)	17,177 (100.0)	1,21,184 (100.0)	..	..	200,000 (100.0)
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
3. Total enrolment in pre-primary schools	11,833	9,807	21,640	25,527	20,301	45,828	65,181	56,003	121,184	105,000	95,000	200,000
4. Enrolment in pre-primary stage												
(i) Total	15,002	13,307	28,309	44,864	30,631	75,495	96,520	82,122	178,642	130,000	120,000	250,000
(ii) Percentage of population in age-group 3-5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

NOTE: Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of institutions and enrolment in each column by management.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE IV : PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCTION (*Contd.*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (Estimated)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Tota	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Teachers by qualifications												
(a) Not completed secondary school	104	446	550	167	903	1,070	204	1,699	1,903	460	2,200	2,660
(i) Total	(61.2)	(64.1)	(63.5)	(57.8)	(56.8)	(56.9)	(50.1)	(47.2)	(47.5)	(46.0)	(40.0)	(40.9)
(ii) Trained	65	231	296	86	485	571	130	1,030	1,160	301	1,906	2,207
(iii) Percentage trained	62.5	51.8	53.8	51.5	53.7	53.4	63.7	60.6	61.0	65.4	86.6	83.0
(b) Completed secondary school	38	186	224	80	574	654	143	1,606	1,749	400	2,777	3,177
(i) Total	(22.3)	(26.7)	(25.9)	(27.7)	(36.1)	(34.8)	(35.1)	(44.6)	(43.7)	(40.0)	(50.5)	(48.9)
(ii) Trained	22	158	180	56	408	464	101	1,141	1,242	308	1,559	1,867
(iii) Percentage trained	57.9	84.9	80.4	70.0	71.1	70.9	70.6	71.0	71.0	77.0	56.1	58.8
(c) Holding university degree	28	64	92	42	114	156	60	294	354	140	523	663
(i) Total	(16.5)	(9.2)	(10.6)	(14.5)	(7.1)	(8.3)	(14.8)	(8.2)	(8.8)	(14.0)	(9.5)	(10.2)
(ii) Trained	25	53	78	26	83	109	42	222	264	91	385	476
(iii) Percentage trained	89.3	82.8	84.8	61.9	72.8	69.9	70.0	75.5	74.6	65.0	73.6	71.8
(d) All teachers	170	696	866	289	1,591	1,880	407	3,599	4,006	1,000	5,500	6,500
(i) Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
(ii) Trained	112	442	554	168	976	1,144	273	2,393	2,666	700	3,850	4,550
(iii) Percentage trained	65.9	63.5	64.0	58.1	61.3	60.9	67.1	66.5	66.6	70.0	70.0	70.0
6. Pupil-teacher ratio			25			24			30			31

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of teachers with specified qualifications to total number of teachers in each column

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE IV : PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Contd.*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (Estimated)		
	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
7. Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)												
(a) By sources												
(i) Govt. funds	245	66	311	450	192	642	1,184	390	1,574	..	..	
	(28.9)	(18.9)	(25.9)	(25.7)	(25.8)	(25.7)	(24.7)	(36.1)	(26.8)			
(ii) Local board funds	60	6	66	45	33	78	432	99	531	..	..	..
	(7.1)	(1.7)	(5.5)	(2.6)	(4.4)	(3.1)	(9.0)	(9.2)	(9.0)			
(iii) Fees	352	189	541	853	334	1,187	1,806	378	2,184	..	..	..
	(41.5)	(54.0)	(45.2)	(48.6)	(44.8)	(47.5)	(37.7)	(35.0)	(37.2)			
(iv) Other sources	191	89	280	406	186	592	1,372	212	1,584	..	..	..
	(22.5)	(25.4)	(23.4)	(23.1)	(25.0)	(23.7)	(28.6)	(19.7)	(27.0)			
Total	848	350	1,198	1,754	745	2,499	4,794	1,079	5,873	9,000	2,000	11,000
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
(b) By management												
(i) Government	154	21	175	232	88	320	319	131	450	..	..	..
	(18.2)	(6.0)	(14.6)	(13.2)	(11.8)	(12.8)	(6.6)	(12.1)	(7.7)			
(ii) Local boards	76	4	80	49	46	95	478	198	676	..	..	..
	(8.9)	(1.1)	(6.7)	(2.8)	(6.2)	(3.8)	(10.0)	(18.4)	(11.5)			
(iii) Private bodies	618	325	943	1,473	611	2,084	3,997	750	4,747	..	..	..
	(72.9)	(92.9)	(78.7)	(84.0)	(82.0)	(83.4)	(83.4)	(69.5)	(80.8)			
Total	848	350	1,198	1,754	745	2,499	4,794	1,079	5,873	9,000	2,000	11,000
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of expenditure in each column by sources and by management.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE IV: **PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION** (*Contd.*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (Estimated)		
	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total	Boys' Schools	Girls' Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
8. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	527	265	792	1,010	4,37	1,447	3,038	667	3,705	..	..	7,040
9. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			66.1			57.9			63.1			64.0
10. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			914.3			769.5			924.7			1,083.0
11. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.) in schools managed by:												
(i) Government			59.7			69.8			34.8			
(ii) Local boards			98.6			46.4			56.1			
(iii) Private bodies			52.7			53.2			49.3			
(iv) All managements			55.4			54.5			48.5			55.0

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE V: LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
1. Number of lower primary schools by management												
Government	38,517 (19.7)	3,276 (23.6)	41,793 (19.9)	60,635 (23.1)	4,192 (27.5)	64,827 (23.3)	66,063 (21.3)	6,317 (31.9)	72,380 (21.9)	..	..	..
Local boards	96,786 (49.4)	7,512 (54.0)	104,298 (49.7)	134,754 (51.2)	7,469 (49.1)	142,223 (51.1)	176,612 (56.9)	8,213 (41.4)	184,825 (55.9)	..	..	..
Private bodies	60,467 (30.9)	3,113 (22.4)	63,580 (30.4)	67,516 (25.7)	3,569 (23.4)	71,085 (25.6)	67,895 (21.8)	5,299 (26.7)	73,194 (22.2)	..	..	..
Total	195,770 (100.0)	13,901 (100.0)	209,671 (100.0)	262,905 (100.0)	15,230 (100.0)	278,135 (100.0)	310,570 (100.0)	19,829 (100.0)	330,399 (100.0)	375,000	25,000	400,000
2. Enrolment in lower primary schools managed by												
Government	2,872,985 (17.0)	281,745 (20.9)	3,154,730 (17.3)	4,315,075 (20.2)	384,294 (24.5)	4,699,369 (20.5)	4,916,298 (19.7)	485,156 (28.1)	5,401,454 (20.3)	..	..	..
Local boards	9,559,191 (56.4)	853,292 (62.9)	10,412,483 (56.9)	11,609,642 (54.4)	892,358 (56.9)	12,502,000 (54.5)	14,314,948 (57.5)	806,628 (46.7)	15,121,576 (56.7)	..	..	..
Private bodies	4,506,548 (26.6)	220,206 (16.2)	4,726,754 (25.8)	5,426,426 (25.4)	291,939 (18.6)	5,718,365 (25.0)	5,683,177 (22.8)	436,141 (25.2)	6,119,318 (23.0)	..	..	..
Total	16,938,724 (100.0)	1,355,243 (100.0)	18,293,967 (100.0)	21,351,143 (100.0)	1,568,591 (100.0)	22,919,734 (100.0)	24,914,423 (100.0)	1,727,925 *(100.0)	26,642,348 (100.0)	..	..	40,635,000

NOTE: Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of institutions and enrolment in each column by management.

EDUCATIONAL ST. (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE V : LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (Estimated)		
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
3. Total enrolment in lower primary schools	13,155,593	5,138,374	18,293,967	15,946,373	6,973,361	22,919,734	18,269,073	8,373,275	26,642,348	26,968,000	13,667,000	40,635,000
4. Enrolment by classes												
(i) Class I	4,763,016	2,185,349	6,948,365	6,659,637	3,298,468	9,958,105	8,710,438	4,680,909	13,391,347	11,800,000	7,043,000	18,843,000
(ii) Class II	3,108,421	1,223,315	4,331,736	3,823,143	1,700,320	5,523,463	5,046,714	2,466,280	7,512,594	6,924,000	4,049,000	10,973,000
(iii) Class III	2,451,880	901,359	3,353,239	2,878,716	1,188,086	4,066,802	4,030,065	1,855,532	5,885,597	5,806,000	3,069,000	8,875,000
(iv) Class IV	1,971,421	651,468	2,622,889	2,344,202	871,351	3,215,553	3,215,173	1,377,532	4,592,705	4,655,000	2,269,000	6,924.000
5. Enrolment in classes I-IV												
(i) Total	12,294,738	4,961,491	17,256,229	15,705,698	7,058,225	22,763,923	21,002,390	10,380,253	31,382,643	29,185,000	16,430,000	45,615,000
(ii) Percentage of population in age-group 6-9	67.0	28.1	47.9	75.6	35.3	55.8	90.6	46.6	68.9	107.1	62.3	85.1
6. Enrolment in classes I-V												
(i) Total	13,769,855	5,384,602	19,154,457	17,527,756	7,639,257	25,167,013	23,592,727	11,401,102	34,993,829	32,992,000	18,145,000	51,137,000
(ii) Percentage of population in age-group 6-10	60.6	24.8	43.1	68.3	31.0	50.0	82.5	41.4	62.4	98.7	55.8	77.8
7. Enrolment in classess I-V by age-groups :												
Below 6 years	1,187,413 (8.6)	511,238 (9.5)	1,698,651 (8.9)	1,440,596 (8.2)	763,081 (10.0)	2,203,677 (8.8)	2,012,552 (8.5)	988,892 (8.7)	3,001,444 (8.6)	..	..	..
6-10 years	10,324,095 (75.0)	4,214,819 (78.3)	14,538,914 (75.9)	13,260,746 (75.7)	5,993,185 (78.4)	19,253,931 (76.5)	18,084,442 (76.7)	9,050,270 (79.4)	27,134,712 (77.5)	..	..	..
11 years and above	2,258,347 (16.4)	658,545 (12.2)	2,916,892 (15.2)	2,826,414 (16.1)	882,991 (11.6)	3,709,405 (14.7)	3,495,733 (14.8)	1,361,940 (11.9)	4,857,673 (13.9)	..	..	..
TOTAL	13,769,855 (100.0)	5,384,602 (100.0)	19,154,457 (100.00)	17,527,756 (100.0)	7,639,257 (100.0)	25,167,013 (100.0)	23,592,727 (100.0)	11,401,102 (100.0)	34,993,829 (100.0)	32,992,000	18,145,000	51,137,000
8. Enrolment at lower primary stage	13,406,282	5,271,359	18,677,641	17,024,645	7,486,686	24,511,331	22,687,340	10,944,051	33,631,391	31,728,000	17,784,000	49,512,000

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of teachers with specified qualifications to total number of teachers in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE V: LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
9. Teachers by qualifications:												
(a) Not completed secondary school												
(i) Total	410,009 (90.0)	72,201 (87.7)	482,210 (89.6)	431,803 (75.2)	90,663 (77.4)	522,466 (75.6)	390,321 (63.5)	81,979 (64.7)	472,300 (63.7)	412,250 (48.5)	102,250 (51.1)	514,500 (49.0)
(ii) Trained	235,998	49,524	285,522	275,691	67,395	343,086	262,565	60,353	322,918	292,698	75,665	368,363
(iii) Percentage trained	57.6	68.6	59.2	63.8	74.3	65.7	67.3	73.6	68.4	71.0	74.0	71.6
(b) Completed secondary school												
(i) Total	44,730 (9.8)	9,670 (11.8)	54,400 (10.1)	140,500 (24.5)	25,675 (21.9)	166,175 (24.0)	221,354 (36.0)	43,233 (34.1)	264,587 (35.7)	430,650 (50.7)	94,350 (47.2)	525,000 (50.0)
(ii) Trained	23,051	7,078	30,129	60,729	18,444	79,173	117,923	31,681	149,604	258,390	70,763	329,153
(iii) Percentage trained	51.5	73.2	55.4	43.2	71.8	47.6	53.3	73.3	56.5	60.0	75.0	62.7
(c) Holding university degree												
(i) Total	898 (0.2)	410 (0.5)	1,308 (0.3)	1,879 (0.3)	729 (0.7)	2,608 (0.4)	3,052 (0.5)	1,576 (1.2)	4,628 (0.6)	7,100 (0.8)	3,400 (1.7)	10,500 (1.0)
(ii) Trained	242	231	473	510	423	933	1,577	1,026	2,603	3,905	2,380	6,285
(iii) Percentage trained	26.9	56.3	36.2	27.1	58.0	35.8	51.7	65.1	56.2	55.0	70.0	59.9
(d) All teachers												
(i) Total	455,637 (100.0)	82,281 (100.0)	537,918 (100.0)	574,182 (100.0)	117,067 (100.0)	691,249 (100.0)	614,727 (100.0)	126,788 (100.0)	741,515 (100.0)	850,000 (100.0)	200,000 (100.0)	1,050,000 (100.0)
(ii) Trained	259,291	56,833	316,124	336,930	86,262	423,192	382,065	93,060	475,125	554,993	148,808	703,801
(iii) Percentage trained	56.9	69.1	58.8	58.7	73.7	61.2	62.2	73.4	64.1	65.3	74.4	67.0
10. Pupil-teacher ratio			34			33			36			39

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of teachers with specified qualifications to total number of teachers in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE V: LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
11. Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)												
(a) By sources												
(1) Government funds	228,204 (69.2)	20,910 (59.7)	249,114 (68.3)	368,814 (75.3)	26,697 (56.6)	395,511 (73.6)	556,653 (81.7)	34,568 (65.5)	591,221 (80.5)	..	..	..
(2) Local board funds	80,089 (24.3)	11,062 (31.6)	91,151 (25.0)	92,889 (18.9)	14,568 (30.9)	107,457 (20.0)	93,674 (13.7)	13,027 (24.7)	106,701 (14.5)	..	..	..
(3) Fees	7,311 (2.2)	1,310 (3.7)	8,621 (2.3)	13,784 (2.8)	3,743 (7.9)	17,527 (3.3)	13,977 (2.1)	3,193 (6.1)	17,170 (2.3)	..	..	..
(4) Other sources	14,190 (4.3)	1,767 (5.0)	15,957 (4.4)	14,601 (3.0)	2,176 (4.6)	16,777 (3.1)	17,401 (2.5)	1,968 (3.7)	19,369 (2.7)	..	..	..
TOTAL	329,794 (100.0)	35,049 (100.0)	364,843 (100.0)	490,088 (100.0)	47,184 (100.0)	537,272 (100.0)	681,705 (100.0)	52,756 (100.0)	734,461 (100.0)	1,110,500 (100.0)	110,000 (100.0)	1,220,500 (100.0)
(b) By management of institutions												
(1) Government	53,363 (16.2)	7,949 (22.7)	61,312 (16.8)	109,966 (22.4)	12,594 (26.7)	122,560 (22.8)	162,326 (23.8)	18,614 (35.3)	180,940 (24.6)	..	..	..
(2) Local boards	196,426 (59.6)	22,378 (63.8)	218,804 (60.0)	268,494 (54.8)	26,660 (56.5)	295,154 (54.9)	382,214 (56.1)	23,477 (44.5)	405,691 (55.3)	..	..	..
(3) Private bodies	80,005 (24.2)	4,722 (13.5)	84,727 (23.2)	111,628 (22.8)	7,930 (16.8)	119,558 (22.3)	137,165 (20.1)	10,665 (20.2)	147,830 (20.1)	..	..	..
TOTAL	329,794 (100.0)	35,049 (100.0)	364,843 (100.0)	490,088 (100.0)	47,184 (100.0)	537,272 (100.0)	681,705 (100.0)	52,756 (100.0)	734,461 (100.0)	11,110,500 (100.0)	110,000 (100.0)	1,220,500 (100.0)
12. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	265,354	27,549	292,903	412,976	37,394	450,370	603,245	43,968	647,213	..	..	1,098,400

NOTE : Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of expenditure in each column by sources/by management.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE V: LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Concluded*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	12	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
13. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			80.3			83.8			88.1			90.0
14. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			544.5			651.5			872.8			1,046.1
15. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs) in schools managed by												
(i) Government			19.4			26.1			33.5			
(ii) Local boards			21.0			23.6			26.8			
(iii) Private bodies			17.9			20.9			24.2			
(iv) All managements			19.9			23.4			27.6			30.0

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VI: HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
1. Number of higher primary schools by management												
Government	2,999 (25.2)	519 (31.0)	3,518 (25.9)	4,301 (22.2)	660 (28.2)	4,961 (22.8)	8,514 (18.9)	1,181 (25.3)	9,695 (19.5)	..	..	..
Local boards	4,235 (35.5)	413 (24.7)	4,648 (34.2)	8,106 (41.8)	882 (37.8)	8,988 (41.4)	24,226 (53.8)	2,255 (48.3)	26,481 (53.3)	..	..	..
Private	4,688 (39.3)	742 (44.3)	5,430 (39.9)	6,986 (36.0)	795 (34.0)	7,781 (35.8)	12,257 (27.3)	1,230 (26.4)	13,487 (27.2)	..	..	..
TOTAL	11,922 (100.0)	1,674 (100.0)	13,596 (100.0)	19,393 (100.0)	2,337 (100.0)	21,730 (100.0)	44,997 (100.0)	4,666 (100.0)	49,663 (100.0)	70,000 (100.0)	8,000 (100.0)	78,000 (100.0)
2. Enrolment in higher primary schools managed by												
Government	542,153 (30.7)	113,450 (36.6)	655,603 (31.6)	833,427 (24.8)	143,356 (32.1)	976,783 (25.6)	1,801,348 (19.0)	271,322 (24.3)	2,072,670 (19.5)	..	..	..
Local boards	683,463 (38.8)	53,303 (17.2)	736,766 (35.6)	1,714,469 (50.9)	174,159 (38.9)	1,888,628 (49.5)	5,390,687 (56.8)	624,641 (56.0)	6,015,328 (56.7)	..	..	..
Private	537,007 (30.5)	143,132 (46.2)	680,139 (32.8)	818,023 (24.3)	129,518 (29.0)	947,541 (24.9)	2,303,991 (24.2)	218,889 (19.7)	2,522,880 (23.8)	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,762,623 (100.0)	309,885 (100.0)	2,072,508 (100.0)	3,365,919 (100.0)	447,033 (100.0)	3,812,952 (100.0)	9,496,026 (100.0)	1,114,852 (100.0)	10,610,878 (100.0)	..	..	16,100,000

NOTE : Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of institutions and enrolment in each column by management.

TABLE VI : HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
3. Enrolment in higher primary schools	1,675,461	397,047	2,072,508	2,920,957	891,995	3,812,952	7,198,410	3,412,468	10,610,878	10,600,000	5,500,000	16,100,000
4. Enrolment by classes												
(i) Class V	1,475,117	423,111	1,898,228	1,822,058	581,032	2,403,090	2,590,337	1,020,849	3,611,186	3,807,000	1,715,000	5,522,000
(ii) Class VI	1,014,858	230,713	1,245,571	1,336,933	360,615	1,697,548	2,034,937	691,852	2,726,789	3,253,000	1,200,000	4,453,000
(iii) Class VII	848,196	174,711	1,022,907	1,148,558	287,159	1,435,717	1,673,593	546,782	2,220,375	2,729,000	951,000	3,680,000
5. Enrolment in classes V-VII												
(i) TOTAL	3,338,171	828,535	4,166,706	4,307,549	1,228,806	5,536,355	6,298,867	2,259,483	8,558,350	9,789,000	3,866,000	13,655,000
(ii) As percentage of population in the age-group 10-12	26.0	6.9	16.8	30.2	9.1	19.9	40.1	15.1	27.9	55.2	21.9	38.9
6. Enrolment in classes VI-VIII												
(i) TOTAL	2,585,741	534,217	3,119,958	3,425,851	867,452	4,293,303	5,074,345	1,630,465	6,704,810	8,194,000	2,839,000	11,033,000
(ii) As percentage of population in age-group 11-13	20.6	4.6	12.9	24.6	6.6	15.9	33.2	11.3	22.5	46.0	16.7	31.6
7. Enrolment in classes VI-VIII by age-groups:												
Below 11 years	389,915 (15.1)	105,977 (19.8)	495,892 (15.9)	461,314 (13.5)	147,177 (17.0)	608,491 (14.2)	662,032 (13.0)	231,304 (14.2)	893,336 (13.3)	..	..	..
11-13 years	1,387,981 (53.7)	311,146 (58.3)	1,699,127 (54.5)	1,856,714 (54.2)	513,420 (59.2)	2,370,134 (55.2)	2,882,024 (56.8)	988,732 (60.6)	3,870,756 (57.7)	..	..	..
14 years and above	807,845 (31.2)	117,094 (21.9)	924,939 (29.6)	1,107,823 (32.3)	206,855 (23.8)	1,314,678 (30.6)	1,530,289 (30.2)	410,429 (25.2)	1,940,718 (29.0)	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,585,741 (100.0)	534,217 (100.0)	3,119,958 (100.0)	3,425,851 (100.0)	867,452 (100.0)	4,293,303 (100.0)	5,074,345 (100.0)	1,630,465 (100.0)	6,704,810 (100.0)	8,194,000 (100.0)	2,839,000 (100.0)	11,033,000 (100.0)
8. Enrolment at higher primary stage	2,726,399	603,720	3,330,119	3,830,784	992,560	4,823,344	5,538,406	1,941,178	7,479,584	8,500,000	3,000,000	11,500,000

NOTE : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to total enrolment in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VI : HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
9. Teachers by qualifications												
(a) Not completed secondary school												
(i) Total	37,422 (51.5)	7,677 (59.6)	45,099 (52.8)	60,453 (48.5)	13,077 (54.8)	73,530 (49.6)	116,650 (44.6)	44,731 (53.6)	161,381 (46.7)	144,300 (38.0)	63,700 (45.5)	208,000 (40.0)
(ii) Trained	25,199	4,636	29,835	42,925	9,236	52,161	83,918	34,521	118,439	108,225	50,806	159,031
(iii) Percentage trained	67.3	60.4	66.2	71.0	70.6	70.9	71.9	77.2	73.4	75.0	79.8	76.5
(b) Completed secondary school												
(i) Total	31,267 (43.1)	4,323 (33.5)	35,590 (41.6)	54,893 (44.1)	9,060 (38.0)	63,953 (43.1)	130,927 (50.0)	35,038 (41.9)	165,965 (48.1)	212,200 (55.8)	68,600 (49.0)	280,800 (54.0)
(ii) Trained	11,177	2,387	13,564	24,323	5,756	30,079	76,823	24,382	101,205	142,174	51,450	193,624
(iii) Percentage trained	35.7	55.2	38.1	44.3	63.5	47.0	58.7	69.6	61.0	67.0	75.0	69.0
(c) Holding university degree												
(i) Total	3,920 (5.4)	887 (6.9)	4,807 (5.6)	9,204 (7.4)	1,707 (7.2)	10,911 (7.3)	14,119 (5.4)	3,763 (4.5)	17,882 (5.2)	23,500 (6.2)	7,700 (5.5)	31,200 (6.0)
(ii) Trained	1,638	494	2,132	3,538	998	4,536	7,556	2,406	9,962	14,100	5,390	19,490
(iii) Percentage trained	41.8	55.7	44.4	38.4	58.5	41.6	53.5	63.9	55.7	60.0	70.0	62.5
(d) All Teachers												
(i) Total	72,609 (100.0)	12,887 (100.0)	85,496 (100.0)	124,550 (100.0)	23,844 (100.0)	148,394 (100.0)	261,696 (100.0)	83,532 (100.0)	345,228 (100.0)	380,000 (100.0)	140,000 (100.0)	520,000 (100.0)
(ii) Trained	38,014	7,517	45,531	70,786	15,990	86,776	168,297	61,309	229,606	264,499	107,646	372,145
(iii) Percentage trained	52.4	58.3	53.3	56.8	67.1	58.5	64.3	73.4	66.5	69.6	76.9	71.6
10. Pupil-teacher ratio			24			26		•	31			31

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of teachers with specified qualifications to total number of teachers in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VI : HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
11. Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)												
(a) By sources												
(i) Government funds	32,562 (50.1)	6,669 (55.5)	39,231 (51.0)	84,494 (62.9)	12,366 (62.5)	96,860 (62.8)	285,132 (74.8)	32,944 (68.9)	318,076 (74.1)	. .	. .	. .
(ii) Local board funds	9,870 (15.2)	1,569 (13.1)	11,439 (14.8)	17,175 (12.8)	2,739 (13.8)	19,914 (12.9)	46,589 (12.2)	7,562 (15.8)	54,151 (12.6)	. .	. .	. .
(iii) Fees	16,556 (25.5)	1,857 (15.5)	18,413 (23.9)	22,646 (16.9)	2,232 (11.3)	24,878 (16.1)	28,043 (7.3)	3,634 (7.6)	31,677 (7.4)	. .	. .	. .
(iv) Other sources	5,993 (9.2)	1,914 (15.9)	7,907 (10.3)	9,940 (7.4)	2,458 (12.4)	12,398 (8.1)	21,622 (5.7)	3,693 (7.7)	25,315 (5.9)	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL	64,981 (100.0)	12,009 (100.0)	76,990 (100.0)	134,255 (100.0)	19,795 (100.0)	154,050 (100.0)	381,386 (100.0)	47,833 (100.0)	429,219 (100.0)	630,500 (100.0)	87,000 (100.0)	717,500 (100.0)
(b) By management of institutions												
Government	21,222 (32.7)	4,334 (36.1)	25,556 (33.2)	41,763 (31.1)	7,301 (36.9)	49,064 (31.9)	90,495 (23.7)	13,503 (28.2)	103,998 (24.2)	. .	. .	. .
Local boards	23,204 (35.7)	2,108 (17.6)	25,312 (32.9)	57,595 (42.9)	5,764 (29.1)	63,359 (41.1)	192,287 (50.4)	23,124 (48.4)	215,411 (50.2)	. .	. .	. .
Private	20,555 (31.6)	5,567 (46.3)	26,122 (33.9)	34,897 (26.0)	6,730 (34.0)	41,627 (27.0)	98,604 (25.9)	11,206 (23.4)	109,810 (25.6)	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL	64,981 (100.0)	12,009 (100.0)	76,990 (100.0)	134,255 (100.0)	19,795 (100.0)	154,050 (100.0)	381,386 (100.0)	47,833 (100.0)	429,219 (100.0)	630,500 (100.0)	87,000 (100.0)	717,500 (100.0)
12. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	. .	. .	58,342	. .	. .	120,020	. .	. .	365,066	. .	. .	638,575
13. Percentage of expenditure on salaries to total expenditure			75.8			77.9			85.1			89.0

NOTE : Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of expenditure in each column by sources and by management.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VI : HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
14. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			682.4			808.8			1,057.5			1,228.0
15. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.) in schools managed by												
(i) Government			39.0			50.2			50.2			..
(ii) Local boards			34.4			33.5			35.8			..
(iii) Private bodies			38.4			43.9			43.5			..
(iv) All managements			37.1			40.4			40.5			44.6

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VII : SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
Number of secondary schools by management												
Government	827	251	1,078	1,245	367	1,612	2,566	673	3,239	..	..	..
	(13.3)	(23.6)	(14.8)	(13.5)	(23.2)	(14.9)	(17.4)	(26.7)	(18.8)			
Local boards	784	38	822	1,324	78	1,402	1,929	137	2,066	..	..	..
	(12.6)	(3.6)	(11.3)	(14.3)	(4.9)	(12.9)	(13.1)	(5.4)	(12.0)			
Private bodies	4,613	775	5,388	6,686	1,138	7,824	10,241	1,711	11,952	..	..	..
	(74.1)	(72.8)	(73.9)	(72.2)	(71.9)	(72.2)	(69.5)	(67.9)	(69.2)			
TOTAL	6,224	1,064	7,288	9,255	1,583	10,838	14,736	2,521	17,257	21,800	4,200	26,000
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)			
2. Enrolment in secondary schools managed by												
Government	379,981	114,636	494,617	619,853	177,981	797,834	1,249,457	331,839	1,581,296	..	..	..
	(14.0)	(25.6)	(15.7)	(15.5)	(24.8)	(16.9)	(19.8)	(27.4)	(21.1)			
Local boards	378,973	11,558	390,531	586,621	31,870	618,491	770,235	58,105	828,340	..	..	..
	(14.0)	(2.6)	(12.4)	(14.7)	(4.4)	(13.1)	(12.2)	(4.8)	(11.0)			
Private bodies	1,953,074	321,279	2,274,353	2,789,568	507,664	3,297,232	4,280,696	821,182	5,101,878	..	..	..
	(72.0)	(71.8)	(71.9)	(69.8)	(70.8)	(70.0)	(68.0)	(67.8)	(67.9)			
TOTAL	2,712,028	447,473	3,159,501	3,996,042	717,515	4,713,557	6,300,388	1,211,126	7,511,514			
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	..	..	11,080,000

NOTE : Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of institutions and enrolment in each column by management.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VII : SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
3. Total enrolment in secondary schools	2,609,345	550,156	3,159,501	3,736,529	977,028	4,713,557	5,685,343	1,826,171	7,511,514	8,080,000	3,000,000	11,080,000
4. Enrolment by classes												
(i) Class VIII	722,687	128,793	851,480	940,360	219,678	1,160,038	1,365,815	391,831	1,757,646	2,212,000	688,000	2,900,000
(ii) Class IX	460,489	76,684	537,173	697,744	144,462	842,206	1,023,831	256,022	1,279,853	1,663,000	474,000	2,137,000
(iii) Class X	367,347	53,071	420,418	565,508	109,502	765,010	860,392	192,934	1,053,326	1,419,000	400,000	1,819,000
(iv) Class XI	191,596	30,962	222,558	276,432	63,736	340,168	411,938	85,787	497,725	895,000	182,000	1,077,000
(v) Class XII	38,117	1,971	40,088	17,888	2,348	20,236	35,472	5,947	41,419	96,000	13,000	109,000
5. Enrolment in classes VIII-X												
(i) TOTAL	1,550,523	258,548	1,809,071	2,203,612	473,642	2.677,254	3,250,038	840,787	4,090,825	5,294,000	1,562,000	6,856,000
(ii) As percentage of population in the age-group 13-15	12.9	2.3	7.8	16.7	3.8	10.5	22.5	6.2	14.6	32.3	9.4	21.1
6. Enrolment in classes IX-XI/XII												
(i) TOTAL	1,057,549	162,688	1,220,237	1,557,572	320,048	1,877,620	2,331,633	540,690	2,872,323	4,073,000	1,069,000	5,142,000
(ii) As percentage of population in the age-group 14-16	9.1	1.5	5.4	12.1	2.7	7.5	16.6	4.1	10.5	25.6	7.0	16.5
7. Enrolment in classes VIII-XI/XII by age- groups :												
Below 14 years	191,962 (18.2)	37,909 (23.3)	229,871 (18.8)	281,338 (18.1)	62,964 (19.7)	344,302 (18.3)	408,643 (17.5)	87,992 (16.3)	496,635 (17.3)	..	..	..
14-16 years	600,954 (56.8)	97,016 (59.6)	697,970 (57.2)	878,230 (56.4)	195,679 (61.1)	1,073,909 (57.2)	1,296,612 (55.6)	328,581 (60.8)	1,625,193 (56.6)	..	..	..
17 years and above	264,633 (25.0)	27,763 (17.1)	292,396 (24.0)	398,004 (25.5)	61,405 (19.2)	459,409 (24.5)	626,378 (26.9)	124,117 (22.9)	750,495 (26.1)	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,057,549	162,688	1,220,237	1,557,572	320,048	1,877,620	2,331,633	540,690	2,872,323	4,073,000	1,069,000	5,142,000

NOTE : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total enrolment in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VII: SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (Estimated)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
8. Enrolment at secondary school stage	1,280,464	206,428	1,486,892	1,655,750	347,511	2,003,261	2,776,314	6,863,956	3,462,709	5,200,000	1,300,000	6,500,000
	Men	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*	*Men*	*Women*	*Total*
9. Teachers by qualifications Not completed secondary school												
(i) Total	17,900	4,178	22,078	20,497	5,556	26,053	22,665	7,197	29,862	25,875	7,980	33,855
	(16.8)	(20.9)	(17.4)	(13.2)	(15.9)	(13.7)	(9.7)	(11.5)	(10.1)	(7.5)	(8.4)	(7.7)
(ii) Trained	8,997	2,613	11,610	12,008	3,772	15,780	14,029	4,901	18,930	15,525	5,187	20,712
(iii) Percentage traine d	50.3	62.5	52.6	58.6	67.9	60.6	61.9	68.1	63.4	600	65.0	61,2
(b) Completed secondary school												
(i) Total	43,260	8,324	51,584	58,405	14,761	73,166	91,484	27,528	119,012	131,100	40,945	172,045
	(40.6)	(41.7)	(40.8)	(37.8)	(42.1)	(38.6)	(39.1)	(44.2)	(40.2)	(38.0)	(43.1)	(39.1)
(ii) Trained	21,597	5,753	27,350	33,313	11,361	44,674	55,936	20,834	76,770	86,002	31,118	117,120
(iii) Percentage trained	49.9	69.1	53.0	57.0	77.0	61.1	61.1	75.7	64.5	65.6	76.0	68.1
(c) Holding university degree												
(i) Total	45,362	7,480	52,842	75,807	14,768	90,575	119,809	27,622	147,431	188,025	46,075	234,100
	(42.6)	(37.4)	(41.8)	(49.0)	(42.1)	(47.7)	(51.2)	(44.3)	(49.7)	(54.5)	(48.5)	(53.2)
(ii) Trained	24.199	4,859	29,058	42,457	10,427	52,884	73,932	20,330	94,262	127,898	34,945	162,843
(iii) Percentage trained	53.3	65.0	55.0	56.0	70.6	58.4	61.7	73.6	63.9	68.0	75.8	69.6
(b) All teachers												
(i) Total	106,522	19,982	126,504	154,709	35,085	189,794	233,958	62,347	296,305	345,000	95,000	440,000
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
(ii) Trained	54,793	13,225	68,018	87,778	25,560	113,338	143,897	46,065	189,962	229,425	71,250	300,675
(iii) Percentage trained	51.4	66.2	53.8	56.7	72.9	59.7	61.5	73.9	64.1	66.5	75.0	68.3
10. Pupil-teacher ratio			25			25			25			25

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage of teachers with specified qualifications to total number of teachers in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VII: SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION *(Continued)*

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
11. Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)												
(a) By sources												
(i) Government fund	68,270 (35.0)	15,743 (44.3)	84,013 (36.5)	121,368 (38.8)	28,599 (45.5)	149,967 (39.9)	272,100 (47.5)	58,932 (50.9)	331,032 (48.0)	..	..	..
(ii) Local board funds	5,833 (3.0)	735 (2.0)	6,568 (2.8)	14,174 (4.5)	1,605 (2.5)	15,779 (4.2)	29,063 (5.1)	32.044 (2.6)	32,107 (4.7)	..	..	..
(iii) Fees	101,682 (52.2)	14,436 (40.6)	116,118 (50.4)	149,515 (47.7)	26,099 (41.5)	175,614 (46.7)	227,370 (39.6)	43,024 (37.1)	270,394 (39.2)	..	..	..
(iv) Other sources	19,098 (9.8)	4,653 (13.1)	23,751 (10.3)	28,197 (9.0)	6,588 (10.5)	34,785 (9.2)	44,676 (7.8)	10,909 (9.4)	55,585 (8.1)	..	..	..
Total	194,883 (100.0)	35,567 (100.0)	230,450 (100.0)	313,254 (100.0)	62,891 (100.0)	376,145 (100.0)	573,209 (100.0)	115,909 (100.0)	689,118 (100.0)	941,000 (100.0)	240,000 (100.0)	1,181,000 (100.0)
(b) By management of institutions												
(i) Government	36,948 (19.0)	9,356 (26.3)	46,304 (20.1)	58,378 (18.6)	18,056 (28.7)	76,434 (20.3)	124,347 (21.7)	34,854 (30.1)	159,201 (23.1)	..	..	..
(ii) Local boards	31,206 (16.0)	1,078 (3.0)	32,284 (14.0)	39,192 (12.5)	2,316 (3.7)	41,508 (11.0)	70,433 (12.3)	5,249 (4.5)	75,682 (11.0)	..	..	..
(iii) Private	126,729 (65.0)	25,133 (70.7)	151,862 (65.9)	215,684 (68.9)	42,519 (67.6)	258,203 (68.7)	378,429 (66.0)	75,806 (65.4)	454,235 (65.9)	..	..	..
Total	194,883 (100.0)	35,567 (100.0)	230,450 (100.0)	313,254 (100.0)	62,891 (100.0)	376,145 (100.0)	573,209 (100.0)	115,909 (100.0)	689,118 (100.0)	941,000 (100.0)	240,000 (100.0)	1,181,000 (100.0)
12. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	159,179	..	..	270,760	..	..	498,087	..	..	862,130

NOTE: Figures in parentheses give the distribution of expenditure in each column by sources and by management.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VII: SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys' Schools	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*	*Boys' Schools*	*Girls' Schools*	*Total*
13. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			69.1			72.0			72.3			73.0
14. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,258.3			1,426.6			1,681.0			1,959.4
15. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.) in schools managed by												
(i) Government			93.6			95.8			100.7			. .
(ii) Local boards			82.7			67.1			91.4			. .
(iii) Private bodies			66.8			78.3			89.0			. .
(iv) All managements			72.9			79.8			91.7			106.6
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
16. Output												
(i) Matriculation and equivalent	209,527	29,942	239,469	355,051	71,901	426,952	452,153	113,958	566,111	. .	. .	. .
(ii) Higher secondary	1,468	206	1,674	2,115	427	2,542	46,707	10,290	56,997	. .	. .	. .

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE VIII: ALL SCHOOLS FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of schools	1,879	460	2,339	2,385	689	3,074	3,288	857	4,145	4,500	1,000	5,500
2. Enrolment by type of schools	146,306	40,888	187,194	199,527	62,938	262,465	321,924	79,350	401,274	500,000	100,000	600,000
3. Enrolment by courses	149,445	41,123	190,568	214,079	66,041	280,120	339,498	85,549	425,047	530,000	120,000	650,000
4. Number of teachers	9,467	2,131	11,598	13,631	2,966	16,597	23,204	3,948	27,152	37,100	6,200	43,300
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			16			16			15			14
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	23,698 (76.3)	4,126 (70.2)	27,824 (75.3)	35,278 (75.5)	4,927 (63.1)	40,205 (73.8)	81,543 (80.1)	9,008 (73.3)	90,551 (79.4)	..	..	..
Local board funds	746 (2.4)	131 (2.2)	877 (2.4)	307 (0.7)	266 (3.4)	573 (1.0)	408 (0.4)	290 (2.4)	698 (0.6)	..	..	..
Fees	3,820 (12.3)	508 (8.6)	4,328 (11.7)	7,078 (15.1)	868 (11.1)	7,946 (14.6)	14,270 (14.0)	1,190 (9.7)	15,460 (13.5)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other sources	2,801 (9.0)	1,114 (19.0)	3,915 (10.6)	4,037 (8.6)	1,747 (22.4)	5,784 (10.6)	5,581 (5.5)	1,801 (14.6)	7,382 (6.5)	..	..	..
Total	31,065 (100.0)	5,879 (100.0)	36,944 (100.0)	46,700 (100.0)	7,808 (100.0)	54,508 (100.0)	101,802 (100.0)	12,289 (100.0)	114,091 (100.0)	228,000	22,000	250,000
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	16,334	3,440	19,774	21,829	4,210	26,039	49,000	6,416	55,416	..	..	125,000
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			53.5			47.8			48.6			50.0
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,704.9			1,568.9			2,041.0			2,886.8
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			197.4			207.7			284.3			416.7

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to total in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

SCHOOLS FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (SELECTED VOCATIONS)

TABLE VIII—A: SCHOOLS FOR AGRICULTURE

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of schools	34	1	35	76	1	77	101	1	102	104	2	106
2. Enrolment in schools for agriculture	1,845	9	1,854	5,115	14	5,129	7,662	74	7,736	8,272	156	8,428
3. Enrolment by courses	1,845	9	1,854	5,216	14	5,230	7,662	74	7,736	8,315	156	8,471
4. Number of teachers	231	1	232	355	2	357	604	8	612	664	18	682
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			8			14			13			12
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government	1,254	1	1,255	2,110	—	2,110	4,089	—	4,089	4,530	15	4,545
	(95.4)	(100.0)	(95.4)	(81.3)	(—)	(81.2)	(87.9)	(—)	(87.8)	(92.5)	(93.8)	(92.5)
Local boards	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(1.6)	(—)	(1.6)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Fees	5	—	5	15	—	15	73	1	74	62	—	62
	(0.4)	(—)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(—)	(0.6)	(1.6)	(50.0)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(—)	(1.3)
Other sources	34	—	34	469	3	472	490	1	491	307	1	308
	(2.6)	(—)	(2.6)	(18.1)	(100.0)	(18.2)	(10.5)	(50.0)	(10.6)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(6.2)
Total	1,314	1	1,315	2,594	3	2,597	4,652	2	4,654	4,899	16	4,915
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	410	..	..	844	..	..	1,771	..	..	2,087
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			31.2			32.5			38.1			42.5
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,767.2			2,364.1			2,893.7			3,060.1
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			709.3			506.3			601.6			583.2
11. Output*	764	17	781	3,502	—	3,502	3,925	28	3,953	5,936	73	6,009

*Includes forestry

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to total expenditure in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

SCHOOLS FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (SELECTED VOCATIONS)

TABLE VIII—B: SCHOOLS FOR ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of schools	107	2	109	158	—	158	282	—	282	291	4	295
2. Enrolment in schools for engineering and technology	19,829	365	20,194	35,397	214	35,611	78,984	506	79,490	85,380	846	86,226
3. Enrolment by courses	20,811	337	21,148	41,181	214	41,395	85,864	438	86,302	84,830	838	85,668
4. Number of teachers	1,728	15	1,743	2,584	6	2,590	6,600	25	6,625	7,412	46	7,458
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			12			14			12			12
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	7,478 (77.7)	3 (27.3)	7,481 (77.6)	10,895 (73.9)	— (—)	10,895 (73.9)	31,240 (77.4)	— (—)	31,240 (77.4)	35,908 (78.2)	84 (52.5)	35,992 (78.1)
Local board funds	99 (1.0)	— (—)	99 (1.0)	32 (0.2)	— (—)	32 (0.2)	2 (0.0)	— (—)	2 (0.0)	12 (0.0)	— (—)	12 (0.0)
Fees	1,538 (16.0)	— (—)	1,538 (16.0)	2,900 (19.7)	— (—)	2,900 (19.7)	7,511 (18.6)	— (—)	7,511 (18.6)	7,906 (17.2)	6 (3.7)	7,912 (17.2)
Other sources	514 (5.3)	8 (72.7)	522 (5.4)	914 (6.2)	— (—)	914 (6.2)	1,632 (4.0)	— (—)	1,632 (4.0)	2,100 (4.6)	70 (43.8)	2,170 (4.7)
Total	9,629 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	9,640 (100.0)	14,741 (100.0)	— (—)	14,741 (100.0)	40,385 (100.0)	— (—)	40,385 (100.0)	45,926 (100.0)	160 (100.0)	46,086 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	4,012	..	..	6,366	..	..	20,194	..	..	23,560
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			41.6			43.2			50.0			51.1
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			2,302.0			2,457.8			3,048.2			3,159.0
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			477.4			413.9			508.1			534.4
11. Output	12,611*	1,578*	14,189*	23,747*	3,646*	26,393*	17,302	249	17,551	14,446	108	14,554

*Includes industry

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to total expenditure in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

SCHOOLS FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (SELECTED VOCATIONS)

TABLE VIII—C: SCHOOLS FOR MEDICINE

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of schools	16	22	38	26	56	82	37	121	158	49	128	177
2. Enrolment in schools for medicine	1,982	1,362	3,344	2,713	2,429	5,142	2,795	6,264	9,059	3,976	7,281	11,257
3. Enrolment by courses	3,077	1,452	4,529	3,579	2,565	6,144	4,166	6,536	10,702	5,164	7,334	12,498
4. Number of teachers	302	94	396	507	162	669	697	358	1,055	881	385	1,266
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			8			8			9			9
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	387 (46.2)	827 (88.6)	1,214 (68.5)	647 (61.9)	789 (64.8)	1,436 (63.5)	550 (54.0)	1,917 (76.3)	2,467 (69.8)	646 (45.4)	2,748 (86.5)	3,394 (73.8)
Local board funds	75 (8.9)	7 (0.7)	82 (4.6)	17 (1.6)	172 (14.2)	189 (8.3)	4 (0.4)	183 (7.3)	187 (5.3)	3 (0.2)	126 (4.0)	129 (2.8)
Fees	231 (27.6)	50 (5.4)	281 (15.9)	246 (23.6)	— (—)	246 (10.9)	323 (31.7)	24 (0.9)	347 (9.8)	531 (37.4)	28 (0.9)	559 (12.2)
Other sources	145 (17.3)	49 (5.3)	194 (11.0)	135 (12.9)	256 (21.0)	391 (17.3)	142 (13.9)	389 (15.5)	531 (15.1)	242 (17.0)	274 (8.6)	516 (11.2)
Total	838 (100.0)	933 (100.0)	1,771 (100.0)	1,045 (100.0)	1,217 (100.0)	2,262 (100.0)	1,019 (100.0)	2,513 (100.0)	3,532 (100.0)	1,422 (100.0)	3,176 (100.0)	4,598 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	968	..	..	772	..	..	1,403	..	..	1,886
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			54.7			34.1			39.7			41.0
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			2,444.4			1,154.0			1,329.9			1,489.7
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			529.6			439.9			389.9			408.5
11. Output	—	—	—	449	873	1,322	1,601	1,965	3,566*	1,207	2,302	3,50[illegible]*

*Includes veterinary science

SCHOOLS FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION (SELECTED VOCATIONS)

TABLE VIII—D: SCHOOLS FOR TEACHER TRAINING

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of schools	567	215	782	678	252	930	881	257	1,138	874	260	1,134
2. Enrolment in schools for teacher training	51,523	17,893	69,416	60,143	23,324	83,467	84,147	26,355	110,502	91,347	28,688	120,035
3. Enrolment by courses	52,069	17,994	70,063	65,033	25,881	90,914	91,130	31,552	122,682	101,625	38,295	139,920
4. Number of teachers	3,511	1,287	4,798	4,942	1,431	6,373	6,826	1,755	8,581	7,083	1,907	8,990
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			14			13			13			13
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	10,074 (87.9)	2,799 (74.4)	12,873 (84.5)	13,704 (88.4)	3,022 (71.1)	16,726 (84.6)	26,270 (92.5)	5,200 (81.2)	31,470 (90.4)	30,708 (92.8)	5,328 (80.7)	36,036 (90.8)
Local board funds	219 (1.9)	48 (1.3)	267 (1.8)	62 (0.4)	35 (0.8)	97 (0.5)	70 (0.2)	41 (0.6)	111 (0.3)	129 (0.4)	28 (0.4)	157 (0.4)
Fee	473 (4.1)	241 (6.4)	714 (4.7)	787 (5.1)	435 (10.2)	1,222 (6.2)	1,250 (4.4)	606 (9.5)	1,856 (5.3)	1,399 (4.2)	644 (9.8)	2,043 (5.1)
Other sources	703 (6.1)	672 (17.9)	1,375 (9.0)	953 (6.1)	759 (17.9)	1,712 (8.7)	819 (2.9)	555 (8.7)	1,374 (4.0)	869 (2.6)	599 (9.1)	1,468 (3.7)
Total	11,469 (100.0)	3,760 (100.0)	15,229 (100.0)	15,506 (100.0)	4,251 (100.0)	19,757 (100.0)	28,409 (100.0)	6,402 (100.0)	34,811 (100.0)	33,105 (100.0)	6,599 (100.0)	39,704 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	9,260	..	..	10,154	..	..	17,167	..	..	20,221
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			60.8			51.4			49.3			50.9
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,930.0			1,593.2			2,000.6			2,249.3
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			219.4			236.7			315.0			330.8
11. Output	32,424	9,766	42,190	39,598	15,230	54,828	63,308	19,058	82,366	67,187	20,788	87,975

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE IX: ALL SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION (Excluding Schools for Adults)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of schools	4,143	114	4,257	4,745	151	4,896	4,125	144	4,269	4,200	150	4,350
2. Enrolment by type of schools	130,642	17,790	148,432	178,039	31,012	209,051	161,203	33,742	194,945	184,000	39,000	223,000
3. Enrolment by courses	131,861	18,045	149,906	182,318	32,773	215,091	161,569	35,763	197,332	185,000	40,000	225,000
4. Number of teachers	10,764	593	11,357	14,114	906	15,020	14,533	1,161	15,694	17,000	1,386	18,386
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			13			14			12			12
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	6,431 (42.9)	685 (60.2)	7,116 (44.2)	10,130 (57.6)	1,067 (60.9)	11,197 (57.9)	13,458 (61.5)	1,425 (65.0)	14,883 (61.8)	..	..	..
Local board funds	210 (1.4)	10 (0.9)	220 (1.4)	296 (1.7)	10 (0.6)	306 (1.6)	448 (2.1)	14 (0.6)	462 (1.9)	..	..	..
Fees	377 (2.5)	190 (16.7)	567 (3.5)	637 (3.6)	310 (17.7)	947 (4.9)	1,101 (5.0)	272 (12.4)	1,373 (5.7)	..	..	..
Other sources	7,962 (53.2)	252 (22.2)	8,214 (50.9)	6,517 (37.1)	366 (20.8)	6,883 (35.6)	6,868 (31.4)	483 (22.0)	7,351 (30.6)	..	..	..
Total	14,980 (100.0)	1,137 (100.0)	16,117 (100.0)	17,580 (100.0)	1,753 (100.0)	19,333 (100.0)	21,875 (100.0)	2,194 (100.0)	24,069 (100.0)	.. ..	.. ..	30,375 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	8,121	..	..	11,524	..	..	14,514	..	..	18,225
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			50.4			59.6			60.3			60.0
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			715.1			767.2			924.8			991.2
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			108.6			92.5			123.5			136.2

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-A: SCHOOLS FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
A. *Schools for music and dancing*												
1. Number of schools	38	43	81	64	56	120	129	60	189	106	61	167
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	1,901	4,238	6,139	2,488	5,533	8,021	3,382	7,552	10,934	3,487	7,949	11,436
3. Enrolment* by courses	3,679	4,704	8,383	6,873	7,144	14,017	7,638	10,334	17,972	7,122	10,685	17.807
4. Number of teachers	396	94	490	571	121	692	787	192	979	739	170	909
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			13			12			11			13
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	159 (73.6)	61 (20.5)	220 (42.8)	201 (46.8)	63 (16.7)	264 (32.8)	491 (46.4)	74 (19.5)	565 (39.3)	456 (48.4)	102 (25.9)	558 (41.7)
Local board funds	—	—	—	2 (0.5)	3 (0.8)	5 (0.6)	13 (1.2)	8 (2.1)	21 (1.5)	21 (2.2)	6 (1.5)	27 (2.0)
Fees	29 (13.4)	174 (58.4)	203 (39.5)	129 (30.1)	219 (58.1)	348 (43.2)	302 (28.6)	170 (44.9)	472 (32.8)	244 (25.9)	138 (35.0)	382 (28.6)
Other sources	28 (13.0)	63 (21.1)	91 (17.7)	97 (22.6)	92 (24.4)	189 (23.4)	252 (23.8)	127 (33.5)	379 (26.4)	222 (23.5)	148 (37.6)	370 (27.7)
Total	216 (100.0)	298 (100.0)	514 (100.0)	429 (100.0)	377 (100.0)	806 (100.0)	1,058 (100.0)	379 (100.0)	1,437 (100.0)	943 (100.0)	394 (100.0)	1,337 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	361	..	..	611	..	..	1,006	..	..	860
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			70.2			75.8			70.0			64.3
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			736.7			882.9			1,027.6			946.1
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			83.7			100.5			129.1			116.9

* Including enrolment in 'other fine arts' courses.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-A: SCHOOLS FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
B. *Schools 'for other fine arts'*												
1. Number of schools	8	1	9	39	2	41	45	4	49	48	3	51
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	1,426	260	1,686	2,793	501	3,294	3,063	696	3,759	3,668	899	4,567
3. Enrolment by courses	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
4. Number of teachers	134	5	139	232	14	246	264	32	296	262	22	284
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			12			13			13			16
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	395 (72.6)	3 (33.3)	398 (72.0)	586 (74.4)	13 (59.1)	599 (74.0)	491 (59.6)	5 (21.7)	496 (58.6)	584 (60.4)	8 (33.3)	592 (59.7)
Local board funds	—	1 (11.1)	1 (0.2)	7 (0.9)	—	7 (0.9)	13 (1.6)	1 (4.3)	14 (1.7)	4 (0.4)	1 (4.2)	5 (0.5)
Fees	122 (22.4)	3 (33.3)	125 (22.6)	137 (17.4)	4 (18.2)	141 (17.4)	221 (26.8)	7 (30.5)	228 (26.9)	266 (27.5)	6 (25.0)	272 (27.5)
Other sources	27 (5.0)	2 (22.3)	29 (5.2)	58 (7.3)	5 (22.7)	63 (7.7)	99 (12.0)	10 (43.5)	109 (12.8)	113 (11.7)	9 (37.5)	122 (12.3)
Total	544 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	553 (100.0)	788 (100.0)	22 (100.0)	810 (100.0)	824 (100.0)	23 (100.0)	847 (100.0)	967 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	991 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	. .	. .	353	. .	. .	456	. .	. .	519	. .	. .	603
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			63.8			56.3			61.3			60.8
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			2,539.6			1,853.7			1,753.4			2,123.2
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			328.0			245.9			225.2			217.0

(b) Included in 'music and dancing'

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-A : SCHOOLS FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
C. *Schools for oriental studies*												
1. Number of schools	3,298	21	3,319	3,254	32	3,286	3,462	24	3,486	3,424	25	3,449
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	88,942	5,643	94,585	114,927	9,667	124,594	131,531	15,635	147,166	136,047	18,491	154,538
3. Enrolment by courses	89,809	5,692	95,501	117,320	10,099	127,419	132,627	16,107	148,734	136,288	18,567	155,255
4. Number of teachers	8,420	146	8,566	10,065	170	10,235	11,427	210	11,637	11,398	259	11,657
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			11			12			13			13
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	1,733	17	1,750	3,073	34	3,107	4,751	91	4,842	5,101	88	5,189
	(18.4)	(11.6)	(18.3)	(34.2)	(22.5)	(33.9)	(44.8)	(55.8)	(45.0)	(46.2)	(47.3)	(46.3)
Local board funds	135	3	138	202	2	204	313	1	314	338	1	339
	(1.4)	(2.1)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(1.3)	(2.3)	(3.0)	(0.6)	(2.9)	(3.1)	(0.5)	(3.0)
Fees	156	3	159	256	13	269	368	7	375	355	8	363
	(1.7)	(2.1)	(1.7)	(2.8)	(8.6)	(2.9)	(3.5)	(4.3)	(3.5)	(3.2)	(4.3)	(3.2)
Other sources	7,376	123	7,499	5,471	102	5,573	5,166	64	5,230	5,239	89	5,328
	(78.5)	(84.2)	(78.6)	(60.8)	(67.6)	(60.9)	(48.7)	(39.3)	(48.6)	(47.5)	(47.9)	(47.5)
Total	9,400	146	9,546	9,002	151	9,153	10,598	163	10,761	11,033	186	11,219
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	4,450	..	..	6,756	..	..	8,767	..	..	8,851
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			46.6			73.8			81.5			78.9
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			519.5			660.1			753.4			759.3
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			100.9			73.5			73.1			72.6

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-A : SCHOOLS FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
D. *All schools for cultural education*												
1. Number of schools	3,344	65	3,409	3,357	90	3,447	3,636	88	3,724	3,578	89	3,667
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	92,269	10,141	102,410	120,208	15,701	135,909	137,976	24,083	162,059	143,202	27,339	170,541
3. Enrolment by courses	93,488	10,396	103,884	124,193	17,243	141,436	140,265	26,441	166,706	143,410	29,652	173,062
4. Number of teachers	8,950	245	9,195	10,868	305	11,173	12,478	434	12,912	12,399	451	12,850
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			11			12			13			13
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	2,287 (22.5)	81 (17.9)	2,368 (22.3)	3,860 (37.8)	110 (20.0)	3,970 (36.9)	5,733 (45.9)	170 (30.0)	5,903 (45.3)	6,141 (47.4)	198 (32.8)	6,339 (46.8)
Local board funds	135 (1.3)	4 (0.9)	139 (1.3)	211 (2.1)	5 (0.9)	216 (2.0)	339 (2.7)	10 (1.8)	349 (2.7)	363 (2.8)	8 (1.3)	371 (2.8)
Fees	307 (3.0)	180 (39.7)	487 (4.6)	522 (5.1)	236 (42.9)	758 (7.0)	891 (7.2)	184 (32.6)	1,075 (8.2)	865 (6.7)	152 (25.2)	1,017 (7.4)
Other sources	7,431 (73.2)	188 (41.5)	7,619 (71.8)	5,626 (55.0)	199 (36.2)	5,825 (54.1)	5,517 (44.2)	201 (35.6)	5,718 (43.8)	5,574 (43.1)	246 (40.7)	5,820 (43.0)
Total	10,160 (100.0)	453 (100.0)	10,613 (100.0)	10,219 (100.0)	550 (100.0)	10,769 (100.0)	12,480 (100.0)	565 (100.0)	13,045 (100.0)	12,943 (100.0)	604 (100.0)	13,547 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	5,164	..	..	7,823	..	..	10,292	..	..	10,314
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			48.7			72.6			78.9			76.1
9 Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			561.6			700.2			797.1			802.6
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			103.6			79.2			80.5			79.4

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-B : SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
A. *Schools for mentally handicapped*												
1. Number of schools	2	—	2	3	—	3	5	—	5	7	—	7
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	35	34	69	158	69	227	270	140	410	375	136	511
3. Enrolment by courses	35	34	69	158	69	227	270	140	410	375	136	511
4. Number of teachers	5	8	13	15	35	50	7	45	52	14	59	73
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			5			5			8			7
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	30 (58.8)	— (—)	30 (58.8)	84 (73.0)	— (—)	84 (73.0)	113 (61.4)	— (—)	113 (61.4)	162 (50.0)	— (—)	162 (50.0)
Local board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	4 (3.5)	— (—)	4 (3.5)	2 (1.1)	— (—)	2 (1.1)	7 (2.2)	— (—)	7 (2.2)
Fees	2 (3.9)	— (—)	2 (3.9)	27 (23.5)	— (—)	27 (23.5)	66 (35.9)	— (—)	66 (35.9)	120 (37.0)	— (—)	120 (37.0)
Other sources	19 (37.3)	— (—)	19 (37.3)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (1.6)	— (—)	3 (1.6)	35 (10.8)	(—) (—)	35 (10.8)
Total	51 (100.0)	— (100.0)	51 (100.0)	115 (100.0)	— (100.0)	115 (100.0)	184 (100.0)	— (100.0)	184 (100.0)	324 (100.0)	— (100.0)	324 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	31	..	..	34	..	..	74	..	..	99
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			60.8			29.6			40.2			30.6
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			2,384.6			680.0			1,423.1			1,356.2
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			739.1			506.6			448.8			634.1

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-B : SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
B. *Schools for physically handicapped*												
1. Number of schools	76	5	81	87	4	91	133	6	139	149	6	155
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	2,735	811	3,546	3,918	1,169	5,087	6,065	1,919	7,984	8,479	2,097	10,576
3. Enrolment by courses	2,735	811	3,546	3,571	1,088	4,659	5,458	1,689	7,147	7,899	1,871	9,770
4. Number of teachers	342	108	450	469	156	625	788	246	1,034	885	297	1,182
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			8			8			8			9
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	578 (55.8)	17 (63.0)	595 (56.0)	1,099 (69.1)	29 (69.0)	1,128 (69.1)	2,046 (69.2)	90 (41.5)	2,136 (67.3)	3,143 (73.0)	75 (33.3)	3,218 (71.0)
Local board funds	50 (4.8)	1 (3.7)	51 (4.8)	51 (3.2)	— (—)	51 (3.1)	78 (2.6)	3 (1.4)	81 (2.5)	85 (2.0)	6 (2.7)	91 (2.0)
Fees	63 (6.2)	— (—)	63 (5.9)	68 (4.3)	3 (7.2)	71 (4.4)	52 (1.8)	2 (0.9)	54 (1.7)	202 (4.7)	— (—)	202 (4.5)
Other sources	344 (33.2)	9 (33.3)	353 (33.3)	372 (23.4)	10 (23.8)	382 (23.4)	782 (26.4)	122 (56.2)	904 (28.5)	877 (20.3)	144 (64.0)	1,021 (22.5)
Total	1,035 (100.0)	27 (100.0)	1,062 (100.0)	1,590 (100.0)	42 (100.0)	1,632 (100.0)	2,958 (100.0)	217 (100.0)	3,175 (100.0)	4,307 (100.0)	225 (100.0)	4,532 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	666	..	..	778	..	..	1,460	..	..	1,831
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			62.7			47.7			46.0			40.4
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,480.0			1,244.8			1,412.0			1,549.1
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			299.5			320.8			397.7			428.5

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-B : SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE *(Continued)*

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
C. Schools for reformatory												
1. Number of schools	19	2	21	30	8	38	37	8	45	37	12	49
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	3,918	520	4,438	6,094	1,095	7,189	6,840	1,572	8,412	6,723	1,895	8,618
3. Enrolment by courses	3,918	520	4,438	6,094	1,095	7,189	6,790	1,572	8,362	6,294	1,895	8,189
4. Number of teachers	150	44	194	281	77	358	304	105	409	311	116	427
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			23			20			21			20
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	888 (99.8)	11 (100.0)	899 (99.8)	1,439 (91.4)	139 (93.3)	1,578 (91.6)	2,777 (89.4)	328 (96.2)	3,105 (90.1)	3,176 (96.5)	571 (96.5)	3,747 (96.5)
Local board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	16 (1.0)	2 (1.3)	18 (1.0)	24 (0.8)	— (—)	24 (0.7)	9 (0.3)	— (—)	9 (0.2)
Fees	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Other sources	2 (0.2)	— (—)	2 (0.2)	119 (7.6)	8 (5.4)	127 (7.4)	306 (9.8)	13 (3.8)	319 (9.2)	105 (3.2)	21 (3.5)	126 (3.3)
Total	890 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	901 (100.0)	1,574 (100.0)	149 (100.0)	1,723 (100.0)	3,107 (100.0)	341 (100.0)	3,448 (100.0)	3,290 (100.0)	592 (100.0)	3,882 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs in 000's)	..	..	374	..	..	685	..	..	773	..	..	877
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			41.5			39.8			22.4			22.6
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,927.8			1,913.4			1,890.0			2,053.9
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			203.0			239.7			409.9			450.5

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-B : SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
D. *All schools for children in need of special care*												
1. Number of schools	97	7	104	120	12	132	175	14	189	193	18	211
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	6,688	1,365	8,053	10,170	2,333	12,503	13,175	3,631	16,806	15,577	4,128	19,705
3. Enrolment by courses	6,688	1,365	8,053	9,823	2,252	12,075	12,518	3,401	15,919	14,568	3,902	18,470
4. Number of teachers	497	160	657	765	268	1,033	1,099	396	1,495	1,210	472	1,682
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			12			12			11			12
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	1,497 (75.8)	28 (73.7)	1,525 (75.7)	2,622 (80.0)	168 (88.0)	2,790 (80.4)	4,936 (79.0)	418 (74.9)	5,354 (78.6)	6,481 (81.8)	646 (79.1)	7,127 (81.6)
Local board funds	51 (2.6)	1 (2.6)	52 (2.6)	71 (2.2)	2 (1.0)	73 (2.1)	104 (1.7)	3 (0.5)	107 (1.6)	101 (1.3)	6 (0.7)	107 (1.2)
Fees	64 (3.2)	— —	64 (3.2)	95 (2.9)	3 (1.6)	98 (2.8)	118 (1.9)	2 (0.4)	120 (1.8)	322 (4.1)	— —	322 (3.7)
Other sources	364 (18.4)	9 (23.7)	373 (18.5)	491 (14.9)	18 (9.4)	509 (14.7)	1.091 (17.4)	135 (24.2)	1,226 (18.0)	1,017 (12.8)	165 (20.2)	1,182 13.5)
Total	1,976 (100.0)	38 (100.0)	2,014 (100.0)	3,279 (100.0)	191 (100.0)	3,470 (100.0)	6,249 (100.0)	558 (100.0)	6,807 (100.0)	7,921 (100.0)	817 (100.0)	8,738 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	1,071	..	..	1,496	..	..	2,307	..	..	2,807
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			53.2			43.1			33.9			32.1
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,630.1			1,448.2			1,543.1			1,668.8
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			250.1			277.5			405.0			443.4

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-C : SCHOOLS FOR VOCATIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
A. *Schools for social workers*												
1. Number of schools	5	5	10	37	4	41	41	7	48	37	5	42
2. Enrolment in schools	227	130	357	3,441	442	3,883	3,439	638	4,077	2,878	459	3,337
3. Enrolment by courses	227	130	357	3,441	442	3,883	3,439	638	4,077	2,878	459	3,337
4. Number of teachers	13	10	23	191	22	213	272	46	318	238	44	282
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			16			18			13			12
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	26 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	710 (86.8)	43 (67.2)	753 (85.4)	1,687 (99.0)	121 (83.4)	1,808 (97.8)	1,513 (98.1)	75 (84.3)	1,588 (97.4)
Local board funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	—	2 (0.1)
Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 (0.4)	2 (1.4)	8 (0.4)	6 (0.4)	2 (2.2)	8 (0.5)
Other sources	—	—	—	108 (13.2)	21 (32.8)	129 (14.6)	9 (0.5)	22 (15.2)	31 (1.7)	21 (1.4)	12 (13.5)	33 (2.0)
Total	26 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	818 (100.0)	64 (100.0)	882 (100.0)	1,704 (100.0)	145 (100.0)	1,849 (100.0)	1,542 (100.0)	89 (100.0)	1,631 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	. .	. .	15	. .	. .	428	. .	. .	998	. .	. .	846
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			48.4			48.5			54.0			51.9
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			652.2			2009.4			3,138.3			3,000.0
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			86.8			227.1			453.6			488.8

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-C : SCHOOLS FOR VOCATIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
B. *Other schools for vocational special education (unspecified)*												
1. Number of schools	697	37	734	1,231	45	1,276	273	35	308	350	35	385
2. Enrolment in schools	31,458	6,154	37,612	44,220	12,536	56,756	6,613	5,390	12,003	7,323	5,543	12,866
3. Enrolment by courses	31,458	6,154	37,612	44,861	12,836	57,697	5,347	5,283	10,630	6,080	5,438	11,518
4. Number of teachers	1,304	178	1,482	2,290	311	2,601	684	285	969	766	294	1,060
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			25			22			12			12
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	2,620 (92.9)	572 (89.5)	3,192 (92.3)	2,938 (90.0)	746 (78.9)	3,684 (87.5)	1,100 (76.4)	717 (77.3)	1,817 (76.8)	1,317 (82.7)	756 (78.0)	2,073 (80.9)
Local board funds	23 (0.8)	4 (0.6)	27 (0.8)	14 (0.4)	2 (0.2)	16 (0.4)	2 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	4 (0.2)	— —	9 (0.9)	9 (0.4)
Fees	8 (0.3)	9 (1.4)	17 (0.5)	21 (0.6)	70 (7.4)	91 (2.1)	86 (6.0)	83 (8.9)	169 (7.1)	55 (3.5)	75 (7.8)	130 (5.1)
Other sources	169 (6.0)	54 (8.5)	223 (6.4)	293 (9.0)	128 (13.5)	421 (10.0)	251 (17.5)	126 (13.6)	377 (15.9)	220 (13.8)	129 (13.3)	349 (13.6)
Total	2,820 (100.0)	639 (100.0)	3,459 (100.0)	3,266 (100.0)	946 (100.0)	4,212 (100.0)	1,439 (100.0)	928 (100.0)	2,367 (100.0)	1,592 (100.0)	969 (100.0)	2,561 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	1,871	..	..	1,776	..	..	917	..	..	958
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			54.1			42.2			38.7			37.4
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1262.5			682.8			946.3			903.8
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			92.0			74.2			197.2			199.0

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE IX-C : SCHOOLS FOR VOCATIONAL SPECIAL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
C. *All schools for vocational special education*												
1. Number of schools	702	42	744	1,268	49	1,317	314	42	356	387	40	427
2. Enrolment in schools	31,685	6,284	37,969	47,661	12,978	60,639	10,052	6,028	16,080	10,021	6,002	16,023
3. Enrolment by courses	31,685	6,284	37,969	48,302	13,278	61,580	8,786	5,921	14,707	8,958	5,897	14,855
4. Number of teachers	1,317	188	1,505	2,481	333	2,814	956	331	1,287	1,004	338	1,342
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			25			22			12			
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	2,646 (93.0)	577 (89.5)	3,223 (92.3)	3,647 (89.4)	789 (78.1)	4,436 (87.1)	2,788 (88.7)	838 (78.1)	3,626 (86.0)	2,830 (90.3)	831 (78.6)	3,661 (87.4)
Local board funds	23 (0.8)	4 (0.6)	27 (0.8)	14 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	16 (0.3)	4 (0.1)	2 (0.2)	6 (0.1)	3 (0.1)	9 (0.9)	12 (0.3)
Fees	8 (0.3)	9 (1.4)	17 (0.5)	21 (0.5)	69 (6.8)	90 (1.8)	92 (2.9)	85 (7.9)	177 (4.2)	60 (1.9)	77 (7.3)	137 (3.2)
Other sources	168 (5.9)	55 (8.5)	223 (6.4)	401 (9.8)	150 (14.9)	551 (10.8)	259 (8.3)	148 (13.8)	407 (9.7)	241 (7.7)	140 (13.2)	381 (9.1)
Total	2,845 (100.0)	645 (100.0)	3,490 (100.0)	4,083 (100.0)	1,010 (100.0)	5,093 (100.0)	3,143 (100.0)	1,073 (100.0)	4,216 (100.0)	3,134 (100.0)	1,057 (100.0)	4,191 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	1,886	..	..	2,204	..	..	1,915	..	..	1,804
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			54.0			43.3			45.4			43.0
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,253.2			783.2			1,487.9			1,344.2
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			91.9			84.0			262.2			258.7

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE X : SCHOOLS FOR ADULTS

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of schools	41,115	7,441	48,556	41,562	4,529	46,091	49,672	13,143	62,815	161,703	84,505	246,208
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	1,055,983	200,028	1,256,011	1,142,926	135,901	1,278,827	1,193,629	301,077	1,494,706	1,638,594	780,954	2,419,548
3. Enrolment by courses	1,055,983	200,028	1,256,011	1,142,926	135,901	1,278,827	1,193,629	301,077	1,494,706	1,638,594	780,954	2,419,548
4. Number of teachers	4,671	658	5,329	4,880	711	5,591	13,482	2,523	16,005	15,362	3,091	18,453
5. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	5,548 (95.3)	1,309 (93.6)	6,857 (95.0)	5,906 (91.4)	660 (89.8)	6,566 (91.2)	5,573 (88.2)	1,335 (83.0)	6,908 (87.1)	5,430 (89.3)	1,681 (83.5)	7,111 (87.9)
Local board funds	141 (2.4)	61 (4.4)	202 (2.8)	263 (4.1)	32 (4.3)	295 (4.2)	337 (5.3)	118 (7.3)	455 (5.7)	288 (4.7)	122 (6.1)	410 (5.1)
Fees	1 (0.0)	— (—)	1 (0.0)	— (—)	2 (0.3)	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	4 (0.3)	5 (0.1)	—	25 (1.2)	25 (0.3)
Other sources	130 (2.3)	28 (2.0)	158 (2.2)	292 (4.5)	41 (5.6)	333 (4.6)	409 (6.5)	151 (9.4)	560 (7.1)	361 (6.0)	185 (9.2)	546 (6.7)
Total	5,820 (100.0)	1,398 (100.0)	7,218 (100.0)	6,461 (100.0)	735 (100.0)	7,196 (100.0)	6,320 (100.0)	1,608 (100.0)	7,928 (100.0)	6,079 (100.0)	2,013 (100.0)	8,092 (100.0)
6. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	2,936	..	..	4,383	..	..	4,346	..	..	4,202
7. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			40.7			60.9			54.8			51.9
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			5.7			5.6			5.3			3.3

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XI : UNIVERSITIES

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of universities*	26	1	27	31	1	32	44	1	45	63	1	64
2. Enrolment in university teaching departments	28,498	2,733	31,231	43,827	5,649	49,476	64,085	9,296	73,381	87,500	12,500	100,000
3. Number of teachers	2,993	92	3,085	3,304	193	3,497	5,314	275	5,589	8,020	480	8,500
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	19,799 (40.6)	172 (58.3)	19,971 (40.7)	32,942 (41.5)	131 (39.0)	33,073 (41.4)	64,962 (46.1)	290 (61.2)	65,252 (46.2)	..	..	..
Local board funds	16 (0.0)	— —	16 (0.0)	18 (0.0)	— —	18 (0.0)	19 (0.0)	—	19 (0.0)	..	..	..
Fees	17,291 (35.5)	40 (13.6)	17,331 (35.3)	31,300 (39.4)	44 (13.1)	31,344 (39.3)	52,751 (37.4)	184 (38.8)	52,935 (37.4)	..	..	..
Other sources	11,651 (23.9)	83 (28.1)	11,734 (24.0)	15,208 (19.1)	161 (47.9)	15,369 (19.3)	23,183 (16.5)	—	23,183 (16.4)	..	..	..
Total	48,757 (100.0)	295 (100.0)	49,052 (100.0)	79,468 (100.0)	336 (100.0)	79,804 (100.0)	140,915 (100.0)	474 (100.0)	141,389 (100.0)	268,500 (100.0)	1,500 (100.0)	270,000 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	11,595	..	..	19,081	..	..	30,598	..	..	55,250
6. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			3,758.5			5,456.4			5,474.7			6,500.0

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*Excludes institutions 'deemed to be universities' and institutions of national importance, whose statistics have been included in research institutions and colleges.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XII : BOARDS OF INTERMEDIATE/SECONDARY EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of boards	7	—	7	11	—	11	13	—	13	15	—	15
2. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	233 (4.4)	—	233 (4.4)	126 (1.0)	—	126 (1.0)	194 (0.8)	—	194 (0.8)	..	..	..
Local board funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..
Fees	5,096 (95.5)	—	5,096 (95.5)	12,805 (96.7)	—	12,805 (96.7)	23,342 (96.7)	— —	23,342 (96.7)	..	..	..
Other sources	9 (0.1)	—	9 (0.1)	309 (2.3)	—	309 (2.3)	597 (2.5)	—	597 (2.5)	..	..	..
Total	5,338 (100.0)	—	5,338 (100.0)	13,240 (100.0)	—	13,240 (100.0)	24,133 (100.0)	—	24,133 (100.0)	45,000 (100.0)	—	45,000 (100.0)

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-65)

TABLE XIII : RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of research institutions	18	—	18	34	—	34	41	—	41	50	—	50
2. Enrolment	586	48	634	1,869	91	1,960	2,753	199	2,952	3,500	500	4,000
3. Teachers	250	1	251	560	14	574	590	25	615	568	32	600
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	5,667 (90.6)	—	5,667 (90.6)	12,980 (93.3)	—	12,980 (93.3)	24,497 (90.8)	—	24,497 (90.8)	..		..
Local board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (0.0)	— (—)	1 (0.0)	267 (1.0)	—	267 (1.0)	..	..	..
Fees	59 (0.9)	— (—)	59 (0.9)	176 (1.3)	— (—)	176 (1.3)	375 (1.4)	—	375 (1.4)	..	..	..
Other sources	530 (8.5)	— (—)	530 (8.5)	747 (5.4)	— (—)	747 (5.4)	1,847 (6.8)	— —	1,847 (6.8)	..	..	..
Total	6,256 (100.0)	— (—)	6,256 (100.0)	13,904 (100.0)	— (—)	13,904 (100.0)	26,986 (100.0)	—	26,986 (100.0)	65,000	—	65,000
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	2,458	—	2,458	4,320	—	4,320	5,552	—	5,552	9,000	—	9,000
6. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			9,792.8			7,526.1			9,027.6			15,000

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XIV : COLLEGES FOR ARTS AND SCIENCE

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. *Number of colleges by management*												
Government	112 (26.1)	18 (26.1)	130 (26.1)	149 (24.5)	21 (20.2)	170 (23.9)	183 (20.9)	30 (18.2)	213 (20.5)	..	..	..
Local boards	2 (0.5)	—	2 (0.4)	2 (0.3)	—	2 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	—	1 (0.1)	..	..	..
Private	315 (73.4)	51 (73.9)	366 (73.5)	457 (75.2)	83 (79.8)	540 (75.8)	690 (79.0)	135 (81.8)	825 (79.4)	..	..	..
Total	429 (100.0)	69 (100.0)	498 (100.0)	608 (100.0)	104 (100.0)	712 (100.0)	874 (100.0)	165 (100.0)	1,039 (100.0)	1,450	250	1,700
2. *Enrolment by management*												
Government	72,071	6,521	78,592 (25.3)	107,170	11,781	118,951 (22.8)	121,922	16,856	138,778 (20.1)	..	..	..
Local boards	1,167	—	1,167 (0.4)	1,283	—	1,283 (0.2)	65	—	65 (0.0)	..	..	..
Private	218,933	11,431	230,364 (74.3)	374,309	27,987	402,296 (77.0)	500,050	52,739	552,789 (79.9)	..	..	..
Total	292,171	17,952	310,123 (100.0)	482,762	39,768	522,530 (100.0)	622,037	69,595	691,632 (100.0)	..	..	1,000,000
3. Total enrolment in arts and science colleges	272,150	37,973	310,123	444,841	77,689	522,530	561,345	130,287	691,632	820,000	180,000	1,000,000

NOTE: Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of institutions and enrolment in each column by management.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XIV : COLLEGES FOR ARTS AND SCIENCE (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
4. *Enrolment by stages*												
Pre-university/inter 1st year*	101,433	14,559	115,992	174,505	29,236	203,741	237,752	49,671	287,423	..	..	..
Intermediate 2nd year*	93,488	11,857	105,345	167,034	25,673	192,707	143,632	26,846	170,478	..	..	..
B.A./B.Sc.	75,032	11,636	86,668	126,130	24,772	150,902	235,633	63,379	299,012	..	..	..
M.A./M.Sc.	14,401	2,127	16,528	21,293	4,040	25,333	36,379†	9,002†	45,381†	..	..	..
Research	1,051	139	1,190	2,193	371	2,564	3,576	697	4,273	..	..	..
Total*	285,405	40,318	325,723	491,155	84,092	575,247	658,134‡	149,891‡	808,025‡	1,129,000	271,000	1,400,000
5. Number of teachers	13,689	1,623	15,312	20,883	2,929	23,812	30,210	5,345	35,555	42,000	8,000	50,000
6. Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)												
(a) By sources												
(i) Government funds	24,553 (37.5)	2,919 (47.1)	27,472 (38.3)	36,039 (33.8)	3,898 (39.9)	39,937 (34.3)	72,029 (38.6)	10,028 (44.6)	82,057 (39.2)	..	..	..
(ii) Local board funds	170 (0.3)	7 (0.1)	177 (0.2)	113 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	124 (0.1)	191 (0.1)	26 (0.0)	217 (0.1)	..	..	..
(iii) Fees	34,207 (52.2)	2,433 (39.2)	36,640 (51.1)	59,197 (55.5)	4,313 (44.2)	63,510 (54.5)	92,238 (49.4)	9,146 (40.7)	101,384 (48.5)	..	..	..
(iv) Other sources	6,583 (10.0)	842 (13.6)	7,425 (10.4)	11,356 (10.6)	1,547 (15.8)	12,903 (11.1)	22,193 (11.9)	3,302 (14.7)	25,495 (12.2)	..	..	..
Total	65,513 (100.0)	6,201 (100.0)	71,714 (100.0)	106,705 (100.0)	9,769 (100.0)	116,474 (100.0)	186,651 (100.0)	22,502 (100.0)	209,153 (100.0)	290,500	37,000	327,500

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* Includes enrolment in classes XI and XII in Uttar Pradesh.

† Includes 365 boys and 12 girls of postgraduate diploma courses.

‡ Includes 1,162 boys and 296 girls whose age-wise and stage-wise distribution is not available.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 to 1965-66)

TABLE XIV : COLLEGES FOR ARTS AND SCIENCE (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
(b) By managements												
(i) Government	21,249	1,806	23,055	30,863	2,975	33,838	49,692	5,979	55,671	..	..	..
	(32.4)	(29.1)	(32.1)	(28.9)	(30.5)	(29.1)	(26.6)	(26.6)	(26.6)			
(ii) Local boards	283	—	283	267	—	267	39	—	39	..	..	..
	(0.4)		(0.4)	(0.3)		(0.2)	(0.0)		(0.0)			
(iii) Private bodies	43,981	4,395	48,376	75,575	6,794	82,369	136,920	16,523	153,443	..	..	..
	(67.2)	(70.9)	(67.5)	(70.8)	(69.5)	(70.7)	(73.4)	(73.4)	(73.4)			
Total	65,513	6,201	71,714	106,705	9,769	116,474	186,651	22,502	209,153	209,500	37,000	327,500
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)			
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	37,616	3,667	41,283	66,601	6,500	73,101	115,918	14,173	130,091	..	..	200,000
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	57.4	59.1	57.6	62.4	66.5	62.8	62.1	63.0	62.2	..	..	61.1
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			2,696.1			3,069.9			3,658.9			4,000.0
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.) in colleges managed by												
(i) Government			293.4			284.5			401.2			
(ii) Local boards			242.5			208.1			600.0			
(iii) Private			210.0			204.7			277.6			
(iv) All managements			231.2			222.9			302.4			327.5
11. Pupil-teacher ratio			20			22			19			20

NOTE: Figures in parentheses give the percentage distribution of expenditure in each column by sources and by management.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA 1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XIV : COLLEGES FOR ARTS AND SCIENCE (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
12. Output												
(i) Pre-university	..	..	..	..	..	..	89,801	19,180	108,981	..	..	..
(ii) Intermediate arts	39,358	7,655	47,013	73,855	16,327	90,182	60,472	20,282	80,754	..	..	..
(iii) Intermediate science	23,810	1,862	25,672	37,963	3,594	41,557	32,366	2,611	34,977	..	..	..
(iv) B.A. (Pass & Hons)	17,260	3,991	21,251	29,686	8,306	37,992	46,976	18,162	65,138	..	..	..
(v) B.Sc. (Pass & Hons)	10,097	890	10,987	14,355	1,642	15,997	23,681	4,133	27,814	..	..	..
(vi) M.A.	4,924	805	5,729	7,408	1,905	9,313	14,471	4,490	18,961	..	..	..
(vii) M. Sc.	1,338	71	1,409	2,195	261	2,456	4,107	630	4,737	..	..	..

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XV : ALL COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of colleges	191	17	208	322	24	346	755	97	852	1,200	150	1,350
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	49,988	4,162	54,150	85,512	8,386	93,898	166,831	27,460	194,291	248,000	52,000	300,000
3. Enrolment by courses	85,595	4,668	90,263	139,776	9,218	148,994	238,987	26,124	265,111	370,000	50,000	420,000
4. Number of teachers	4,567	334	4,901	8,017	666	8,683	16,049	1,865	17,914	24,550	2,750	27,300
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			11			11			11			11
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	28,271 (71.3)	1,812 (72.0)	30,083 (71.3)	44,290 (67.0)	2,840 (73.4)	47,130 (67.3)	106,192 (70.3)	5,541 (79.0)	111,733 (70.7)	..	..	..
Local board funds	251 (0.6)	4 (0.2)	255 (0.6)	631 (0.9)	8 (0.2)	639 (0.9)	1,549 (1.0)	— (—)	1,549 (1.0)	..	..	..
Fees	8,550 (21.5)	208 (8.2)	8,758 (20.8)	16,017 (24.2)	306 (7.9)	16,323 (23.3)	32,565 (21.6)	543 (7.7)	33,108 (20.9)	..	..	..
Other sources	2,604 (6.6)	494 (19.6)	3,098 (7.3)	5,202 (7.9)	715 (18.5)	5,917 (8.5)	10,721 (7.1)	930 (13.3)	11,651 (7.4)	..	..	..
Total	39,676 (100.0)	2,518 (100.0)	42,194 (100.0)	66,140 (100.0)	3,869 (100.0)	70,009 (100.0)	151,027 (100.0)	7,014 (100.0)	158,041 (100.0)	332,000 (100.0)	18,000 (100.0)	350,000 (100.0)
(NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentages to total expenditure in each column)												
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	..	..	19,349	..	..	33,522	..	..	75,893	..	..	175,000
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			45.9			47.9			48.0			50.0
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			3,948.0			3,860.6			4,236.5			6,410.3
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			779.2			745.6			813.4			1,166.7

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (SELECTED PROFESSIONS)

TABLE XV-A : COLLEGES FOR AGRICULTURE

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(3)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of colleges	16	—	16	24	—	24	36	—	36	38	—	38
2. Enrolment in colleges for agriculture	2,936	20	2,956	4,261	33	4,294	10,601	103	10,704	12,326	141	12,467
3. Enrolment by courses	4,609	24	4,633	5,840	37	5,877	15,699	149	15,848	18,669	184	18,853
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	2,854 (77.4)	—	2,854 (77.4)	4,614 (78.0)	—	4,614 (78.0)	9,978 (76.5)	—	9,978 (76.5)	11,614 (82.0)	—	11,614 (82.0)
Local board funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 (0.2)	—	30 (0.2)	—	—	—
Fees	450 (12.2)	—	450 (12.2)	566 (9.6)	—	566 (9.6)	1,565 (12.0)	—	1,565 (12.0)	1,645 (11.6)	—	1,645 (11.6)
Other sources	382 (10.4)	—	382 (10.4)	732 (12.4)	—	732 (12.4)	1,472 (11.3)	—	1,472 (11.3)	906 (6.4)	—	906 (6.4)
Total	3,686 (100.0)	—	3,686 (100.0)	5,912 (100.0)	—	5,912 (100.0)	13,045 (100.0)	—	13,045 (100.0)	14,165 (100.0)	—	14,165 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	1,713	—	1,713	2,341	—	2,341	4,741	—	4,741	5,061	—	5,061
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			46.5			39.6			36.3			35.7
7. Average annual cost per pupil			1,247.0			1,376.8			1,218.7			1,136.3
8. Output:												
B.A./B.Sc. (agriculture)	1,065	1	1,066	876	6	882	2,629	20	2,649	2,759	15	2,774
M.A./M.Sc. (agriculture)	151	—	151	185	2	187	568	1	569	656	7	663

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (SELECTED PROFESSIONS)

TABLE XV-B : COLLEGES FOR ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of colleges	33	—	33	48	—	48	81	—	81	89	—	89
2. Enrolment in colleges for engineering and technology	12,561	25	12,586	22,678	321	22,999	42,695	495	43,190	48,163	512	48,675
3. Enrolment by courses	13,228	40	13,268	19,820	38	19,858	47,464	374	47,838	53,989	431	54,420
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	7,815	—	7,815	14,585	—	14,585	31,523	—	31,523	40,886	—	40,886
	(70.1)	—	(70.1)	(69.2)	—	(69.2)	(67.9)	—	(67.9)	(72.3)	—	(72.3)
Local board funds	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(0.0)	—	(0.0)									
Fees	2,276	—	2,276	4,681	—	4,681	11,389	—	11,389	12,004	—	12,004
	(20.4)		(20.4)	(22.2)		(22.2)	(24.6)		(24.6)	(21.2)		(21.2)
Other sources	1,060	—	1,060	1,821	—	1,821	3,490	—	3,490	3,648	—	3,648
	(9.5)		(9.5)	(8.6)		(8.6)	(7.5)		(7.5)	(6.5)		(6.5)
Total	11,152	—	11,152	21,087	—	21,087	46,402	—	46,402	56,538	—	56,538
	(100.0)		(100.0)	(100.0)		(100.0)	(100.0)		(100.0)	(100.0)		(100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	5,181	—	5,181	10,240	—	10,240	21,382	—	21,382	25,554	—	25,554
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			46.5			48.6			46.1			45.1
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			886.1			916.9			1,074.4			1,163.6
8. Output:												
B.E. / B. Tech.	1,800	2	1,802	3,572	1	3,573	6,665	15	6,680	8,141	37	8,178
M.E./ M. Tech. /M.Sc.	—	—	—	8	—	8	344	—	344	468	—	468

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (SELECTED PROFESSIONS)

TABLE XV-C : COLLEGES FOR MEDICINE

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of colleges	36	3	39	85	3	88	129	4	133	139	4	143
2. Enrolment in colleges for medicine	12,433	2,325	14,758	19,842	3,871	23,713	30,225	7,759	38,024	33,306	8,819	42,125
3. Enrolment by courses	12,620	2,341	14,961	21,085	3,587	25,072	32,164	8,238	40,402	35,513	9,439	44,952
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	9,424	1,283	10,707	17,112	2,053	19,165	41,335	3,486	44,821	49,024	4,120	53,144
	(72.0)	(70.6)	(71.8)	(70.2)	(73.1)	(70.5)	(74.8)	(93.3)	(76.0)	(76.2)	(92.2)	(77.3)
Local board funds	249	4	253	630	8	638	1,518	—	1,518	1,412	—	1,412
	(1.9)	(0.2)	(1.7)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(2.3)	(2.7)	—	(2.5)	(2.2)	—	(2.0)
Fees	2,809	167	2,976	5,066	197	5,263	8,729	121	8,850	9,760	152	9,912
	(21.5)	(9.2)	(20.0)	(20.8)	(7.0)	(19.4)	(15.8)	(3.2)	(15.0)	(15.2)	(3.4)	(14.4)
Other sources	607	363	970	1,562	551	2,113	3,690	132	3,822	4,104	197	4,301
	(4.6)	(20.0)	(6.5)	(6.4)	(19.6)	(7.8)	(6.7)	(3.5)	(6.5)	(6.4)	(4.4)	(6.3)
Total	13,089	1,818	14,907	24,371	2,808	27,179	55,272	3,739	59,011	64,300	4,469	68,769
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	7,180	412	7,592	12,210	804	13,014	27,743	1,108	28,851	..	..	33,231
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			50.9			47,9			48.9			48.3
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			1,010.1			1,146.2			1,551.9			1,632.5
8. Output:												
M.B.B.S.	1,151	262	1,413	2,066	457	2,523	2,684	785	3,469	2,859	854	3,713
M.S.	77	6	83	154	24	178	386	41	427	456	81	537

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (SELECTED PROFESSIONS)

TABLE XV-D : COLLEGES FOR TEACHER TRAINING

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of colleges	39	14	53	86	21	107	386	92	478	450	101	551
2. Enrolment in colleges for teacher training	2,600	1,344	3,944	7,915	3,347	11,262	33,381	17,354	50,735	38,623	20,960	59,583
3. Enrolment by courses	3,839	1,746	5,585	9,962	4,318	14,280	31,606	15,202	46,808	35,074	17,405	52,479
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	2,379 (83.5)	528 (75.4)	2,907 (82.0)	3,985 (72.4)	788 (74.3)	4,773 (72.7)	14,732 (80.6)	2,028 (62.5)	16,760 (77.9)	17,592 (80.2)	2,531 (66.2)	20,123 (78.1)
Local board funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 (0.0)	—	7 (0.0)
Fees	270 (9.5)	41 (5.9)	311 (8.7)	929 (16.9)	109 (10.3)	1,038 (15.8)	2,339 (12.8)	422 (13.0)	2,761 (12.8)	2,992 (13.6)	425 (11.1)	3,417 (13.3)
Other sources	198 (7.0)	131 (18.7)	329 (9.3)	591 (10.7)	164 (15.4)	755 (11.5)	1,196 (6.6)	797 (24.5)	1,993 (9.3)	1,347 (6.2)	866 (22.7)	2,213 (8.6)
Total	2,848 (100.0)	700 (100.0)	3,548 (100.0)	5,505 (100.0)	1,061 (100.0)	6,566 (100.0)	18,267 (100.0)	3,247 (100.0)	21,514 (100.0)	21,938 (100.0)	3,822 (100.0)	25,760 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	1,568	404	1,972	2,948	675	3,623	9,901	2,045	11,946	14,638	2,307	16,945
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			55.6			55.2			55.5			65.8
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			899.6			583.0			424.0			432.3
8. Output:												
B.T./B.Ed.	2,978	1,075	4,053	7,499	2,865	10,364	12,267	5,477	17,744	13,711	6,764	20,475
M Ed.	145	59	204	193	121	314	359	169	528	385	133	518

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XVI : ALL COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1965-66 (*Estimated*)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
1. Number of colleges	85	7	92	98	14	112	187	21	208	260	40	300
2. Enrolment by type of colleges	5,624	1,757	7,381	8,959	4,356	13,315	15,120	10,177	25,297	30,000	20,000	50,000
3. Enrolment by courses	5,573	1,767	7,340	8,589	3,294	11,883	14,500	7,355	21,855	23,000	12,000	35,000
4. Number of teachers	831	73	904	1,143	156	1,299	2,234	322	2,556	3,780	420	4,200
5. Pupil-teacher ratio			8			10			10			12
6. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	1,064 (55.3)	25 (8.3)	1,089 (49.0)	1,662 (55.0)	156 (25.5)	1,818 (50.0)	5,180 (67.7)	745 (50.8)	5,925 (64.9)	..	..	..
Local board funds	25 (1.3)	2 (0.6)	27 (1.2)	16 (0.5)	— (—)	16 (0.5)	45 (0.6)	— (—)	45 (0.5)	..	..	..
Fees	113 (5.9)	151 (50.2)	264 (11.9)	290 (9.6)	256 (41.8)	546 (15.0)	851 (11.1)	595 (40.5)	1,446 (15.9)	..	..	..
Other sources	721 (37.5)	123 (40.9)	844 (37.9)	1,055 (34.9)	200 (32.7)	1,255 (34.5)	1,581 (20.6)	128 (8.7)	1,709 (18.7)	..	..	..
Total	1,923 (100.0)	301 (100.0)	2,224 (100.0)	3,023 (100.0)	612 (100.0)	3,635 (100.0)	7,657 (100.0)	1,468 (100.0)	9,125 (100.0)	15,300 (100.0)	2,200 (100.0)	17,500 (100.0)
7. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	1,350	147	1,497	1,997	347	2,344	5,010	789	5,799	..	..	12,250
8. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			67.3			64.5			63.6			70.0
9. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)			1,656.0			1,804.5			2,268.8			2,917.6
10. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			301.3			273.0			360.7			350.0

NOTE: Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage to total expenditure in each column.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVI-A : COLLEGES FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
A. *Colleges for music and dancing*												
1. Number of colleges	9	3	12	15	4	19	38	7	45	39	7	46
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	928	1,077	2,005	1,201	2,338	3,539	2,248	4,667	6,915	2,774	5,169	7,943
3. Enrolment by courses	(a) 1,188	(a) 1,123	(a) 2,311	(a) 1,579	(a) 1,843	(a) 3,422	(a) 2,819	(a) 3,499	(a) 6,318	(a) 3,142	(a) 3,928	(a) 7,070
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	189 (59.8)	8 (27.6)	197 (57.1)	202 (47.3)	11 (12.1)	213 (41.1)	842 (64.1)	56 (26.4)	898 (58.9)	735 (52.3)	35 (16.9)	770 (47.7)
Local board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (0.5)	— (—)	2 (0.4)	3 (0.2)	— (—)	3 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.5)	3 (0.2)
Fees	59 (18.7)	19 (65.5)	78 (22.6)	110 (25.8)	77 (84.6)	187 (36.1)	228 (17.4)	135 (63.7)	363 (23.8)	219 (15.6)	157 (75.8)	376 (23.3)
Other sources	68 (21.5)	2 (6.9)	70 (20.3)	113 (26.4)	3 (3.3)	116 (22.4)	240 (18.3)	21 (9.9)	261 (17.1)	450 (32.0)	14 (6.8)	464 (28.8)
Total	316 (100.0)	29 (100.0)	345 (100.0)	427 (100.0)	91 (100.0)	518 (100.0)	1,313 (100.0)	212 (100.0)	1,525 (100.0)	1,406 (100.0)	207 (100.0)	1,613 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	204	21	225	317	59	376	899	120	1,019	924	121	1,045
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			65.2			72.6			66.8			64.8
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs)			172.1			146.4			220.5			203.1

(a) Includes enrolment in other fine arts.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVI-A : COLLEGES FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
B. *Other fine arts*												
1. Number of colleges	2	—	2	4	—	4	9	—	9	8	—	8
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	316	38	354	648	181	829	1,244	471	1,715	700	223	923
3. Enrolment by courses	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	73 (67.0)	—	73 (67.0)	170 (51.1)	—	170 (51.1)	808 (86.3)	—	808 (86.3)	782 (87.3)	—	782 (87.3)
Local board funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fees	5 (4.6)	—	5 (4.6)	41 (12.3)	—	41 (12.3)	122 (13.0)	—	122 (13.0)	103 (11.5)	—	103 (11.5)
Other sources	31 (28.4)	—	31 (28.4)	122 (36.6)	—	122 (36.6)	6 (0.7)	— —	6 (0.7)	11 (1.2)	— —	11 (1.2)
Total	109 (100.0)	—	109 (100.0)	333 (100.0)	—	333 (100.0)	936 (100.0)	—	936 (100.0)	896 (100.0)	—	896 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	90	—	90	201	—	201	626	—	626	570	—	570
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			82.6			60.4			66.9			63.6
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs)			307.9			401.7			545.8			970.7

(b) Included in colleges for music and dancing.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVI-A : COLLEGES FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
C. *Oriental studies*												
1. Number of colleges	71	2	73	72	7	79	101	10	111	107	10	117
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	4,302	245	4,547	6,744	1,118	7,862	8,862	2,657	11,519	9,020	2,156	11,176
3. Enrolment by courses	3,889	211	4,100	5,010	510	5,520	8,427	959	9,386	9,087	1,207	10,294
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	695 (59.0)	5 (41.7)	700 (58.8)	1,092 (67.9)	16 (29.1)	1,108 (66.6)	2,150 (73.9)	133 (74.7)	2,283 (73.9)	2,315 (75.7)	65 (53.7)	2,380 (74.8)
Local board funds	25 (2.2)	2 (16.6)	27 (2.3)	14 (0.9)	— (—)	14 (0.8)	42 (1.5)	—	42 (1.4)	46 (1.5)	—	46 (1.5)
Fees	10 (0.8)	—	10 (0.8)	16 (1.0)	3 (5.5)	19 (1.2)	33 (1.1)	3 (1.7)	36 (1.2)	56 (1.8)	2 (1.7)	58 (1.8)
Other sources	448 (38.0)	5 (41.7)	453 (38.1)	486 (30.2)	36 (65.4)	522 (31.4)	685 (23.5)	42 (23.6)	727 (23.5)	643 (21.0)	54 (44.6)	697 (21.9)
Total	1,178 (100.0)	12 (100.0)	1,190 (100.0)	1,608 (100.0)	55 (100.0)	1,663 (100.0)	2,910 (100.0)	178 (100.0)	3,088 (100.0)	3,060 (100.0)	121 (100.0)	3,181 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	939	11	950	1,167	50	1,217	2,187	143	2,330	2,152	111	2,263
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			79.8			73.2			75.5			71.1
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			261.7			211.5			268.1			284 6

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVI-A : COLLEGES FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
D. *All colleges for cultural education*												
1. Number of colleges	82	5	87	91	11	102	148	17	165	154	17	171
3. Enrolment by type of institutions	5,546	1,360	6,906	8,593	3,637	12,230	12,354	7,795	20,149	12,494	7,548	20,042
3. Enrolment by courses	5,077	1,334	6,411	6,589	2,353	8,942	11,246	4,458	15,704	12,229	5,135	17,364
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	957 (59.7)	14 (33.3)	971 (59.0)	1,464 (61.9)	27 (18.4)	1,491 (59.3)	3,801 (73.7)	189 (48.5)	3,990 (71.9)	3,832 (71.5)	100 (30.5)	3,932 (69.1)
Local board funds	25 (1.6)	2 (4.8)	27 (1.6)	15 (0.6)	— (—)	15 (0.6)	44 (0.9)	— (—)	44 (0.8)	48 (0.9)	1 (0.3)	49 (0.9)
Fees	74 (4.6)	19 (45.2)	93 (5.7)	167 (7.0)	80 (54.4)	247 (9.8)	383 (7.4)	138 (35.4)	521 (9.4)	378 (7.0)	159 (48.5)	537 (9.4)
Other sources	547 (34.1)	7 (16.7)	554 (33.7)	721 (30.5)	40 (27.2)	761 (30.3)	931 (18.0)	63 (16.1)	994 (17.9)	1,104 (20.6)	68 (20.7)	1,172 (20.6)
Total	1,603 (100.0)	42 (100.0)	1,645 (100.0)	2,367 (100.0)	147 (100.0)	2,514 (100.0)	5,159 (100.0)	390 (100.0)	5,549 (100.0)	5,362 (100.0)	328 (100.0)	5,690 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	—	—	1,264	—	—	1,795	—	—	3,975	—	—	3,877
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			76.8			71.4			71.6			68.1
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			238.2			205.6			275.4			283.9

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVI-B : SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
A. *Colleges for social work*												
1. Number of colleges	3	—	3	6	—	6	8	—	8	7	1	8
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	78	50	128	359	93	452	775	182	957	581	159	740
3. Enrolment by courses	78	50	128	416	116	532	762	208	970	951	259	1,210
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's) Government funds	107 (33.4)	— (—)	107 (33.4)	197 (30.4)	— (—)	197 (30.4)	467 (40.1)	— (—)	467 (40.1)	487 (58.0)	— (—)	487 (56.2)
Local board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Fees	40 (12.5)	— (—)	40 (12.5)	124 (19.1)	— (—)	124 (19.1)	291 (25.0)	— (—)	291 (25.0)	239 (28.5)	13 (50.0)	252 (29.1)
Other sources	173 (54.1)	— (—)	173 (54.1)	328 (50.5)	— (—)	328 (50.5)	407 (34.9)	— (—)	407 (34.9)	114 (13.5)	13 (50.0)	127 (14.7)
Total	320 (100.0)	— (—)	320 (100.0)	649 (100.0)	— (—)	649 (100.0)	1,165 (100.0)	— (—)	1,165 (100.0)	840 (100.0)	26 (100.0)	866 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	117	—	117	308	—	308	518	—	518	416	24	440
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			36.6			47.5			44.5			50.8
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			2,500.0			1,435.8			1,217.3			1,170.3

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVI-B : SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11	(12)	13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
B. *Other colleges for special professional education (unspecified)*												
1. Number of colleges	—	2	2	1	3	4	31	4	35	35	8	43
2. Enrolment by type of institutions	—	347	347	7	626	633	1,991	2,200	4,191	2,448	3,118	5,566
3. Enrolment by type of courses	418	383	801	1,584	825	2,409	2,492	2,689	5,181	2,421	3,023	5,444
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	— (—)	11 (4.2)	11 (4.2)	— (—)	129 (27.7)	129 (27.3)	912 (68.4)	555 (51.5)	1,467 (60.9)	992 (63.7)	683 (52.5)	1,675 (58.6)
Local board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	5 (0.4)	5 (0.2)
Fees	— (—)	131 (50.6)	131 (50.6)	— (—)	176 (37.8)	176 (37.3)	177 (13.3)	458 (42.5)	635 (26.3)	258 (16.6)	514 (39.5)	772 (27.0)
Other sources	— (—)	117 (45.2)	117 (45.2)	6 (100.0)	161 (34.5)	167 (35.4)	244 (18.3)	65 (6.0)	309 (12.8)	306 (19.7)	99 (7.6)	405 (14.2)
Total	— (—)	259 (100.0)	259 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	466 (100.0)	472 (100.0)	1,333 (100.0)	1,078 (100.0)	2,411 (100.0)	1,556 (100.0)	1,301 (100.0)	2,857 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)		115	115	3	238	241	780	526	1,306	936	642	1,578
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			44.4			51.1			54.2			55.2
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			746.4			745.7			575.3			513.3

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVI-B : SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES (*Continued*)

Item	1950-51			1955-56			1960-61			1961-62		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12	(13)
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
C. *All colleges for special professional education*												
1. Number of colleges	3	2	5	7	3	10	39	4	43	42	9	51
2. Enrolment in colleges	78	397	475	366	719	1,085	2,766	2,382	5,148	3,029	3,277	6,306
3. Enrolment by courses	496	433	929	2,000	941	2,941	3,254	2,897	6,151	3,372	3,282	6,654
4. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)												
Government funds	107 (33.4)	11 (4.2)	118 (20.4)	197 (30.1)	129 (27.7)	326 (29.1)	1,379 (55.2)	556 (51.6)	1,935 (54.1)	1,478 (61.7)	684 (51.5)	2,162 (58.1)
Local board funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 (0.4)	5 (0.1)
Fees	40 (12.5)	131 (50.6)	171 (29.5)	124 (19.0)	176 (37.8)	300 (26.8)	468 (18.7)	458 (42.5)	926 (25.9)	497 (20.8)	527 (39.7)	1,024 (27.5)
Other sources	173 (54.1)	117 (45.2)	290 (50.1)	333 (50.9)	161 (34.5)	494 (44.1)	651 (26.1)	64 (5.9)	715 (20.0)	420 (17.5)	112 (8.4)	532 (14.3)
Total	320 (100.0)	259 (100.0)	579 (100.0)	654 (100.0)	466 (100.0)	1,120 (100.0)	2,498 (100.0)	1,078 (100.0)	3,576 (100.0)	2,395 (100.0)	1,328 (100.0)	3,723 (100.0)
5. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	117	115	232	311	238	549	1,297	526	1,823	1,352	666	2,018
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure			40.1			49.0			51.0			55.0
7. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)			1,218.9			1,032.3			694.6			590.4

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1949-50 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVII-A : ENROLMENT IN SCHOOL CLASSES — BOYS

(Figures in 000's)

Class	*Enrolment in the Year*												
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I	4,772	4,763	4,802	5,023	5,468	6,189	6,660	6,771	7,242	7,884	8,342	8,710	10,040
II	2,941	3,108	3,142	3,117	3,307	3,445	3,823	4,046	4,156	4,498	4,827	5,047	5,384
III	2,237	2,452	2,586	2,539	2,633	2,698	2,879	3,153	3,329	3,506	3,710	4,030	4,280
IV	1,766	1,971	2,079	2,162	2,228	2,267	2,344	2,510	2,657	2,869	3,001	3,215	3,498
V	1,344	1,475	1,572	1,656	1,721	1,750	1,822	1,971	2,022	2,256	2,415	2,590	2,781
VI	958	1,015	1,143	1,193	1,238	1,268	1,337	1,441	1,532	1,681	1,937	2,035	2,239
VII	808	848	921	959	1,031	1,110	1,149	1,214	1,266	1,389	1,482	1,674	1,825
VIII	610	723	735	776	833	883	940	989	1,037	1,130	1,202	1,366	1,544
IX	414	460	588	564	595	632	698	758	776	859	930	1,024	1,167
X	320	367	418	491	506	534	566	620	668	723	771	860	934
XI	172	192	206	236	256	259	276	286	327	333	343	412	453
XII	36	38	38	41	44	16	18	19	23	20	26	35	49
Total	16,378	17,413	18,231	18,757	19,859	21,052	22,511	23,777	25,033	27,150	28,987	30,999	34,194

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1949-50 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVII-B : ENROLMENT IN SCHOOL CLASSES — GIRLS

(Figures in 000's)

Class	Enrolment in the Year												
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I	2,130	2,185	2,223	2,373	2,620	2,922	3,298	3,512	3,666	4,115	4,351	4,681	5,706
II	1,195	1,223	1,303	1,285	1,393	1,515	1,700	1,825	1,930	2,132	2,320	2,466	2,737
III	820	901	947	958	1,015	1,082	1,188	1,305	1,418	1,542	1,681	1,856	2,024
IV	599	651	697	724	770	808	871	957	1,029	1,151	1,247	1,378	1,542
V	388	423	457	512	519	549	581	664	722	803	925	1,021	1,110
VI	192	231	257	275	309	329	361	421	458	526	656	692	774
VII	167	175	192	209	242	264	287	329	359	405	444	547	613
VIII	109	129	140	155	175	194	220	243	276	309	331	392	476
IX	65	77	91	96	107	120	144	157	173	197	217	256	307
X	48	53	66	80	87	96	110	123	135	149	162	193	219
XI	28	31	36	50	54	57	64	64	79	74	69	86	98
XII	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	3	5	6	8
Total	5,743	6,082	6,412	6,719	7,293	7,938	8,827	9,601	10,249	11,407	12,407	13,572	15,612

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1949-50 TO 1961-62)

TABLE XVII-C : TOTAL ENROLMENT IN SCHOOL CLASSES

(Figures in 000's)

Class	*Enrolment in the Year*												
	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I	6,901	6,948	7,025	7,395	8,087	9,112	9,958	10,283	10,908	11,999	12,693	13,391	15,746
II	4,136	4,332	4,445	4,402	4,700	4,960	5,523	5,871	6,086	6,630	7,147	7,513	8,121
III	3,057	3,353	3,534	3,497	3,648	3,780	4,067	4,457	4,747	5,048	5,391	5,886	6,304
IV	2,365	2,623	2,777	2,886	2,998	3,074	3,216	3,467	3,686	4,020	4,248	4,593	5,040
V	1,733	1,898	2,029	2,168	2,240	2,299	2,403	2,635	2,743	3,059	3,340	3,611	3,891
VI	1,150	1,246	1,399	1,468	1,547	1,597	1,698	1,862	1,990	2,208	2,593	2,727	3,013
VII	975	1,023	1,113	1,168	1,274	1,374	1,436	1,543	1,625	1,794	1,926	2,220	2,437
VIII	719	851	875	931	1,008	1,077	1,160	1,232	1,313	1,439	1,533	1,758	2,020
IX	478	537	680	660	702	752	842	915	948	1,057	1,147	1,280	1,474
X	368	420	484	571	594	631	675	742	803	872	933	1,053	1,153
XI	199	223	241	286	309	317	340	350	406	408	411	498	551
XII	38	40	40	44	47	18	20	22	26	23	30	41	56
Total	22,120	23,495	24,642	25,477	27,152	28,990	31,338	33,378	35,282	38,557	41,394	44,571	49,806

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XVIII : EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTS

Objects	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (*Estimated*)	
	Amount (Rs. in 000's	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's*	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's*	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's*	*Percentage to Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Direct expenditure								
1. Pre-primary schools	1,198	0.1	2,499	0.1	5,873	0.2	11,000	0.2
2. Lower primary schools	364,843	31.9	537,272	28.3	734,461	21.3	1,220,500	20.3
3. Higher primary schools	76,990	6.7	154,050	8.1	429,219	12.5	717,500	12.0
4. Secondary schools	230,450	20.1	376,144	19.8	689,117	20.0	1,181,000	19.7
5. Schools for vocational and technical education	36,944	3.2	54,508	2.9	114,091	3.3	250,000	4.2
6. *Schools for special education	23,335	2.0	26,529	1.4	31,997	0.9	39,920	0.7
(i) Schools for cultural education	10,613	0.9	10,769	0.5	13,045	0.4	..	..
(ii) Schools for children in need of special care	2,014	0.2	3,470	0.2	6,807	0.2	..	..
(iii) Schools for adults	7,218	0.6	7,196	0.4	7,928	0.2	9,545	0.2
(iv) Schools for vocational special education	3,490	0.3	5,093	0.3	4,216	0.1	..	..
7. Universities	49,052	4.3	79,804	4.2	141,389	4.1	270,000	4.5
8. Boards of intermediate/secondary education	5,338	0.5	13,240	0.7	24,133	0.7	45,000	0.8
9. Research institutions	6,256	0.5	13,904	0.7	26,986	0.8	65,000	1.1
10. Colleges for arts and science	71,714	6.3	116,474	6.1	209,153	6.1	327,500	5.5
11. Colleges for professional education	42,194	3.7	70,008	3.7	158,041	4.6	350,000	5.8
12. Colleges for special education (all)	2,224	0.2	3,635	0.2	9,125	0.3	17,500	0.3
(i) For cultural education	1,645	0.1	2,514	0.1	5,549	0.2	7,500	0.1
(ii) For professional special education	579	0.1	1,120	0.1	3,576	0.1	10,000	0.2
13. Total direct expenditure	910,539	79.6	1,448,069	76.4	2,573,587	74.7	4,494,920	74.9

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* Includes expenditure on schools for adults.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XVIII : EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITUE BY OBJECTS (*Continued*)

Objects	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (*Estimated*)	
	Amount (Rs. in 000's)	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's)*	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's)*	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's)*	*Percentage to Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Indirect expenditure								
14. Direction and inspection	27,364	2.4	40,006	2.1	70,123	2.0	114,009	1.9
15. Buildings	99,270	8.7	196,358	10.4	428,158	12.4	666,055	11.1
16. Scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions	34,456	3.0	82,172	4.3	200,222	5.8	420,035	7.0
17. Hostels	18,264	1.6	26,610	1.4	43,149	1.3	95,463	1.6
18. Miscellaneous	53,928	4.7	103,395	5.4	128,562	3.8	209,518	3.5
19. Total indirect expenditure	233,282	20.4	448,541	23.6	870,214	25.3	1,505,080	25.1
20. Grand total	1,143,822	100.0	1,896,610	100.0	3,443,801	100.0	6,000,000	100.0

Note: The totals do not tally because of rounding.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

TABLE XIX : EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES

Objects	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (*Estimated*)	
	Amount (Rs. in 000's)	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's)*	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's)*	*Percentage to Total*	*Amount (Rs. in 000's)*	*Percentage to Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Government	652,678	57.1	1,172,049	61.8	2,340,914	68.0	4,271,856	71.2
2. Local boards	124,987	10.9	163,548	8.6	224,914	6.5	378,031	6.3
3. Fees	233,272	20.4	379,033	20.0	590,258	17.1	918,077	15.3
4. Endowments and other sources	132,885	11.6	181,980	9.6	287,715	8.4	432,036	7.2
5. Total	1,143,822	100.0	1,896,610	100.0	3,443,801	100.0	6,000,000	100.0

सत्यमेव जयते

PART II

STATISTICS ON COMPARATIVE EDUCATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

सत्यमेव जयते

INTRODUCTION TO PART II

This Part of the Supplementary Volume II deals with the data on comparative education in 15 countries including India. These include six developed countries, viz., Japan, UK, USA, USSR and Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), three semi-developed countries, viz., Brazil, Mexico and Yugoslavia and six developing countries, viz., Ghana, Nigeria, Pakistan, UAR, Turkey and India.

2. Most of these statistics were collected by a Research Team* of the Education Commission which went to Europe for this purpose. The team spent major part of its three months' stay abroad at the Unesco headquarters in Paris, and it is here that the bulk of the material, on which this section is based, was collected. In compiling the data care has been taken to see that the sources of information are fairly reliable. As far as possible information has been taken from published documents as well as unpublished records based on official sources. The main sources of information include the following:

(i) Publications of the UN and its specialised agencies like Unesco, International Bureau of Education, ILO, WHO, etc.

(ii) Unesco records collected from the Governments of various countries for its forthcoming publications (some of these have since been published).

(iii) Reports of committees and experts sent out by the UN (and its agencies) to the various countries.

(iv) Reports and records of institutions sponsored by Unesco, like the International Institute of Educational Planning.

(v) International agencies such as OECD, World Bank, etc.

(vi) National reports and publications of the countries concerned.

3. Besides education, this section gives information about demography, vital statistics, literacy, economically active population, Gross National Product (GNP)/National Income, etc. Educational data pertain to the number of educational institutions, students, teachers and expenditure. All this information has been given for each level of education separately. Information about the output of graduates, the school year and the school curriculum has also been included.

4. These statistics have two main limitations. Firstly, they are not always comparable in the strict sense of the term. It is because the educational systems in these countries differ not only in regard to length of courses, but also in their content and standard. Moreover, the national currencies, in spite of the equivalences established through exchange rates mutually agreed for the purpose of trade and commerce, differ from one another in their purchasing power. Also, the intrinsic value of each currency keeps on changing, with time, on account of fluctuations in internal prices. International comparability is also impaired by the differences in the concepts used by the national governments in the collection of the basic data. Although, Unesco is making commendable efforts for the standardisation of these concepts we are still nowhere near the goal. Secondly, there are certain obvious gaps in the information given in this section. This is due to the fact that Unesco, which has been the main source of our information, collects only limited information from all the countries of the world and in certain cases even this limited information is not completely made available to it.

5. For clarity of ideas, we reproduce below, from the UN and Unesco publications, broad definitions and explanations of some of the main terms used in this regard. It should, however, be clearly understood that these have, by no means, been strictly adhered to by all the countries concerned.

(i) The population figures are the result of numerations or national sample surveys designed to obtain a count of individuals.

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*This team consisted of the following:

1. Shri Gurbax Singh, Assistant Educational Adviser, Education Commission.
2. Shri Y.D. Sharma, Assistant Education Officer, University Grants Commission.
3. Shri D.L. Sharma, Research Associate, NCERT, working with the Education Commission.

(ii) Unless otherwise specified, population estimates refer to mid-year i.e. 1st July of the relevant year or to the mean of the two proximate end-year estimates.

(iii) All area estimates are official and those reported in square miles have been converted to sq. kms. using the factor, 2.589998.

(iv) The average annual rate of growth in population, number of educational institutions, enrolment, etc., between two years has been calculated by using the following formula:-

$$r = [\sqrt[t]{P_1/P_0} - 1] \times 100$$

Where Po is the population, etc, in the earlier year,
P_1 is the population, etc, in the latter year,
t is the period involved, and
r is the required per cent rate of change.

(v) The annual birth-rate (crude) represents the number of live births per one thousand persons in the population estimated at the mid-point of the year.

(vi) The annual death rate (crude) represents the number of deaths reported for a calendar year per one thousand persons in the same geographic area at the mid-point of the year.

(vii) The annual infant mortality rate represents the number of deaths under one year of age per one thousand live births which occurred during the same time period.

(viii) Expectation of life at birth represents the number of years of life which the males and females are expected to live if they are subjected to the same mortality conditions as obtained at their birth.

(ix) The concept of literacy is based on the ability both to read and write. (Hence a person who can read but not write is considered an illiterate.)

(x) The economically active population is defined as all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour available for the production of economic goods and services.

[In brief, it comprises all persons engaged in, or actively seeking, productive work in some branch of the economy during a specified period of time. This concept of the economically active is also known as the labour force concept and it theoretically includes the following groups of workers:

(a) Civilian employers, employees, own-account workers and unpaid family workers;
(b) Armed forces;
(c) Employed and unemployed persons including those seeking work for the first time;
(d) Persons engaged in part-time economic activities; and
(e) Domestic servants.

The economically inactive population, on the other hand, comprises persons with no economic activity at the moment of the census. This group normally includes housewives and students not economically active, retired persons (with or without income), inmates of institutions, children below the working age, persons past the working age, and so forth. Persons whose activity was not stated are excluded from the economically active group; persons in poorly defined activities, on the other hand, are included in the active sector.]

(xi) National income is the sum of the incomes accruing within a year to the factors of production supplied by the normal residents of a country, before deduction of direct taxes and equals the sum of compensation of employees, income from unincorporated enterprises, rent, interest and dividends accruing to households, saving of corporations, direct taxes on corporations and general government income from property and entrepreneurship.

(xii) Gross National Product at factor costs equals national income plus provisions for the consumption of fixed capital.

(xiii) Primary industry covers agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing.

(xiv) Secondary industry covers mining, quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water.

(xv) Tertiary industry covers transport, storage and communication, commerce, services.

(xvi) Education preceding the first level covers education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g., education at the nursery school, kindergarten, pre-primary school infant school, etc.)

(xvii) Education at the first level: Its main function is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning (e.g., education at the primary school, elementary school, etc.)

(xviii) Education at the second level: It is based on at least four years of previous instruction at the first level and provides general or specialised instruction or both (e.g., at the middle school, secondary school, high school, vocational school, training school, etc.)

(xix) Education at the third level: It requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g., at the university, college, teachers' college, higher professional institution, etc.).

(xx) Unadjusted enrolment ratio at the first level has been computed by relating total enrolment at the first level of education to the estimated population aged 5-14 years inclusive.

(xxi) Unadjusted enrolment ratio at the second level has been computed by relating total enrolment at the second level of education to the estimated population aged 15-19 years inclusive.

(xxii) Adjusted enrolment ratio for the first and second levels together has been computed by relating total enrolment at both the levels to the estimated population adjusted to correspond to the actual duration of schooling.

(xxiii) General education at the second level covers academic secondary schools where curriculum is basically a combination of academic subjects (such as languages and literature, mathematics, pure science, history, geography, art and music, which are taught for the sake of intellectual and cultural development of the pupils and not as vocational training, and also schools offering courses of study both of the academic and of the vocational type.

(xxiv) Vocational education covers schools with a curriculum intending to fit pupils for an occupation or career or leading to further vocational training at a higher level. They provide such courses as, for example, technical, industrial, arts and crafts, trade, commercial, agricultural, fishery, forestry, domestic science, music, fine arts, etc.

(xxv) Public-managed institutions are those which are under the administrative control of government—Central, State or local. Likewise, public funds stand for moneys accruing from these sources.

TABLE I : AREA AND POPULATION

Country	Reference Date	Area (in 000 Km. Sq.)	Area Index (India = 100)	Population (in 000's)	Population Index (India= 100)	Density (per Sq. Km.)	Density Index (India=100)	Number of Females per 1,000 Males (1960)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brazil	1. 9. 60	8,512	260	70,967(a)	16	9	7	..
France	7. 3. 62	547	17	46,520(b)	11	86	64	1,058(c)
Germany(F.R.)	6. 6. 61	248	8	53,917	12	220	164	1,118
Ghana	20. 3. 60	238	7	6,727	2	30	22	978
India	1. 3. 61	3,276	100	439,235	100	134	100	941
Japan (d)	1.10. 60	370	11	93,419	21	257	192	1,036
Mexico	8. 6. 60	1,973	60	34,923	8	19	14	1,003
Nigeria	4.11. 63	924	28	55,654(e)	13	39	29	..
Pakistan	1. 2. 61	947	29	93,832	21	102	76	900
Turkey	23.10. 60	781	24	27,755	6	37	28	960
UAR	20. 8. 60	1,000	31	26,085	6	27	20	988
UK	23. 4. 61	244	7	52,676(f)	12	219	163	1,068
USA	1. 4. 60	9,363	286	179,323(g)	41	20	15	1,030
USSR	15. 1. 59	22,402	684	208,807	48	10	7	1,220
Yugoslavia	31. 1. 61	256	8	18,549	4	74	55	1,051

(a) Excludes Red Indian jungle population numbering 45,429 at 1950 census and estimated at 150,000 in 1956.

(b) For metropolitan France only. *De jure* population, but excludes diplomatic personnel outside country and includes members of alien armed forces not living in military camps and foreign diplomatic personnel not living in embassies and consulates. Enumerated population excludes 38,000 military personnel outside country with no personal residence in France. Estimated total population including these, but with certain other modifications is 46,528,000.

(c) Based on 5% sample of census returns.

(d) Comprising Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Amami Islands and the Takara Archipelago. Population excludes diplomatic personnel outside the country, allied military and civilian personnel and their dependents stationed in the area.

(e) Provisional.

(f) Excluding Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

(g) *De jure* population, but excludes civilian citizens absent from the country for extended period of time estimated at 764,701 at the time of 1960 census. Population actually enumerated, excluding adjustment for net under-enumeration estimated to be in the range of 1.7 to 2.0% for both sexes. Excluding armed forces overseas estimated at 609,720.

TABLE II : GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1950-80

Country	*Mid-Year Population in Thousands*							*Average Annual Rate of Growth* (1951—61)
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brazil (a)	51,944 (100)	60,183 (116)	70,459 (136)	81,450 (157)	93,902 (181)	108,013 (208)	123,716 (238)	3.1
France (b)	41,736 (100)	43,428 (104)	45,684 (109)	47,800 (115)	49,500 (119)	51,500 (123)	53,250 (128)	0.9
German (F.R.)	47,847 (100)	50,168 (105)	53,224 (111)	55,600 (116)	56,600 (118)	57,300 (120)	58,500 (122)	1.1
Ghana	4,275 (100)	4,620 (108)	6,727(c) (157)	7,808 (163)	9,054 (189)	10,500 (219)	12,250 (256)	4.8
India	358,293 (100)	389,198 (109)	432,910 (121)	483,675 (135)	541,595 (151)	601,620 (170)	661,745 (185)	2.0
Japan (d)	82,900 (100)	89,000 (107)	93,210 (112)	97,523 (118)	101,465 (122)	106,174 (128)	111,064 (134)	1.1
Mexico	25,826 (100)	30,015 (116)	34,988 (135)	41,460 (161)	49,282 (191)	58,822 (228)	70,581 (273)	3.1
Nigeria (e)	24,300 (100)	31,971 (132)	35,091 (144)	...	...	...	...	3.6
Pakistan	75,040 (100)	83,331 (111)	92,578 (123)	105,500 (141)	120,600 (161)	136,800 (182)	153,600 (205)	2.1
Turkey (h)	20,947 (100)	24,065 (115)	27,848 (133)	31,781 (152)	36,602 (175)	42,267 (202)	48,478 (231)	2.8
UAR (i)	20,393 (100)	23,063 (113)	25,952 (127)	29,800 (146)	34,500 (169)	40,150 (197)	46,750 (229)	2.4
UK (f)	50,616 (100)	51,199 (100)	52,508 (104)	54,000 (107)	55,100 (109)	56,200 (111)	57,250 (113)	0.5
USA (g)	152,271 (100)	165,931 (109)	180,676 (119)	194,406 (128)	207,552 (136)	223,003 (146)	240,893 (158)	1.7
USSR	180,050 (100)	196,150 (109)	214,400 (119)	231,000 (128)	245,700 (136)	260,800 (145)	277,800 (154)	1.7
Yugoslavia	16,346 (100)	17,519 (107)	18,402 (113)	19,500 (119)	20,650 (126)	21,700 (132)	22,750 (139)	1.2

NOTE: Figures given in brackets indicate indices keeping 1950 as 100.
For footnotes (a), (b), (f) and (g) see those under Table I.

(c) Shows marked deviation.

(d) Prior to 1952, excluding Tokara Archipelago, acquired from Ryukyu Islands on December 5, 1951, (population 2658 in 1955) and prior to 1954, the Amani Islands acquired from the Ryukyu Islands on December 25, 1953 (population 201, 132 on 1.3.1954).

(e) Appears to be under-estimated in relation to results of latest census or Sample Survey, shown in Table I.

(h) Estimates are for October 20.

(i) Prior to 1958, excluding alien armed forces stationed in the area, enemy prisoners of war and nomad population, the latter numbering 55,073 at 1947 census.

TABLE III

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS AROUND 1960

Country	*Age-Group*						*All Ages*
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 and Over	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France (a) & (b)	7.3	8.6	8.9	7.4	5.9	61.9	100.0
Germany (F.R.) (b)	8.1	7.1	6.8	6.6	8.5	62.9	100.0
Ghana (c)	19.3	15.2	10.1	8.0	8.7	38.7	100.0
India	16.6	13.2	11.3	9.8	8.7	40.4	100.0
Japan	8.4	9.9	11.7	9.9	8.9	51.2	100.0
Mexico	16.5	15.2	2.5	10.2	8.4	37.2	100.0
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	17.4	17.7	9.4	8.2	7.6	39.7	100.0
Turkey (d)	16.0	13.4	9.9	9.7	9.6	41.4	100.0
UAR	15.9	14.6	12.2	8.3	6.9	42.1	100.0
UK	8.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.3	63.1	100.0
USA	11.3	10.4	9.4	7.4	6.0	55.5	100.0
USSR	22.2		15.2		9.8	52.8	100.0
Yugoslavia	10.4	10.8	9.9	7.4	8.5	53.0	100.0

(a) Data based on 5% sample of census returns.
(b) Age-classification based on year of birth rather than on completed year of age.
(c) Data based on 10% sample of census returns.
(d) Data based on 1% sample of census returns.

TABLE IV

POPULATION IN THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION AGE-GROUP AROUND 1961

Country	*Compulsory Education Age-Group*	*Percentage of Total Population*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Brazil	7-11	13.0*
France	6-15	17.3
Germany (F.R.)	6-14**	12.5
Ghana	6-14	22.3
India	6-13	19.6
Japan	6-14	19.6
Mexico	6-14	24.7
Nigeria	...	...
Pakistan	5-9	17.1
Turkey	6-13	16.2
UAR	6-11	16.5
UK	5-14	15.0
USA	6-17	17.9
USSR	7-15	15.8
Yugoslavia	7-14	16.4

*Estimated

**In certain Landers, the age-group 6-13 is covered under compulsory education.

TABLE V

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, 1962

Country	*Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)*	*Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)*	*Survival Rate (per 1,000 Population)*	*Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Birth)*	*Expectation of Life at Birth*	
					For Males	*For Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brazil	42 to 45 (a)	16 to 19 (a)	26 (a)	170 (b)	39.3(c)	45.5(c)
France (d)	17.7	11.5	6.2	25.7	67.3	74.1
Germany (F.R.)	18.2	11.1	7.1	29.1	66.7	71.9
Ghana (e)	52 (f)	21.8(g)	28.7(f)	113.1(f)	...	...
India	38.9(h)	15.1(i)	23.8(j)	145.9(k)	45.2(k)	46.6(k)
Japan	17.0(l)	7.5(l)	9.5	26.5	66.2	71.2
Mexico	45.8(m)	10.8(m)	35.0(m)	69.5(m)	55.1	57.9
Nigeria	49.2(n)	14.1(o)	86.6(n)	62.9(o)	...	...
Pakistan	43 to 46 (p)	16 to 17 (p)	27 to 29	137.7(q)	...	...
Turkey	35.7(r)	10.9(s)	22.5(r)	165.0(r)	46.0(t)	50.4(t)
UAR	41.2	17.8	23.4	133.9	51.6	53.8
UK	18.3	11.9(m)	6.4	22.4(m)	68.0	74.0
USA	22.4	9.4	13.0	25.3	66.8	73.4
USSR	22.4	7.8	14.9	32.0	65.0	73.0
Yugoslavia	22.0(m)	9.9(m)	12.1	83.9(m)	61.6	64.4

(a) Estimates for 1953-57 published by UN Commission for Latin America.
(b) Estimated average annual rate for 1940-50 for population born in Brazil, based on analysis of 1940 and 1950 population census returns.
(c) Data are for population born in Brazil and are based on mortality rates implied from apparent survivorship between censuses.
(d) Data include births etc. among alien armed forces stationed in the area and among national armed forces wherever stationed.
(e) Estimates based on data for compulsory registration are of 36 townships which comprises about 12% of the total population and is not representative of Ghana.
(f) For 1948.
(g) For 1955.
(h) For 1950-60. Estimate for rural India, based on results of National Sample Survey. In better registration States, registered birth rates for 1957-61 are 33.9, 33.1, 34.6, 32.6 and 33.4 respectively.
(i) For 1959-60. Estimated average annual rate for 1951-61, based on analysis of results of 1951 and 1961 population censuses.
(j) For 1960.
(k) For 1960. Estimated rate for rural India for 1958-59, based on results of National Sample Survey. Data for rural India compiled by Indian Statistical Institute.
(l) Births and deaths are for Japanese nationals only, but rates are computed on population including foreigners except allied military and civilian personnel and their dependents stationed in the area.
(m) Provisional.
(n) For 1955. Basis of estimate unknown. Excluding the province of Sardanna registration.
(o) Pertains to Lagos (Federal Capital) only.
(p) Estimate based on births and deaths during 1962 according to results of quarterly sample surveys of population.
(q) For 1945-49. Data exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth.
(r) For 1955.
(s) Provisional, for 1960.
(t) For 63 provincial capitals only.

TABLE VI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HABITATIONS BY POPULATION SLABS

Country	*Reference Date*	*Total Number of Habitations*	*Percentage of Habitations with Population*							
			Below 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1,999	2000-4,999	5000-9,999	10,000 *and over*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	7-3-62	37,962	28.5	34.8	19.2	9.6	4.9	1.5	1.5	100.0
Germany (F.R.)	6-6-61	24,502	14.0	32.0	24.6	15.1	9.0	3.0	2.3	100.0
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	1-3-61	569,574	31.3	30.4	20.9	11.5	4.7	0.7	0.4	100.0
Japan	...	...	...(a)	...(b)	...	...(c)	...(d)	...	...	...
Mexico	8-6-60	145,712	50.4	18.6	4.2	2.3	0.6	0.2	23.7	100.0
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	23-10-60	35,992	15.1	46.5	27.3	8.3	2.2	0.4	0.2	100.0
UAR	20-9-60	4,794	3.1		6.2	17.6	38.9	22.4	11.8	100.0
UK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USSR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	31-3-61	27,921	37.1	31.6	18.9	8.7	2.7	0.6	0.4	100.0

(a) For localities with less than 100 inhabitants.
(b) For localities between 100-499 inhabitants.
(c) For localities of 1000-2,499 inhabitants.
(d) For localities of 2500-4999 inhabitants.

TABLE VII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY HABITATIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZES

Country	*Reference Date*	*Percentage of Population in Habitations of Size*								*Total*
		Below 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9,999	10,000 *and over*	*Others*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	7-3-62	2.9	9.2	10.7	10.7	12.1	8.5	45.9	—	100.0
Germany (F.R.)	6-6-61	0.9	4.9	7.9	9.5	12.5	9.3	55.0	—	100.0
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	1-3-61	4.1	13.1	19.1	20.4	17.7	6.5	19.1	—	100.0
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	8-6-60	(a) 4.5	(b) 18.4	12.2	(c) 14.3	(d) 8.5	6.7	35.4	—	100.0
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	23-10-60	2.8	20.4	24.4	14.2	9.3	3.6	21.9	3.4	100.0
UAR	20-9-60	0.2		0.9	4.9	23.7	28.6	41.4	0.3	100.0
UK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USSR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	31-3-61	5.7	15.5	20.0	17.7	12.0	6.3	22.8	—	100.0

(a) For localities of less than 100 inhabitants.
(b) For localities of 100-499 inhabitants.
(c) For localities of 1000-2499 inhabitants.
(d) For localities of 2500-4999 inhabitants.

TABLE VIII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE

Country	*Reference Date*	*Average Size of a Household*	*Percentage of Households with*					
			1 Person	*2 Persons*	*3 Persons*	*4 Persons*	*5 Persons*	*More than 5 Persons*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	7-3-62	3.1	19.6	26.8	18.7	14.7	9.4	10.8
Germany (F.R.)	6-6-61	2.9	20.3	27.2	22.6	15.9	7.9	6.1
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	1-3-61	5.2	7.1	23.4		42.9(a)		26.5(b)
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	8-6-60	5.4	—	12.7	14.0	14.4	16.9	42.0
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	23-10-60	5.0	3.9	10.4	13.6	17.9	16.9	37.3
UAR	20-9-60	5.0	7.8	11.6	13.6	14.6	14.4	38.0
UK	23-4-61	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
USA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USSR	15-1-59	3.6	—	27.6	27.1	22.7	13.1	9.5
Yugoslavia	31-3-61	4.0	13.6	15.4	17.2	18.6	13.6	21.6

(a) Households with 4-6 persons.

(b) Households with 7 and more than 7 persons.

TABLE IX

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN THE POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER

Country	*Survey Year*	*Percentage of Literacy*		
		Total	*Male*	*Female*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	1960	60.5	65.0	56.0
France (a)	1946	96.4	96.7	96.2
Germany (F.R.)	...	...	...	...
Ghana	1962	19.4	29.0	10.0
India	1961	27.8	41.5	13.2
Japan	1960	97.8	99.0	96.7
Mexico	1960	65.4	70.2	60.7
Nigeria (b)	1962	15.4	25.0	6.0
Pakistan	1961	18.8	28.9	7.6
Turkey	1960	38.1	54.8	21.2
UAR (c)	1960	26.3	40.5	12.4
UK	...	...	...	...
USA (d)	1959	97.8	97.5	98.2
USSR	1959	98.5	99.3	97.8
Yugoslavia (e)	1961	80.3	90.1	71.2

(a) Aged 14 and over.

(b) Aged 7 and over.

(c) Data exclude alien population (143,312 persons of all ages) and population of small agglomerations of frontier districts (10,225 persons of all ages).

(d) Based on sample survey of persons aged 14 and over.

(e) Aged 10 and over.

TABLE X

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

Country	*Year*	*Minimum Age for E.A. Population*	*Economically Active Population (in 000's)*	*Annual Percentage Rate of Growth of E.A. Population from 1955 to 1960*	*Percentage of E.A. Population in the Age-Group 15-19 to Total Population in the Age-Group 15-19*	
					For Males	*For Females*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brazil	1950	...	17,117 (33.0)	...	80.6	23.4
France (a)	1962	15	19,164 (41.3)	n.g.	66.9(b)	49.4(b)
Germany (F.R.)	1961	13	25,763 (47.7)	0.3	81.6	78.6
Ghana (c)	1960	15	2,725 (40.5)	...	95.5	53.7
India	1961	...	188,317 (42.9)	2.3	...	...
Japan	1963	15	42,570 (44.6)	1.5	35.8	36.0
Mexico	1960	8	11,332 (32.4)	3.4	...	...
Nigeria	1953	...	14,913 (47.9)	...	...	...
Pakistan (d)	1961	10	30,206 (33.5)	2.5	76.7	12.6
Turkey	1960	15	12,993 (46.8)	1.3	78.9	66.2
UAR	1960	6	7,769 (29.9)	...	68.4	8.6
UK	1960	...	25,010 (47.6)	0.4	83.9	78.7
USA (e)	1960	14	69,877 (39.0)	1.2	43.1(f)	28.7(f)
USSR (g)	1959	...	99,130 (47.5)	...	65.7	60.7
Yugoslavia (h)	1961	...	8,340 (45.0)	1.3	68.6	59.3

NOTE: 1. Figures in brackets give the percentage of 'Economically Active Population' to the total population.
2. n.g. — negligible.

(a) Data are based on 5% sample of census returns. Economically active population excludes males performing compulsory military service, numbering 547,040.

(b) For 1958.

(c) Data are based on 10% sample of census returns.

(d) Excluding data for frontier regions of West Pakistan population 3,437,939), 111,369 foreigners and probably also a considerable number of nomads' economically active population and the armed forces.

(e) *De jure* population, excluding armed forces, overseas, estimated at 609,720 and civilian citizens absent from country for extended period of time estimated at 764,701. Data are based on the results of an enumeration of a 25% sample of the total population.

(f) For the year 1962 for the age-group 14-19.

(g) Economically active population excludes persons temporarily unemployed. Also excludes members of families (of collective farmers, workers and employees) working on individual agricultural plots, numbering 9,864,801. If they are included with economically active population, its precentage is 52.2.

(h) *De jure* population. Economically active population includes inmates of penal and corrective institutions who worked before entering the institutions and excludes persons seeking work for the first time.

TABLE XI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRIES OF ORIGIN

Country	*Survey Year*	*Agri., Forestry, Hunting and Fishery*	*Mining and Quarrying*	*Manufacturing*	*Construction*	*Elec., Gas., Water and Sanitary Services*	*Commerce*	*Transport Storage and Communications*	*Services*	*Others*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Brazil (a)	1950	60.6		13.0			6.3	4.1	15.8	0.2	100.0
France	1957	25.7	2.0	26.4	7.4	0.7	31.9	5.1	0.8(b)		100.0
Germany (F.R.) (c)	1950	23.2	3.2	30.8	8.2	0.7	9.6	5.2	16.9	2.2	100.0
Ghana (d)	1960	57.9	1.8	8.6	3.3	0.5	13.6	2.5	5.7	6.1	100.0
India (g)	1961	69.6(e)	2.8(f)	10.6	1.1	...	4.1	1.6	10.2	...	100.0
Japan	1963	23.2	1.1	25.0	5.9	(h)	20.3	6.5	16.8	1.2(i)	100.0
Mexico	1960	54.2	1.3	13.7	3.6	0.4	9.5	3.2	13.5	0.6	100.0
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	1954-1956	64.7	0.1	10.7	2.2	0.1	6.9	2.0	11.6	1.7	100.0
Turkey	1960	74.9	0.6	6.8	2.2	0.1	3.2	1.9	5.2	5.1	100.0
UAR	1960	56.7	0.3	9.1	2.0	0.5	8.1	3.3	17.3	2.7	100.0
UK (j)	1951	5.1	3.8	37.4	6.3	1.6	14.0	7.7	23.7	0.4	100.0
USA	1962	7.3	0.8	25.0	6.4	1.4	22.5	5.0	27.2	4.4 (k)(i)	100.0
USSR (l)	1959	35.3(e)	...	33.6 (m)	...	...	4.7(n)	...	13.3(o)	13.1(k)	100.0
Yugoslavia	1961	56.9	1.7	11.9	3.8	...	3.2	3.0	8.7	10.8(p)	100.0

(a) Excluding information pertaining to Red Indian jungle population and 31,960 schedules not tabulated by economic characteristics.

(b) Unemployed.

(c) Based on labour force sample surveys.

(d) Based on a 10% sample tabulation of 1960 census.

(e) Agriculture alone.

(f) Includes live-stock, forestry, hunting, fishing and allied activities.

(g) Excludes the unemployed and persons seeking their first job.

(h) Included under transport, storage and communications.

(i) Includes unemployed.

(j) Excludes Northern Ireland.

(k) Includes armed forces.

(l) Economically active population figures include 9,865,000 persons (914,000 males and 8,951,000 females) who are members of families of wage-earners and workers in Kolkhozes employed on personally managed subsidiary farms.

(m) Industries, construction, transport and communications.

(n) Trade, public dining, material-technical supply.

(o) Education, cultural institutions, scientific and research institutes, public health, administration, communal and housing services, banking and insurance.

(p) The group "others unspecified" includes members of work co-ops. (11,418 persons).

TABLE XII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY MAJOR CATEGORY OF INDUSTRY IN INDIA, JAPAN, USA AND YUGOSLAVIA (TIME SERIES)

Year	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary*	*Total*
	%	%	%	%
		(A) INDIA		
1901	72	12	16	100
1911	75	11	14	100
1921	76	10	14	100
1931	75	10	15	100
1951	72	11	17	100
1961	70	14	16	100
		(B) JAPAN		
1900	70	12	18	100
1910	63	15	22	100
1920	54	17	29	100
1930	50	17	33	100
1940	44	24	32	100
1950	52	22	26	100
1960	33	30	37	100
		(C) USA		
1900	38	31	31	100
1910	32	32	36	100
1920	27	35	38	100
1930	23	32	45	100
1940	18	33	49	100
1950	12	37	51	100
1960	6	35	59	100
		(D) YUGOSLAVIA		
1931	79	11	10	100
1953	71	16	13	100
1961	57	24	19	100

TABLE XIII

GROWTH OF G.N.P. AT CURRENT PRICES

Country (1)	*Unit* (2)	1955 (3)	1958 (4)	1960 (5)	1963 (6)
Brazil	Billion Cruzerios	685.9 (53)	1,300.0 (100)	2,363.6 (182)	...
France	Billion Francs	172.2 (70)	244.7 (100)	269.2 (121)	391.8 (160)
Germany (F.R.)	Billion Deutsche Marks	180.4 (78)	231.5 (100)	296.8 (128)	376.8 (163)
Ghana	Million Ghanian Pounds	338.0 (87)	388.0 (100)	473.0 (122)	586.0 (151)
India (b)	Billion Rupees	99.8 (79)	126.0 (100)	141.6 (112)	172.0 (137)
Japan	Billion Yens	8,171.0 (82)	9,973.0 (100)	14,065.0 (141)	21,482.0 (215)
Mexico	Billion Pesos	87.3 (69)	127.2 (100)	154.1 (121)	192.2 (157)
Nigeria (c)	Million Nigerian Pounds	898.1 (100)	900.0 (100)	981.3 (109)	1,072.3(a) (119)
Pakistan	Billion Rupees	27.9 (92)	30.2 (100)	33.0 (109)	38.7 (128)
Turkey	Million Turkish Liras	21,060.0 (55)	38,506.0 (100)	50,970.0 (132)	68,491.0 (178)
UAR	...	...	...	...	...
UK	Million Pounds	19,157.0 (84)	22,927.0 (100)	25,535.0 (111)	30,001.0 (131)
USA	Billion Dollars	398.9 (89)	446.3 (100)	503.6 (113)	585.1 (131)
USSR	...	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	Billion Dinars	1,552.0 (78)	1,989.0 (100)	2,887.0 (145)	4,561.0 (229)

NOTE: Figures in brackets give indices of growth, keeping 1958=100.

(a) Pertains to 1962.

(b) Figures relating to India pertain to 'National Income' instead of G.N.P. for which the figures are not available. National income figures are slightly lower than Gross National Product (G.N.P.) figures.

(c) At factor cost of 1959.

TABLE XIV

GROWTH OF G.N.P. PER CAPITA AT CURRENT PRICES (U.S. DOLLARS)

Country (1)	1955 (2)	1960 (3)	1963 (4)
Brazil	...	...	...
France	805.5 (73)	1,315.6 (119)	1,623.2 (146)
Germany (F.R.)	855.4 (81)	1,327.8 (125)	1,700.8 (153)
Ghana	204.4 (90)	198.8 (88)	224.0 (99)
India*	54.2 (84)	69.3 (107)	78.5 (122)
Japan	255.2 (84)	419.5 (139)	622.8 (206)
Mexico	232.7 (75)	352.4 (114)	400.3 (129)
Nigeria	78.4 (104)	78.4 (104)	...
Pakistan	70.4 (99)	74.8 (105)	82.3 (115)
Turkey	312.5 (56)	218.2 (126)	272.2 (157)
UAR	...	...	...
UK	1,047.2 (84)	1,360.8 (110)	1,573.6 (127)
USA	2,404.5 (94)	2,788.5 (109)	3,090.0 (121)
USSR	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	...	208.1 (142)	314.8 (214)

NOTE: Figures in brackets give indices of growth, keeping 1958=100

* Pertain to National Income instead of G.N.P.

TABLE XV

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (FACTOR COST) AT CONSTANT PRICES 1958=100

Country	*Total*					*Per Capita*				
	1950	1955	1958	1960	1963	1950	1955	1958	1960	1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Brazil (a)	65	86	100	115	131	83	94	100	108	114
France (a)	71	87	100	110	128	76	90	100	108	120
Germany (a)	55	86	100	116	132	59	89	100	114	124
India (c)	76	90	100	110	115(b)	87	95	100	105	105(b)
Japan (d)	..	83	100	134	182	..	86	100	132	174
Mexico (a)	61	83	100	111	128	78	91	100	104	110
Pakistan (e)	85	92	100	108	117(b)	101	98	100	103	107(b)
Turkey	58	79	100	107	123	73	86	100	101	106
USSR (f)	44	75	100	116	136	50	79	100	112	125
UK	86	98	100	110	117	88	99	100	109	113
USA (a)	79	98	100	109	122	91	103	100	106	113
Yugoslavia (f)	..	80	100	124	152	..	82	100	121	144

(a) Gross domestic product at market prices.

(b) 1962.

(c) Net domestic product at factor cost.

(d) Gross National Product at market prices.

(e) Year beginning 1st April.

(f) Net material product at market prices.

TABLE XVI

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF G.N.P. BY SECTORS OF ORIGIN 1955 TO 1963

Country	1955			1960			1963		
	Primary	*Secondary*	*Tertiary & Others*	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary & Others*	*Primary*	*Secondary*	*Tertiary & Others*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Brazil	29.7	24.6	45.7	28.2	25.8	46.0	...	...	...
France	10.1†	47.1†	42.8†	9.5	47.3	43.2	8.5	46.8	44.7
Germany (F.R.)	8.0	53.0	39.0	6.0	53.3	40.7	5.2	52.6	42.2
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	45.3	18.5	36.2	48.6	18.3	33.1	46.8	19.6	33.6
Japan*	23.0	29.8	47.2	15.4	37.7	46.9	13.3	38.8	47.9
Mexico	22.1	30.7	47.2	18.8	33.1	48.1	18.0	34.1	47.9
Nigeria	66.5	3.8	29.7	65.2	6.2	28.6	64.7	10.3	25.0
Pakistan	54.1	9.0	36.9	52.4	10.6	37.0	50.1	15.2	34.7
Turkey	41.0	19.9	39.1	41.7	22.0	36.3	39.9	21.9	38.2
UAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK	4.7	48.0	47.3	4.0	48.0	48.0	3.7	46.5	49.8
USA	4.7	40.8	54.4	4.1	38.4	57.5	3.9	37.7	58.4
USSR	24.1@	59.7@	16.2@	20.5	68.3	17.2	20.5	63.3	16.2
Yugoslavia	29.8	49.7	20.5	25.7	50.4	23.9	27.2	48.3	24.5

† For 1956.

* Electricity, gas and water are included under "Tertiary & Others" instead of "Secondary" as separate figures for G.N.P. from this source are not available.

@ For 1958.

TABLE XVII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1963

Country	*Agri. Forestry, Hunting and Fishery*	*Mining and Quarrying*	*Manufacturing*	*Construction*	*Elec. Gas, and Water*	*Transport, Storage and Communications*	*Wholesale and Retail Trade*	*Banking, Ins. and Real Estate*	*Ownership of Dwelling*	*Public Admn. and Defence*	*Services*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
France	8.5 (c)	1.6 (d)	35.9 (e)	7.5	1.8 (f)	4.9	13.3	2.6	3.7	8.9 (g)	11.3 (h)	100.0
Germany (F.R.)	5.2	4.7 (i)	40.3	7.6	(j)	6.2	13.4	3.2 (k)	3.2	8.1	8.1 (l)	100.0
India (a)	46.8	1.3	18.3		14.8			1.3	3.3	7.6	6.6	100.0
Japan (a)	13.3	1.3	30.5	7.0	10.0		15.7	7.6		14.6		100.0
Mexico	18.0	2.0 (n)	27.2 (n)	3.6	1.3	4.4	25.8	(m)	(m)	2.8	14.9 (m)	100.0
Nigeria (b)	64.7	1.7	5.4	2.7	0.5	4.3	12.3	0.3	1.0	3.0	4.1	100.0
Pakistan (o)	50.1	0.3	10.6	3.8	0.5	5.8	12.0	0.8	5.2	4.4	6.5	100.0
Turkey	39.9	1.6	14.1	5.6	0.6	8.4	7.8	2.7	5.7	8.9	4.7	100.0
UK	3.7	2.8	34.1	6.5	3.2	8.2 (p)	11.9	2.4	3.8	6.7 (q)	16.7 (r)	100.0
USA (a)	3.9	1.2	29.1	5.3	2.1	6.1	16.4	8.6	1.9	14.1	11.3 (s)	100.0
USSR	20.5	54.2		9.1	...	5.5	10.7					100.0
Yugoslavia	27.2	40.6		7.6	...	8.3	10.9	5.4				100.0

(a) Net Domestic Product.
(b) Refers to 1962, at factor cost of 1957.
(c) Includes production of wines, excludes fishing.
(d) Excluding quarrying of building material.
(e) Includes fishing, quarrying of building material and excludes production of wine.
(f) Excludes sanitary services.
(g) Includes health and education services of general government.
(h) Includes sanitary services.
(i) Quarrying is included in manufacturing.
(j) Electricity, gas and water included under mining.
(k) Real estate is included under services.
(l) Government institutions for health and education are included in public administration and defence.
(m) Banking, insurance and real estate and ownership of dwellings included under services.
(n) Extraction of crude petroleum included in manufacturing.
(o) At factor cost of 1959.
(p) Includes road goods vehicles owned by manufacturing and construction industries.
(q) Sanitary services are included in public administration and defence.
(r) Includes the effect of adjustment for stock verification and residual errors.
(s) Includes business transfer payments.

TABLE XVIII

INDEX OF NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA, 1963 (INDIA=100)

Country	*Index*
(1)	(2)
Brazil	...
France	1,576
Germany (F.R.)	1,657
Ghana	...
India	100
Japan	653
Mexico	462
Nigeria	...
Pakistan	92
Turkey	277
UAR	...
UK	1,617
USA	3,333
USSR	1,065
Yugoslavia	373

TABLE XIX

INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS* OF EDUCATION, 1961

Country	*Total Number of Institutions*	*Average Number of Institutions Per One Million of Population*	*Average Population Served by An Institution*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brazil	112,685	1,542	649
France	99,581	2,157	464
Germany (F.R.)	52,337	969	1,032
Ghana	7,432	1,068	936
India	435,595	984	1,016
Japan	56,234	598	1,672
Mexico (a)	36,536	1,044	958
Nigeria	17,269	483	2,070
Pakistan	58,815	622	1,608
Turkey	26,689	933	1,072
UAR	9,051	341	2,934
UK	40,621	768	1,303
USA	...	...	...
USSR	250,247	1,145	871
Yugoslavia	17,463	925	1,066

*Excludes institutions for special education and for adults.

(a) For 1960.

TABLE XX

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Country	1950					1961				
	Pre-Primary	*Ist Level*	*2nd Level*	*3rd Level*	*Total*	*Pre-Primary*	*Ist Level*	*2nd Level*	*3rd Level*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Brazil	2·4	90.6	6.0	1.0	100.0	3.8	88.6	6.4	1.2	100.0
France	4.5	92.6	2.9	0.0 (a)	100.0	6.4	83.9	9.7	0.0 (a)	100.0
Germany (F.R.)	17.8	59.6	22.6	...	100.0	23.7	59.0	16.9	0.4	100.0
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.6	24.4	0.0	100.0
India	0.1	89.6	9.9	0.4	100.0	0.5	80.3	19.1	0.5	100.0
Japan	4.5	55.3	39.5	0.7	100.0	13.1	47.6	38.3	1.0	100.0
Mexico	3.6	92.8	3.6	...	100.0 (c)	5.1 (b)	89.5 (b)	5.4 (b)	... (b)	100.0 (c)
Nigeria	...	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	...	92.6	7.4	0.0	100.0
Pakistan	...	84.3	15.3	0.4	100.0	...	87.9	11.8	0.3	100.0
Turkey	0.3	95.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	...	95.2	4.6	0.2	100.0
UAR	...	92.9	7.0	0.1	100.0	0.9	82.6	16.0	0.5	100.0
UK	1.6	78.6	19.3	0.5	100.0	2.2	76.4	20.9	0.5	100.0
USA	...	82.3	16.6	1.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
USSR	11.1	87.0 (d)	1.5 (e)	0.4	100.0	19.4	79.0	1.3	0.3	100.0
Yugoslavia	1.6	94.8	3.6	...	100.0	5.7	83.4	9.5	1.4	100.0

(a) Only Public Universities.

(b) For 1960.

(c) Excludes institutions of higher education for which data are not available.

(d) Includes general education second level.

(e) Only vocational and teacher training schools.

TABLE XXI

GROWTH OF ENROLMENT AT ALL LEVELS* OF EDUCATION

Country	1950	1955	1960	1961	*Average Annual Percentage Growth Rate during* 1950 *to* 1960	*Percentage Increase from* 1960 *to* 1961	*Percentage of Enrolment to Total Population* (1961)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brazil	4,423,311 (100)	5,838,007 (132)	8,987,973 (203)	9,613,857 (217)	7.4	6.7	13.1
France	6,381,136 (100)	7,931,752 (124)	9,654,572 (151)	9,804,206 (154)	4.2	1.5	21.2
Germany (F.R.)	9,766,317 (100)	9,372,604 (96)	9,256,465 (95)	9,340,556 (96)	†	1.0	17.3
Ghana	281,048 (100)	560,757 (200)	690,571 (246)	905,944 (322)	9.4	31.2	13.0
India	24,136,856 (100)	32,429,675 (134)	46,272,364 (192)	51,662,613 (214)	6.7	11.6	11.5
Japan	19,050,421 (100)	21,914,813 (115)	23,171,951 (122)	23,410,466 (123)	2.0	1.0	24.9
Mexico	2,958,417 (100)	3,958,505 (134)	5,594,131 (189)	6,121,064 (207)	6.6	9.4	17.0
Nigeria	999,488 (100)	1,771,656 (177)	3,081,479 (308)	3,009,604 (301)	11.9	†	8.4
Pakistan	4,304,143 (100)	5,409,718 (126)	6,550,707 (152)	7,078,362 (164)	4.3	8.1	7.5
Turkey	1,785,823 (100)	2,274,773 (127)	3,415,675 (191)	3,727,382 (209)	6.7	9.1	13.0
UAR	1,499,194 (100)	2,444,067 (163)	3,340,457 (223)	3,541,267 (236)	8.3	6.0	13.0
UK	7,232,421 (100)	8,416,889 (116)	10,306,700 (143)	10,496,941 (145)	3.6	1.9	19.8
USA	31,989,592 (100)	38,690,825 (121)	..	48,162,598 (151)	3.8	...	26.2
USSR	37,257,030 (100)	33,893,025 (91)	41,024,413 (110)	44,332,100 (119)	1.0	8.1	20.2
Yugoslavia	2,049,625 (100)	2,373,071 (116)	3,337,882 (163)	3,533,043 (172)	5.0	5.8	19.0

NOTE: Figures in brackets give indices of growth keeping 1950=100.

*Excludes enrolment in schools for special education and for adults.

†Decrease.

TABLE XXII

ENROLMENT RATIOS AT THE FIRST AND SECOND LEVELS OF EDUCATION, 1957 AND 1961

Country	*Academic Year Beginning*	*Unadjusted School Enrolment Ratios by Levels*			*Adjusted School Enrolment Ratios at First and Second Levels*
		First	*Second*	*First and Second Levels*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Brazil	1957	42	15	34	46
	1961	46	20	39	53
France	1957	80	55	73	84
	1961	80	87	74	85
Germany (F.R.)	1957	64	92	74	85
	1961	71	77	73	84
Ghana	1957	30	22	28	30
	1960 (a)	32	26	30	32
India	1957	28	20	26	28
	1961	36	32	35	44
Japan	1957	66	93	75	94
	1961	58	104	72	90
Mexico	1957	47	9	36	45
	1961	57	11	45	56
Nigeria	1957	32	3	23	27
	1961	32	5	24	28
Pakistan	1957	20	15	19	23
	1960	22	16	20	26
Turkey	1957	36	12	29	40
	1960	42	17	35	47
UAR	1957	35	20	31	39
	1961	41	22	36	45
UK	1957	70	95 (b)	78	84
(England & Wales)	1961	61	105 (b)	75	80
USA	1957	87	71	82	103
	1961	81	80	81	101
USSR	1957	...	...	...	...
	1960	73	39	65	89
Yugoslavia	1957	71	11	52	65
	1961	85	16	63	79

(a) Public education only.

(b) Not including vocational education.

TABLE XXIII

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL* ENROLMENT BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Country	1958					1961				
	Total	*Pre-Primary*	*1st Level*	*2nd Level*	*3rd Level*	*Total*	*Pre-Primary*	*1st Level*	*2nd Level*	*3rd Level*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Brazil	100	1.8	85.6	11.5	1.1	100	2.7	81.5	14.8	1.0
France	100	17.4	63.7	16.8	2.1	100	14.6	58.9	24.0	2.5
Germany (F.R.)	100	5.9	65.3	27.3	1.5	100	8.7	55.0	33.2	3.1
Ghana	100	...	96.8	3.2	0.0	100	...	77.4	22.5	0.1
India	100	0.1	77.2	21.0	1.7	100	0.4	72.7	24.6	2.3
Japan	100	1.2	58.7	38.0	2.1	100	3.4	50.5	42.9	3.2
Mexico	100	3.4	90.1	5.3	1.2	100	3.9	87.7	6.8	1.6
Nigeria	100	...	97.1	2.9	0.0	100	...	93.2	6.7	0.1
Pakistan	100	...	71.0	27.4	1.6	100	...	75.3	22.7	2.0
Turkey	100	0.1	90.5	8.0	1.4	100	...	84.5	13.6	1.9
UAR	100	...	87.4	10.4	2.2	100	0.7	79.3	16.8	3.2
UK	100	0.4	66.4	31.4	1.8	100	0.5	48.6	48.9	2.0
USA	100	4.7	67.9	20.2	7.2	100	5.1	57.5	29.7	7.7
USSR	100	3.1	85.1	8.4	3.4	100	8.2	70.6	15.3	5.9
Yugoslavia	100	0.6	88.5	7.9	3.0	100	2.1	82.0	11.4	4.5

*Excludes enrolment in special schools and schools for adults.

TABLE XXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

Country	*Currency*	*Year*	*Total Expenditure* (000's)	*Percentage of Expenditure Met from*			
				Govt. Funds	*Local Board Funds*	*Fees*	*Other Sources*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brazil	Cruzerio	1962	150,431,666	93.9	6.1	—	—
France	New Franc	1961	10,388,800	90.2	9.6	0.2	0.0
Germany (F.R.)	Marks	1961	9,175,652	64.4	30.0	1.2	4.4
Ghana	Pound	1961	17,766	98.2	—	0.9	0.9
India	Rupee	1961	3,963,474	68.6	6.6	16.5	8.3
Japan	Yen	1961	768,460,494	70.2	22.1	4.4	3.5
Mexico	Peso	1960	3,100,000	86.5	—	10.8	2.7
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK (England & Wales)	Pound	1961	1,020,400	17.0	81.8	—	1.2
USA	Dollar	1961	31,400,000	36.0	39.8	—	24.2
USSR	New Rouble	1961	9,161,000	32.8	60.5	5.1	1.6
Yugoslavia	Dinar	1960	73,294,000	17.4	76.5	—	6.1

TABLE XXV

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECURRING PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY LEVELS AND BY TYPE OF EDUCATION, 1961

Country	*Central Adminis-tration*	*Pre-School & Ist Level*	*2nd Level*			*Third Level*	*Other Types of Expend-iture on Education*	*Total*
			Total	*General*	*Vocational & T. Trg*			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brazil	10.1	33.4	19.5	...	...	20.1	17.0	100.0
France	1.9	48.3	29.2	18.0	11.2(a)	8.3	12.3	100.0
Germany (F.R.)	1.5	48.1(b)	35.8	23.1	12.7(a)	13.2	1.4	100.0
Ghana	13.2	26.7	33.1	18.7	14.4	17.2	9.8	100.0
India*	2.0	21.1	36.4	32.3	4.1	16.5	24.0	100.0
Japan	7.2	36.2	36.8	...	...	14.8	5.0	100.0
Nigeria	9.4	53.8	29.0	12.6	16.4	5.1	2.7	100.0
Pakistan	5.5	42.9	23.8	19.1	4.7	19.6	8.2	100.0
Turkey	...	61.3	32.4	13.4	19.0	1.4	4.9	100.0
UK (England & Wales)	4.1	27.1	38.8	31.5	7.3(a)	14.1	15.9	100.0
USA	...	72.4(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	27.6	...	100.0
USSR	0.5	71.2(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	13.3	15.0	100.0
Yugoslavia(e)	4.5	58.3	19.3	...	...	16.1	1.8	100.0

* Relates to total expenditure (recurring & non-recurring) from all sources.

(a) Excludes expenditure on teacher training.

(b) Includes expenditure on special education.

(c) Includes expenditure on second level of education.

(d) Included under pre-school and first level of education.

(e) For 1960.

TABLE XXVI

AVERAGE ANNUAL COST* PER STUDENT IN US DOLLARS, 1962

Country	*Cost per Student in US Dollars*					
	Pre-Primary	*First Level*	*Second Level*			*Third Level*
			All	*General*	*Vocational*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	190.2	287.0	240.8	447.0	611.8
Germany (F.R.)	...	158.0	226.8	386.5	129.3	836.8
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...
India†	10.7	6.1	14.5	13.2	95.3	166.7
Japan	47.8	67.1	78.8	...	..	881.5
Mexico	34.0	29.1	191.2			
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAR	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK (England & Wales)	324.8	156.8	282.8	268.8	380.8	2,287.6
USA†	...	384.0		...	...	1,627.0
USSR	386.6	117.8		...	265.5	471.1
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Based on public expenditure on public education only.

† Total direct expenditure for the year 1961.

TABLE XXVII

INDICES OF COST PER STUDENT AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF EDUCATION, 1962 (EXPENDITURE ON FIRST LEVEL=100)

Country	*Index (First Level = 100)*					
	Pre-Primary	*First Level*	*Second Level*			*Third Level*
			All	*General*	*Vocational*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	100	151	127	235	322
Germany (F.R.)	...	100	144	245	82	530
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...
India*	176	100	238	214	1,879	1,638
Japan	71	100	117	...	...	1,313
Mexico	117	100	657			
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAR	...	...	...	...	...	...
UK (England & Wales)	217	100	180	171	243	1,459
USA*	...	100		...	...	424
USSR	328	100		...	225	400
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...

*For 1961

TABLE XXVIII

COST* PER CAPITA ON EDUCATION

Country (1)	*Name of Currency* (2)	*Year* (3)	*In National Currency* (4)	*In US Dollars* (5)
Brazil	Cruzeiro	1962	1,998.53	3.22
France	New Franc	1961	225.05	45.69
Germany (F.R.)	Marks	1962	183.08	45.77
Ghana	Pound	1962	3.19	8.93
India†	Rupee	1961	8.8	1.85
Japan	Yen	1962	11,699.85	32.53
Mexico	Peso	1962	110.27	8.82
Nigeria	Pound	1962	0.65	1.82
Pakistan	Rupee	1962	6.46	1.36
Turkey	Lira	1961	47.03	5.23
UAR	Pound	1962	2.25	6.46
UK (England & Wales)	Pound	1962	24.55	68.74
USA	Dollar	1961	156.73	156.73
USSR	Rouble	1961	42.02	46.68
Yugoslavia	Dinar	1962	9,412.17	12.55

* From public funds.

† From all sources.

TABLE XXIX

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1962

Country	*Percentage Distribution of Total Public Expenditure on Education*		*Percentage Distribution of Total Public Expenditure on Education*	
	Recurring	*Capital*	*Teachers' Salaries*	*Others*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	...	...	...	...
France	81.9	18.1	71.9	28.1
Germany (F.R.)	71.8	28.2	50.2(a)	49.8 (a)
Ghana	78.1	21.9	62.5(a)	37.5 (a)
India(a), (c)	88.2	11.8	59.6	40.4
Japan	71.0	29.0	59.1(a)	40.9 (a)
Mexico	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	52.7	47.3	...	...
Turkey (a)	96.7	3.3	66.7	33.3
UAR	91.0	9.0	...	...
UK (England & Wales)	76.5	23.5	51.1(a)	48.9 (a)
USA (a)	80.6	19.4	...	...
USSR (a)	86.1	13.9	53.6	46.4
Yugoslavia (b)	...	...	79.4	20.6

(a) Pertains to 1961.

(b) Pertains to 1960.

(c) Expenditure from all sources.

TABLE XXX

BUDGET FOR EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NATIONAL* BUDGET

Country	*Percentage*	
	1960	1963
(1)	(2)	(3)
Brazil	13.9	17.5
France	12.4	14.1
Germany (F.R.)	5.8	5.7
Ghana	14.5	13.1
India	12.9@	10.9
Japan	10.8	11.0
Mexico	15.8	. . .
Pakistan	6.6	8.9
Turkey	12.4	15.6
UAR	14.9	. . .
UK	10.9	12.1
USA	16.0	16.4**
USSR	14.1	15.1**

* Including state budgets in federal countries.

** For 1962.

@ For 1961.

TABLE XXXI

TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL INCOME

Country	1950	1955	1960	1962
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	1.3	2.2(a)	2.9(b)	...
France	2.4	...	3.2	3.3
Germany (F.R.)	3.1	3.5(c)	3.5	3.7
Ghana	...	2.5(c)	...	4.3
India*	0.8	2.0	2.4	...
Japan	4.8	6.1(a)	5.5	7.2
Mexico	0.8	0.9(a)	...	2.6
Nigeria	...	...	2.3	2.1(d)
Pakistan	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.8
Turkey	2.0	1.5(e)	...	2.9(d)
UAR	4.7(f)	3.8(g)	...	...
UK	3.2	...	...	5.8
USA	3.1(h)	4.0	6.6	6.8(d)
USSR	...	...	...	6.1
Yugoslavia	1.2	...	2.7	5.1

* Expentiture from all sourcers.

(a) For 1954.

(b) Current expenditure only.

(c) For 1957.

(d) For 1961.

(e) Expenditure by the Department of Education only.

(f) For Egypt only.

(g) For 1956.

(h) For 1951.

TABLE XXXII

PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1961

Country	*Number of Pre-Primary Schools*	*Average Number of Schools Per 10,000 sq. kms. of Area*	*Average Area (sq. kms) Served by A School*	*Average Number of Schools Per One Million of Population*	*Average Population Served by A School*	*Average Percentage Rate of Annual Growth during 1950-1960*	*Percentage Increase from 1961-62*	*Percentage of Pre-Primary Schools under Public Management*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brazil	4,244	5	2,006	58	17,221	9.2	8.7(a)	46.0
France	6,369	120	86	138	7,248	4.4	3.3	31.6
Germany (F.R.)	12,413	500	20	230	4,353	3.3	5.9	22.8
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	2,205	7	1,483	5	200,771	20.2	11.6(a)	29.2
Japan	7,359	200	50	78	12,780	13.1	2.2	...
Mexico	1,931	20	1,022	53	18,982	7.0	11.3	...
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	64(b)	...	...	...	...	2.1	...	100.0(b)
UAR	84	1	11,905	3	316,155	...	25.4(a)	8.3
UK	909(c)	40	268	17	58,223	5.4	2.0(a)	64.9
USA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USSR	48,500	20	462	222	4,495	5.4	8.6	100.0
Yugoslavia	996	40	257	54	18,682	14.7	5.7(a)	100.0

(a) Relates to increase from 1960 to 1961.

(b) Pertains to 1960.

(c) Excludes unaided schools in Scotland. The data included here pertaining to Scotland relate to 1962. In case of Ireland only K.G. schools hvae been included.

TABLE XXXIII

ENROLMENT AT PRE-PRIMARY STAGE

Country	1950	1955	1960	1962	*Average Annual Rate of Growth during* 1950-1960 %	*Percentage Increase from* 1961-1962	*Percentage of Female Students* (1961)	*Percentage of Enrolment in Public Schools* (1961)	*Number of Students per* 100 of *Population* (1961)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Brazil	77,994	133,909 (172)	237,802 (305)	255,333(a) (327)	11.8	7.4(f)	52	53.8	3
France	1,108,971 (100)	1,273,300 (115)	1,338,500 (121)	1,500,311 (135)	1.9	5.0	49	85.4	31
Germany (F.R.)	577,571 (100)	680,782(b) (118)	805,044 (129)	857,143(c) (148)	3.4	5.1	...	20.3	15
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	28,309 (100)	75,459 (267)	178,642 (631)	216,000(a) (763)	20.2	12.1(f)	44	21.5	1
Japan (d)	224,653 (100)	643,683 (287)	742,367 (330)	855,909 (381)	12.7	7.1	48	30.2	8
Mexico	100,390 (100)	142,681 (142)	230,164 (229)	266,625 (266)	8.6	10.6	51	...	7
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	1,760 (100)	2,573 (146)	2,730 (155)	2,808 (160)	3.8	...	44(g)	100.0	...
UAR	...	13,397 (100)	24,189 (181)	23,189(a) (173)	12.5	...	49	3.0	1
UK	27,828 (100)	35,896 (129)	46,082 (166)	48,968(a) (176)	5.2	6.3(f)	48	78.2	1
USA	1,516,000 (100)(e)	1,838,250 (121)	...	2,450,345(a) (162)	4.9	...	48	83.8	13
USSR	1,168,779 (100)	1,730,941 (148)	3,115,100 (267)	4,171,700 (357)	10.3	15.2	...	100.0	17
Yugoslavia	12,008 (100)	...	69,915 (582)	78,028 (650)	19.3	3.2	50	100.0	4

NOTE: Figures given in brackets indicate indices of growth, keeping 1950=100.

(a) For 1961.
(b) For 1954, Represents the number of places.
(c) Includes West Berlin also.
(d) Figures relate to Kindergarten only.
(e) For 1951.
(f) For 1960 to 1961.
(g) For 1960.

TABLE XXXIV

TEACHERS IN PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Country	1950	1955	1960	1962	*Percentage of Female Teachers* (1950)	*Percentage of Female Teachers* (1961)	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio* (1950)	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio* (1961)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brazil	3,027 (100)	5,260 (174)	8,219 (272)	9,040 (299)	99	99	26	28
France	...	19,300	...	28,695	...	...	...	...
Germany (F.R.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	866 (100)	1,880 (217)	4,006 (463)	4,895(a) (565)	80	90	25	30
Japan	9,445 (100)	24,983 (265)	35,867 (380)	39,470 (418)	82	83	24	21
Mexico	2,892 (100)	4,459 (154)	6,675 (231)	7,365 (255)	97	...	35	34
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	71 (100)	82 (115)	104 (146)	80 (113)	100	100	25	26(d)
UAR	...	370 (100)	238(b) (64)	312(b) (84)	97(c)	98	...	...
USA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USSR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	...	...	2,434	2,796(a)	...	96	...	27

NOTE: Figures given in brackets indicate indices of growth, keeping 1950=100

(a) For 1961.

(b) Excludes teachers in former foreign schools.

(c) For 1955.

(d) For 1960.

TABLE XXXV

DURATION OF THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, THE AGE-GROUP AND ITS POPULATION

Country	*Duration*	*Age-Group*	*Percentage of Total Population in the Age -Group*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brazil	4	7—10	. . .
France	5	6—10	9.7
Germany (F.R.)	4	6—9	5.7
Ghana	6	6—11	13.2
India	5	6—10	12.8
Japan	6	6—11	12.6
Mexico	6	6—11	17.2
Nigeria	6	6—11	. . .
Pakistan	5	5—9	17.7
Turkey	5	6—10	12.7
UAR	6	6—11	16.6
UK	6	5—10	8.8
USA	8	6—13	15.8
USSR	8	7—14	20.7
Yugoslavia	8	7—14	16.4

TABLE XXXVI

INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Country	*Number of Institutions*	*Average Number of Schools Per 1,000 sq. kms. of Area*	*Average Area (sq. kms.) Served by A School*	*Average Number of Institutions Per One Million of Population*	*Average Population Served by An Institution*	*Percentage of Public Institutions to Total Number of Institutions at First Level*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brazil	99,839	12	85	1,366	732	90.1
France	83,588	153	7	1,811	552	88.5
Germany (F.R.)	30,859	124	8	571	1,751	99.4
Ghana	5,615	24	42	807	1,240	97.1
India	352,029	107	9	795	1,258	80.5
Japan	26,741	72	14	284	3,517	99.4
Mexico	34,240	17	58	934	1,070	93.4
Nigeria	15,993	17	58	448	2,235	27.9
Pakistan	51,677	55	18	547	1,830	91.0
Turkey (a)	25,409	33	31	888	1,126	99.4
UAR	7,467	7	134	281	3,557	79.7
UK	31,020	128	8	586	1,706	88.9
USA (b)	105,697	11	89	575	1,739	...
USSR (c)	197,600	9	113	906	1,103	100.0
Yugoslavia (d)	14,568	57	18	783	1,277	100.0

(a) Public schools only.

(b) For 1959. Relates to grades I to VIII.

(c) Includes institutions for General Education at the second level of education also.

(d) Refers to grades I to VII.

TABLE XXXVII : ENROLMENT AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Country	1950	1955	1960	1962	*Average Annual Rate of Growth during* 1950-1960	*Percentage Increase from* 1961 to 1962	*Percentage of Female Students* (1962)	*Enrolment as Percentage of Total Population* (1961)	*Percentage of Enrolment In Public Institutions* (1961)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
					%	%	%	%	%
Brazil	3,784,204 (100)	4,877,880 (129)	7,477,053 (198)	8,523,613 (225)	6.1	8.8	49	10.7	88.6
France	4,063,249 (100)	5,171,200 (127)	5,821,500 (143)	5,901,664 (145)	3.6	2.2	50	12.5	84.3
Germany (F.R.)	6,377,083 (100)	4,865,491 (76)	5,081,014 (80)	5,365,018(a) (84)	‡	4.4	49	9.5	99.6
Ghana	271,954 (100)	429,518 (158)	503,155 (191)	789,000 (290)	6.7	11.3	36†	10.0	...
India	19,154,457 (100)	25,167,013 (131)	34,993,827 (183)	39,102,324* (204)	6.2	11.7(e)	34*	8.7	78.2
Japan	11,191,401 (100)	12,266,952 (110)	12,590,680 (113)	11,056,915 (99)	1.2	‡	49	12.6	99.6
Mexico	2,666,390 (100)	3,526,869 (132)	4,884,988 (183)	5,620,324 (211)	6.2	4.7	48	14.9	91.0
Nigeria	970,199 (100)	1,702,762 (176)	2,912,617 (300)	2,834,010 (292)	11.6	1.0	38	7.8	20.8
Pakistan	3,057,000 (100)	4,031,175 (132)	5,036,544 (165)	5,706,312 (187)	5.1	7.0	25	5.6	90.0†
Turkey	1,616,626 (100)	1,981,805 (123)	2,866,020 (177)	3,399,606 (210)	5.9	8.0	39	11.0	99.1†
UAR	1,310,169 (100)	1,869,493 (143)	2,663,247 (203)	2,909,996 (222)	7.3	3.7	38	10.6	84.7
UK	4,801,354(b) (100)	5,533,320(b) (115)	5,084,265 (106)	5,097,987* (106)	0.6	0.3(e)	49†	9.6	92.6

TABLE XXXVII : ENROLMENT AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION (*Continued*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
USA	21,707,000 (100)	26,434,700 (122)	30,349,000 (140)	27,697,406* (128)	3.3	. . .	48†	15.1	85.4
USSR	31,701,942 (100)	22,847,634(c) (72)	30,000,000(c) (95)	35,600,000(d) (112)	‡	13.7	48£	. . .	100.0
Yugoslavia (d)	1,814,683 (100)	2,036,370 (112)	2,764,369 (152)	2,960,199 (163)	4.3	2.2	47	15.6	100.0

NOTE: Figures given in brackets indicate indices of growth keeping 1950=100

*Pertains to 1961.

‡Decrease.

†For 1960.

£For 1955.

(a) Includes West Berlin also.

(b) Includes senior departments of all-age schools.

(c) Refers to grades I-VII.

(d) Refers to grades I-VIII.

(e) For 1960 to 1961.

TABLE XXXVIII

WASTAGE AND STAGNATION AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Country	*Cohort Entering Class I in the Year*	*Percentage of Students in Class II & Subsequent Classes to Those in Class I*					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Czechoslovakia	1958-59	100	97.7	96.4	95.9	94.9	95.7
France	1958-59	100	99.7	94.0	90.6	†	†
Germany (F.R.)	1960-61	100	99.3	95.1	95.1	†	†
Ghana	1955-56	100	66.8	62.8	58.4	53.5	51.3 ‡
India	1957-58	100	60.7	49.4	42.1	35.7	†
Nigeria*	1959-60	100	79.9	74.6	56.4	47.0	39.6
Pakistan	1958-59	100	49.7	36.3	30.3	26.8	†

†This class is not a part of the primary stage.

‡Estimated.

*Excluding Lagos.

TABLE XXXIX : TEACHERS IN INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Country	1950	1955	1960	1962	*Percentage of Female Teachers* (1950)	*Percentage of Female Teachers* (1961)	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio* (1950)	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio* (1961)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Brazil	117,127 (100)	165,041 (141)	226,059 (193)	264,133 (226)	92	94	25	29
France	...	182,000(e)	201,677(e)	205,283(a)(e)	...	68	28(c)	28
Germany (F.R.)	133,554(g) (100)	135,455(g) (101)	172,271 (129)	186,542(h) (140)	39(g)	45	48(g)	29
Ghana	9,000(c) (100)	...	15,644 (174)	30,517 (339)	12	24(b)	31(c)	31(b)
India	537,918 (100)	691,249 (129)	741,515 (138)	794,758(a) (148)	15	17	34	37
Japan	350,620(g) (100)	342,748 (112)	362,689 (119)	342,677 (112)	49	47	37(g)	34
Mexico	66,307 (100)	85,797 (129)	111,134 (168)	126,705 (191)	65	...	40	46
Nigeria	38,407 (100)	...	96,317 (251)	99,335 (259)	15	21	25	29
Pakistan	90,053 (100)	110,486 (128)	130,445 (145)	150,023 (167)	5	9	34	39
Turkey	35,871 (100)	42,202 (118)	60,951 (170)	74,185 (207)	26	21	45	47
UAR	44,753 (100)	48,585 (109)	67,688 (151)	76,154 (170)	20	39	29	...
UK	160,918 (100)	188,013 (117)	210,691 (131)	209,799(a) (130)	73	76(b)	30	24
USA	702,400(d)(e) (100)	821,400(e) (117)	...	1,147,695(a)(e) (163)	88	87	31	24

TABLE XXXIX : TEACHERS IN INSTITUTIONS AT THE FIRST LEVEL OF EDUCATION (*Continued*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
USSR(i)	1,016,319 (100)	1,003,467 (99)	1,219,000 (120)	1,341,000 (132)	80	82	31	24
Yugoslavia (j)	40,049 (100)	61,270 (153)	84,279 (210)	93,434 (233)	57	58	45	32

NOTE: Figures given in brackets indicate indices of growth keeping 1950=100.

(a) For 1961.

(b) For 1960.

(c) For 1955.

(d) For 1951.

(e) Includes teachers in pre-primary schools also.

(f) Public only.

(g) Full-time teaching staff only.

(h) Includes West Berlin also.

(i) Figures refer to grades I-VII up to 1961 and I-VIII for 1962. It excludes teachers for music, drawing and physical training, etc.

(j) Refers to grades I-VIII.

TABLE XL

DURATION OF THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, THE AGE-GROUP, ITS POPULATION

Country	*Duration*	*Age-Group*	*Percentage of Total Population in the Age-Group*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brazil	7	11-17	...
France	8	11-18	13.1
Germany (F.R.)	9	10-18	12.1
Ghana	8	12-19	14.1
India	6	11-16	13.0
Japan	6	12-17	13.0
Mexico	6	12-17	13.6
Nigeria	6	12-17	...
Pakistan	7	10-16	12.7
Turkey	6	11-16	11.8
UAR	6	12-17	12.3
UK	4	11-14	7.5
USA	4	14-17	6.3
USSR	3	15-17	9.1
Yugoslavia	4	15-18	5.9

TABLE XLI

INSTITUTIONS AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Country	*Number of Institutions*	*Average Number of Schools per 1,000 Sq. Kms. of Area*	*Average Area (Sq. Kms.) Served by A School*	*Average Number of Institutions Per Million of Population*	*Average Population Served by An Institution*	*Percentage Distribution of Total Institutions at Second Level by Type*	
						General	*Vocational*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brazil	7,287	0.8	1,168	100	10,030	55.1	44.9
France	9,605	17.6	57	208	4,806	85.2	14.8
Germany (F.R.)	8,834	35.6	28	164	6,116	30.3	69.7
Ghana	1,815	7.6	131	261	3,835	96.6	3.4
India	78,936	24.1	42	178	5,608	95.1	4.9
Japan	21,566	58.3	17	229	4,361	77.8	22.2
Mexico	1,167(a)	1.0	986	57	17,494	58.4	41.6
Nigeria	1,273	1.4	726	36	28,085	77.2	22.8
Pakistan	6,931	7.3	137	73	13,641	96.0	4.0
Turkey	1,216(b)	1.6	642	43	23,521	68.5	31.5
UAR	1,453	1.5	688	55	18,277	80.1	19.9
UK	8,489	35	29	160	6,235	88.2	11.8
USA	29,504	3.2	317	161	6,228	...	...
USSR	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Yugoslavia	1,655	6.5	155	89	11,243	16.6	83.4

(a) For 1960.

(b) Public only.

(c) Included under first level of education.

TABLE XLII : ENROLMENT AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Country	1950	1955	1960	1961	*Average Annual Rate of Increase during* 1950 to 1960	*Rate of Increase* 1960 to 1961	*Enrolment as Percentage of Total Population* (1961)		*Distribution of Enrolment by Types* (1961)	
							All Types	*General Education*	*General Education*	*Vocational Education*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
					%	%	%	%	%	%
Brazil	510,013 (100)	753,566 (148)	1,177,427 (231)	1,422,368 (279)	8.7	20.8	1.9	1.5	75.6	24.4
France	1,074,508 (100)	1,334,952 (124)	2,266,844 (211)	2,353,570 (219)	7.8	3.8	5.1	4.1	79.9	20.1
Germany (F.R.)	2,661,118 (100)	3,650,978 (137)	3,105,041 (117)	3,100,162 (117)	1.6	†	5.7	2.3	40.3	59.7
Ghana	. . .	130,325	186,232	203,626	. . .	9.3	2.9	2.8	95.7	4.3
India	4,530,763 (100)	6,451,043 (142)	10,002,180 (221)	11,143,070 (246)	8.2	11.1	2.5	2.4	96.1	3.9
Japan	7,243,550 (100)	8,455,307 (117)	9,193,460 (127)	10,043,589 (139)	2.7	9.2	10.7	9.3	87.0	13.0
Mexico	156,397 (100)	232,706 (235)	401,997 (257)	417,623 (267)	9.9	3.9	1.2	0.6	53.9	46.1
Nigeria	28,962 (100)	67,963 (235)	166,317 (574)	200,580 (693)	19.1	20.6	0.6	0.5	83.2	16.8
Pakistan	1,178,245 (100)	1,291,035 (110)	1,514,167 (129)	1,607,013 (136)	4.0	6.1	1.7	1.7	98.3	1.7
Turkey	142,622 (100)	253,203 (178)	481,628 (338)	507,874 (356)	13.0	5.4	1.8	1.4	78.4	21.6
UAR	155,430 (100)	494,568 (318)	546,241 (351)	596,741 (384)	13.4	9.2	2.2	1.7	75.1	24.9
UK	2,269,483 (100)	2,714,756 (120)	4,978,936 (219)	5,133,121 (226)	8.2	3.1	9.7	6.9	70.7	29.3

TABLE XLII : ENROLMENT AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION (*Continued*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
USA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USSR	3,138,927 (100)	7,447,456 (237)	5,513,768 (176)	6,769,700 (216)	5.8	22.8	3.1	3.0	65.0	35.0
Yugoslavia	162,539 (100)	266,678 (164)	362,540 (223)	403,322 (248)	8.3	11.2	2.2	0.5	23.5	76.5

NOTE: Figures given in brackets indicate the indices of growth, keeping 1950=100

† Decrease.

TABLE XLIII

INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Country	*Number of Institutions*	*Average Number of Institutions Per 1,000 Sq. Kms of Area*	*Average Area (Sq. Kms) Served by An Institution*	*Average Number of Institutions Per One Million of Population*	*Average Population Served by An Institution*	*Percentage of Public Institutions to Total Institutions*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brazil	4,015	0.5	2,120	51	18,204	33.6
France	8,187	15	67	169	5,639	57.8
Germany (F.R.)	2,681	11	92	49	20,153	42.7
Ghana	1,753	7	137	205	3,970	...
India	75,087	23	44	170	5,896	62.7
Japan	16,786	45	22	176	5,603	91.0
Mexico (a)	1,167	0.6	1,690	33	29,981	...
Nigeria	983(b)	1	940	25	36,370	20.1
Pakistan	6,656	7	142	65	14,205	39.6(a)
Turkey	833	1	937	29	34,336	86.2
UAR	1,164	1	859	43	22,815	57.3
UK	7,484	31	33	142	7,072	88.6
USA	29,504	3	317	...	...	...
USSR	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Yugoslavia	275	1	930	15	81,253	100.0

(a) Pertains to 1960.

(b) Includes commercial schools also.

(c) Included under the first level of education.

TABLE XLIV

ENROLMENT IN GENERAL EDUCATION COURSES OF SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Country (1)	1950 (2)	1955 (3)	1960 (4)	1962 (5)	*Average Annual Rate of Growth in Enrolment during 1950 to 1960* (6)	*Percentage Increase in Enrolment from 1961 to 1962* (7)	*Percentage of Female Students* (1962) (8)	*Percentage of Enrolment in Public Schools* (1961) (9)
					%	%	%	%
Brazil	374,321 (100)	551,729 (147)	868,178 (232)	1,196,944 (320)	8.8	11.4	47	37.1
France	817,908 (100)	1,027,000 (126)	1,700,587 (208)	2,122,269 (259)	7.6	12.8	53	75.6
Germany (F.R.)	828,704 (100)	1,169,341 (141)	1,239,226 (150)	1,324,060(a) (160)	4.1	6.0	44	88.1
Ghana	...	123,906	177,289	227,000(b)	...	...	...	...
India	4,340,195 (100)	6,170,923 (142)	9,577,133 (221)	10,703,774(c) (247)	8.2	11.2(k)	23.3(c)	58.7
Japan	6,578,641 (100)	7,421,785 (113)	7,780,857 (118)	9,238,986 (140)	1.7	6.9	50	91.4
Mexico	87,509 (100)	113,174 (129)	219,688 (251)	...	9.7	...	...	...
Nigeria	21,437 (100)	39,495(d) (184)	135,364 (631)	195,499 (912)	20.2	17.2	26	22.1
Pakistan	1,164,100 (100)	1,272,115 (109)	1,493,508 (128)	1,790,422 (154)	2.5	13.3	19	47.7(m)
Turkey	89,614 (100)	165,195 (184)	373,285 (417)	427,907 (478)	15.4	7.4	23	93.4
UAR	120,176(e) (100)	436,082 (363)	408,041 (340)	482,908 (401)	13.0	7.6	29	63.1
UK	2,237,881 (100)	2,676,249 (120)	3,636,620 (163)	3,629,775(c) (162)	5.2	(l)	49(c)	85.3
USA (f)	6,470,000(g) (100)	7,753,500(g) (120)	...	14,288,733(c)(h) (221)	7.5	...	51(c)	89.6
USSR (i)	1,495,981 (100)	5,253,070 (351)	3,300,000 (221)	2,700,000 (180)	8.2	(l)	...	100
Yugoslavia (g)	68,470(j) (100)	88,311 (129)	79,676 (116)	116,171 (170)	1.5	22.7	50	100

NOTE: Figures given in brackets indicate indices of growth of enrolment, keeping 1950=100.

(a) Includes West Berlin also.
(b) Public only.
(c) Pertains to 1961.
(d) Pertains to 1956.
(e) Reorganisation in 1952 affected comparability of data before and after 1952.
(f) Includes enrolment in vocational and teacher training schools.
(g) For grades IX to XII.
(h) For grades VIII to XII
(i) Includes teacher training.
(j) Pertains to 1951.
(k) From 1960 to 1961.
(l) Decrease.
(m) For 1960.

TABLE XLV

TEACHERS IN GENERAL EDUCATION AT THE SECOND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Country	*Number of Teachers*				*Percentage of Female Teachers*		*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	
	1950	1955	1960	1962	1950	1961	1950	1962
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					%	%		
Brazil	28,610 (100)	40,883 (143)	58,883 (204)	63,974(a) (224)	39	46	13	17(a)
France	...	39,499	86,060	86,873	...	...	26(e)	24
Germany (F.R.)	33,910 (100)	46,562 (137)	66,052 (195)	71,436 (211)	33	34	24	...
Ghana	...	3,605	5,763	...	16	...	...	...
India	212,000 (100)	338,188 (160)	641,533 (303)	712,580(a) (336)	16	23	25	29(a)
Japan	264,940(b) (100)	339,379 (128)	370,629 (140)	420,579 (159)	22	21	25	22
Mexico	12,193 (100)	11,109 (91)	22,214 (182)	...	27	...	7	...
Nigeria	1,871 (100)	1,958 (105)	6,889 (368)	10,041 (537)	15	18	11	19
Pakistan	43,823 (100)	50,312 (115)	63,276 (144)	70,723 (161)	7	13	27	25
Turkey	6,475 (100)	8,703 (134)	16,299 (252)	16,170(a)(c) (250)	45	31	14	52(a)
UAR	5,240 (100)	24,256 (463)	23,230(d) (443)	26,716 (510)	8	19	23	18
UK	111,846 (100)	139,031 (124)	180,788 (162)	186,396(a) (167)	46	46	20	19(a)
USA	384,701 (100)	465,830 (121)	—	648,721(a) (169)	55	48	17	22(a)
USSR	80,387 (100)	267,000 (332)	202,000 (251)	186,000 (231)	67	68	19	15
Yugoslavia	5,783 (100)	7,117 (123)	5,139 (89)	6,249 (108)	51	48	12	19

Note: Figures in brackets give indices of growth, keeping 1950=100.

(a) Pertains to 1961.
(b) Full-time teaching staff only.
(c) In public institutions only.
(d) Excluding teachers in former foreign schools.
(e) Pertains to 1955.

TABLE XLVI

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR TEACHER TRAINING, 1950 TO 1961

Country	1950	1955	1960	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	751 (100)	964 (128)	1,234 (164)	1,319 (176)
France	...	...	165	165
Germany (F.R.)	...	...	...	...
Ghana	19 (100)	29† (152)	30† (158)	32† (168)
India	782 (100)	930 (119)	1,138 (146)	1,134 (145)
Japan	...	...	...	...
Mexico	68 (100)	112 (165)	164 (241)	165 (243)
Nigeria	...	284	274	260
Pakistan	125 (100)	88 (70)	90 (72)	141 (113)
Turkey	31 (100)	41 (132)	53 (171)	61 (197)
UAR	54 (100)	69 (128)	59 (109)	58 (107)
UK	...	...	...	...
USA	...	...	...	...
USSR	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	81 (100)	84 (104)	91 (112)	108 (133)

NOTE: Figures in brackets give indices of growth, keeping 1950=100

†Includes higher teacher training also.

TABLE XLVII

ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS FOR TEACHER TRAINING

Country	1950	1955	1960	1962	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		*Percentage of Female Students* (1960)
					From 1950 *to* 1960	*From* 1961 *to* 1962	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brazil	37,702 (100)	59,118 (157)	90,727 (241)	113,834 (302)	9.2	13.4	91
France	14,600 (100)	16,300 (112)	28,934 (198)	31,388 (215)	7.1	5.2	55
Germany (F.R.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	1,777 (100)	3,498 (197)	4,427 (248)	6,500(d) (866)	9.6	12.0	30
India	70,063 (100)	90,914 (130)	122,682 (175)	139,920(a) (200)	5.7	14.1(e)	26
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	12,489 (100)	23,877 (191)	50,087 (401)	52,624(a) (421)	14.9	5.1(e)	58(g)
Nigeria	6,318 (100)	...	26,212 (415)	30,756 (487)	15.3	10.0	23
Pakistan	6,145 (100)	8,389 (137)	8,403 (137)	13,599 (221)	3.2	12.7	14
Turkey	16,306 (100)	16,511(c) (101)	23,315 (143)	31,951 (196)	3.6	18.9	27
UAR	9,883 (100)	27,725 (281)	19,922 (202)	26,760 (271)	8.3	12.1	53
UK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USSR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	28,002 (100)	20,499 (73)	27,950 (100)	31,912 (114)	(f)	5.2	65

NOTE: Figures in brackets give indices of growth, keeping 1950=100.

(a) Pertains to 1961.

(c) Pertains to 1956.

(d) Includes higher teacher training also.

(e) 1960 to 1961.

(f) Decrease.

(g) For 1955.

TABLE XLVIII

INSTITUTIONS AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Country	*Number of Institutions*	*Percentage of Public Institutions*	*Average Number of Institutions Per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of Area*	*Average Area (Sq. Kms.) Served by an Institution*	*Average Number of Institutions Per One Million of Population*	*Average Population Served by an Institution*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brazil	1,345(a)	45.2	2	6,473	18	55,580
France	19(b)	...	...	...	...	...
Germany (F.R.)	231	91.3	9	1,076	4	233,891
Ghana	2(c)	100.0	...	...	...	...
India	2,425	32.2	7	1,351	5	185,319
Japan	568	34.3	15	651	6	165,581
Mexico	231	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	3	100.0	0.0	307,924	0.1	11,917,333
Pakistan	207	49.8	2	4,575	2	456,749
Turkey	64(d)	...	1	12,197	2	446,906
UAR	47	89.4	0.5	21,277	2	565,043
UK	203	...	8	1,202	4	260,714
USA	2,037	...	2	4,596	11	90,209
USSR	731	100.0	0.3	30,646	3	298,222
Yugoslavia	260(a)	100.0	10	1,048	13	76,258

(a) Pertains to 1962.

(b) Public universities only.

(c) Excluding higher teacher training.

(d) Public only.

TABLE XLIX

ENROLMENT AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Country	1950	1955	1960	1962	*Average Annual Rate of Growth during*		*Percentage of Female Students* (1962)	*Average Number of Students per 1,000 of Population*
					1950 to 1960	1961 to 1962		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					%	%	%	
Brazil	51,100 (100)	72,652 (142)	95,691 (187)	107,299 (201)	6.5	5.6	28	1.4
France (b)	134,408 (100)	152,300 (113)	214,672 (160)	282,340 (210)	4.8	15.3	40(a)	19.6(a)
Germany (F.R.)	150,545 (100)	175,353 (116)	265,365 (176)	344,102(c) (229)	5.8	19.3	23	5.3
Ghana	210 (100)	757 (360)	2,731 (1300)	2,063(d) (982)	29.2	...	7	0.2
India	423,000 (100)	736,000 (174)	1,095,000 (258)	1,184,000(a) (280)	10.5	8.1(f)	18(a)	2.7(a)
Japan	390,817 (100)	548,871 (140)	699,444 (179)	827,376 (212)	6.0	9.3	22	8.0
Mexico	35,240 (100)	56,249 (160)	76,982 (218)	101,138 (287)	8.1	7.5	...	2.6
Nigeria	327 (100)	931 (285)	2,545 (778)	4,020 (1229)	22.8	28.5	10	0.1
Pakistan	68,898 (100)	87,508 (127)	149,116 (216)	141,059(a) (205)	8.0	(g)	12(a)	1.5(a)
Turkey	24,815 (100)	37,192 (150)	65,297(e) (263)	76,680(e) (309)	10.2	8.6	21	2.5
UAR	33,595 (100)	66,609 (198)	106,780 (318)	143,251 (426)	12.3	25.0	17	4.3
UK	133,756 (100)	132,917 (99)	168,759 (126)	189,260(a) (141)	2.3	12.1(f)	34	4.1
USA	2,296,592 (100)	2,664,375 (116)	3,582,726 (156)	4,174,936 (182)	4.5	12.0	38	20.3
USSR	1,247,382 (100)	1,866,994 (150)	2,395,545 (192)	2,943,700 (236)	6.7	11.5	42	12.1
Yugoslavia	60,395 (100)	70,028 (116)	141,058 (234)	160,092 (265)	8.8	1.1	30	8.5

NOTE: Figures in brackets give indices of growth, keeping 1950=100.

(a) Pertains to 1961.
(b) For public universities only.
(c) Includes West Berlin also.
(d) Excluding higher teacher training.
(e) For public institutions only.
(f) For 1960 to 1961.
(g) Decrease.

TABLE L : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT AT THE THIRD LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY FIELD OF STUDY, 1961

Country (1)	*Humanities** (2)	*Education* (3)	*Law* (4)	*Natural Sciences* (5)	*Engineering* (6)	*Medical Sciences* (7)	*Agriculture* (8)	*Not Specified* (9)	*Total* (10)
Brazil	27	6	24	4	11	20	3	5	100
France(a)	32(b)	...	18(b)	31	...	19	...	0.0	100
Germany (F.R.)	40	...	6	11	27	12	2	2	100
Ghana(d)	35	2	5	6	13	5	5	29	100
India	57	4	2	23	5	4	3	2	100
Japan	41	11	8	3	14	13	5	5	100
Mexico	25	5	13	6	20	19	3	9	100
Nigeria	42	11	1	19	6	11	6	4	100
Pakistan	62	2	3	24	3	4	2	0.0	100
Turkey	40	6	21	6	11	7	6	3	100
UAR	38	6	12	5	14	9	13	3	100
UK (England & Wales)	54	(c)	(c)	17	18	8	2	1	100
USA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
USSR (d)	6	32	(c)	...	38(e)	7(f)	10	7	100
Yugoslavia	37	9	10	3	21	9	8	3	100

*Includes social sciences.

(a) Public universities only. Education, fine arts, engineering and agriculture are also provided in grand ecoles and higher professional schools for which information is not available.

(b) Social sciences are included in law instead of humanities.

(c) Included in humanities.

(d) For 1962.

(e) Includes industry and construction.

(f) Includes public health, physical culture and sports.

TABLE LI : DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATES* BY FIELD OF STUDY, 1960

Country	Number of Graduates	Percentage Distribution of Graduates by Fields of Study							
		Humanities†	Education	Law	Natural Sciences	Engineering	Medical Sciences	Agriculture	Not Specified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Brazil	17,577	27	11	19	4	9	22	3	5
France	25,010	16(a)	14	9(a)	25	19	15	2	—
Germany (F.R.)	41,721	12	24	10	6	34	12	2	—
Ghana	997	12	82(b)	—	4	1	—	1	—
India	193,484	62	5	2	18	4	2	2	5
Japan	153,763	53	12	9	2	13	5	4	2
Mexico	16,756	54(c)	19	4	1	5	8	0.0	9
Nigeria(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	18,558	61	8	5	17	3	4	2	—
Turkey	6,413	37	2	12	1	18	17	8	5
UAR	12,812	49	11	9	4	9	8	8	2
UK (England & Wales)	60,940	43(a)	(e)	8(a)	14	28	6	1	—
USA	490,628	40	22	2	12	9	6	1	8
USSR	325,500	8	37	(e)	...	30(f)	(g)	10	6(h)
Yugoslavia	14,979	32	16	9	6	11	14	8	4

* Including diploma-holders at the third level of education.

† Includes social sciences.

(a) Social sciences are included in law instead of humanities.
(b) Includes education at the second level of education also.
(c) Includes data about commercial schools at second level of education.
(d) For 1961.
(e) Included under humanities.
(f) Industry and construction.
(g) Public health, physical education and sports.
(h) Transport and communications, and arts and cinematography.

TABLE LII : NUMBER OF GRADUATES* PER MILLION POPULATION, 1960

Country (1)	*Total* (2)	*Humanities*† (3)	*Education* (4)	*Law* (5)	*Natural Sciences* (6)	*Engineering* (7)	*Medicine* (8)	*Agriculture* (9)	*Others* (10)
Brazil	240	65	26	44	10	22	54	7	12
France	542	85	75	46	135	106	82	13	—
Germany (F.R.)	772	93	187	74	45	258	96	19	—
Ghana	143	16	118(a)	—	6	2	—	1	—
India	440	232	42	17	74	19	12	8	36
Japan	1,635	852	197	152	41	207	80	73	33
Mexico	464	251(b)	89	16	7	27	37	1	40
Nigeria	12	2	4	1	2	1	1	—	1
Pakistan	196	121	15	9	33	5	8	5	—
Turkey	224	83	4	28	3	40	38	18	1
UAR	482	240	53	42	18	41	40	36	12
UK (England & Wales)	1,151	498(c)	...	...	161	319	68	12	—
USA	2,620	1,079	584	5	331	245	145	39	192
USSR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yugoslavia	805	262	133	70	49	85	111	62	33

* Including diploma-holders at the third level of education.

† Includes social sciences except France where social sciences have been included under law.

(a) Includes teacher training at second level also.

(b) Includes data for commercial courses at second level also.

(c) Includes education, fine arts, social sciences and law also.

TABLE LIII

DURATION OF SCHOOL YEAR IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Country	*Number of Working Days*	*Number of Working Weeks*	*No. of School Days per Week*	*The Days which are Holidays*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	180	30	5-6	Sundays or Saturdays & Sundays
France	184	37	5	Thursdays & Sundays
Germany	233	39	6	Sundays. There are 5 additional holidays in a school year
India	200	40	6	Sundays, religious and national holidays
Japan	210 or more	35 or more	6	Sundays
Turkey	170 in villages; 200 in cities	—	5½	Saturday afternoons and Sundays
UAR (Egypt)	175 at least	29	6	Thursday is a half day and Fridays
UK (England & Wales)	@200 minimum	40 miniumum	5	Generally Saturdays & Sundays. Some schools close on one afternoon in the week and open on Saturday morning
USA	180 (average)	—	5	Saturdays and Sundays
USSR (a) RSFSR	Grades 1-4 =210	Grades 1-4 =35	6	Sundays
	Grades 5-7 in 8-year schools =228	Grades 5-7 in 8-year schools =38		
	Grade 8 in 8-year schools =234	Grade 8 in 8-year schools =39		
	Grades 5-7 in 7-year schools =210	Grades 5-7 in 7-year schools =35		
(b) Byelo-Russia	Grades 1-4 =210 Grades 5-7 =228 Grade 8 =234	Grades 1-4 =35 Grades 5-7 =38 Grade 8 =39	6	Sundays
(c) Ukraine	Grades 1-3 =207 Grades 4-7 =210	Grades 1-3 =34½ Grades 4-7 =35	6	Sundays
Yugoslavia	210	41	6	Sundays

@There are two 'sessions' per day—one in the morning and another in the afternoon.

TABLE LIV

DURATION OF TEACHING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Country	*Number of Hours of Teaching Per Day (or Per Week or Year) for Each Grade*	*Duration of a Lesson in Minutes*	*Number and Duration (in Minutes) of Daily Breaks between Lessons*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brazil	4½ hours per day	Usually 20 min. Seldom over 30 min.	5 min. break between lessons and 30 min. break every 2 hours
France	30 hours per week	1 hour approx.	Two breaks of 15 min. daily
Germany (F.R.)	Grade 1 : 18 hours per week Grade II : 22 hours per week Grade III : 26 hours per week Grade IV: 28 hours per week	45 minutes	Grade I : Two breaks of 10 min. each. Grade II-IV : Two breaks of 10 min. and one of 20 min. Grade V-VIII: One break of 5 min. one of 20 min. and two of 15 min. each
India	Grades I-IV: 4 hours per day Grades V-VIII: 5 hours per day	Grades I-IV: 55 min. generally Grades V-VII: 45 min.	15-30 minutes 1 hour for lunch
Japan	*Per week minimum* Grade 1 : 24 hours Grade II : 25 hours Grade III : 27 hours Grade IV : 29 hours Grade V-VI: 31 hours (1 teaching hour: 45 minutes)	45 minutes	**In Tokyo** Grades I-II : 3 breaks of 10-15 min. each Grades III-IV: 3 or 4 breaks of 10-15 min. each Grades V-VI : 4 breaks of 10-15 min. each Luncheon interval: 1 hour
Turkey	5 hours per day and 3 hours on Saturdays	40 minutes	3 breaks of 20 min. each. 90 min. interval for lunch
UAR (Egypt)	3½ hours per day approximately	40 minutes	5 min. after each lesson. 1 break of 10 min. Luncheon interval: 1 hour
UK (England & Wales)	For children under 8 years: 3 hrs. of secular instruction per day minimum. For children of 8 years and over: 4 hours of secular instruction minimum.	Varies from 25 min. for the lower classes to 45 min. in senior classes.	Two breaks, mid-morning and mid-afternoon, of 15-20 min. Luncheon interval: 1-1½ hours
USA	Grades I-II: 4½ hours per day Grades III-VI: 5½ to 6 hrs. per day	With programmes increasingly flexible, it is impossible to give estimates.	Grades I-II : 15 min. break in the morning; 1 to 1½ hours for lunch Grades III-VI: 10-15 min. break in the morning; 1-1½ hrs. for lunch

TABLE LIV

DURATION OF TEACHING IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (*Continued*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
USSR			
(a) RSFSR	Grades I-II : 24 hours per week Grade III : 26 hours per week Grade IV : 29 hours per week Grade V : 33 hours per week Grades VI-VIII:34 hours per week Grades VI-VII (in 7-year schools): 32 hours per week	45 minutes	Grades I-II:3 breaks Grade III: 3 breaks on 4 days in a week and 4 breaks on the other 2 days. Grade V: 4-5 breaks. Grade VI-VIII: 4-5 breaks. (One break of 20 min. and others of 10 min. for all grades.)
(b) Byelo-Russia	Grades I-II : 24 hours per week Grade III : 26 hours per week Grade IV : 29 hours per week Grade V : 35 hours per week Grades VI-VIII:36 hours per week	45 minutes	Grades I-II: Two breaks of 10 min. and one break of 30 min. Grades III-IV: 2-3 breaks of 10 min. and one break of 30 min. Grades V-VII:3-4 breaks of 10 min. and one break of 30 min.
(c) Ukraine	Grades I-II : 24 hours per week Grade III : 25 hours per week Grade IV : 27 hours per week Grade V : 32 hours per week Grade VI : 33 hours per week Grade VII : 34 hours per week	45 minutes	Breaks of 10 minutes after each lesson, one break of 30 min. per day
Yugoslavia	Grades I-II : 18 hours per week Grades III-IV: 22 hours per week	45 minutes	Two breaks of 15 min. each

TABLE LV

TERMS AND VACATIONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Country (1)	*Beginning and End of Terms* (2)	*Vacations* (3)
Brazil	Varies from State to State. In general, 1st Term : 10-16 Feb. or 1 March to 15-20 June or 10 July 2nd Term : 11-21 July or 1 Aug. to 30 November	No fixed rules. In general, 15-20 days' holiday between the 1st and 2nd terms. Annual holiday period: 11, 16 or 21 Dec. to 31 Jan. or 10,15 or 28 Feb.
France	1st Term : 15 Sept. to 23 Dec. 2nd Term : 3 Jan. to end March 3rd Term : Beginning April to 30 June 4th Term : 1 July to 15 Sept.	1st July to 15 Sept. 23rd Dec. to 2 January Two weeks at the end of March or beginning of April
Germany (F.R.)	1st Term : 1 April to 30 Sept. 2nd Term : 1 Oct. to 31 March **In Bavaria:** 1st Term : 1 Oct. to 31 March 2nd Term : 1 April to 30 Sept.	85 days as detailed below: Easter: 16 days Whitsuntide: 7 days Summer beginning between 1-23 July: 35 days Autumn holidays: 12 days Christmas: 15 days
Japan	**In Tokyo:** 1st Term : 1 April to 31 August 2nd Term : 1st Sept. to 31 Dec. 3rd Term : 1st Jan. to 31 March	**In Tokyo:** Summer: 21 July to 31 Aug. Winter: 26 Dec. to 7 Jan. Spring; 26 March to 5 April
Turkey	The beginning and end of the school year are set by the Provincial Council of Education.	End May to End Sept. 1-16 February National and religious holidays
UAR (Egypt)	1st Term : 5 Sept. to 21 Jan. (1960) 2nd Term : 7 Feb. to Mid-June (1960)	Mid-June to beginning of Sept. (1960) 23 Jan. to 5 Feb. (1960)
UK (England and Wales)	3 terms (Christmas, Easter and Summer). Dates vary from area to area and even from school to school.	12 weeks in most cases. Christmas and Easter holidays: 1½ to 2½ weeks. Summer holidays: Last week in July to the beginning of September.
USA	The school year usually consists of 2 semesters. School usually begins on Tuesday after Labour Day (the first Monday in Sept.) and closes in early June. In some establishments, however, the year is divided into quarters.	Summer: From close of June (or earlier or later) until Labour Day (or before or after) Christmas: Friday before Christmas until the first school day after 1 Jan. Easter: Good Friday to Easter Tuesday
USSR		
(a) RSFSR and (b) Byelo-Russia	Grades I to VIII 1st Term : 1 Sept. to 4 Nov. 2nd Term : 10 Nov. to 29 Dec. 3rd Term : 11 Jan. to 23 March Grades I-IV : 4th Term : 1 April to 31 May Grade V-VII : 4th Term : 1 April to 19 June Grade VIII : 4th Term : 1 April to 25 June	Autumn : 5 to 9 Nov. Winter : 30 Dec. to 10 Jan. Spring : 24-31 March Summer: Grades I-IV : 1 June to 31 Aug. Grades V-VII : 20 June to 31 Aug. Grade VIII : 26 June to 31 Aug.

TABLE LV

TERMS AND VACATIONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS (*Continued*)

(1)	(2)	(3)
(c) Ukraine	1st Term : 1 Sept to 5 Nov. 2nd Term : 10 Nov. to 30 Dec. 3rd Term : 11 Jan. to 24 May 4th Term : Grades I-III : I April to 24 May Grades IV-VII : I April to 28 May	Autumn : 5 Nov. to 10 Nov. Winter : 30 Dec. to 11 Jan. Spring : 24 March to 1 April. Summer : Grades I-IV : 25 May to 1 Sept. Grade V : 5 June to 1 Sept. Grade VI : 6 June to 1 Sept. Grade VII : 9 June to 1 Sept.
Yugoslavia	1st Term : I Sept. to 15 Jan. 2nd Term : 6 Feb. to 10 June	1 July to 31 August 15 Jan. to 6 February

TABLE LVI

DURATION OF SCHOOL YEAR IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (GENERAL)

Country	*Number of Working Days*	*Number of Working Weeks*	*Number of School Days Per Week*	*The Days which are Holidays*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	160	27	6	Sundays
France	184	37	5	Thursdays and Sundays except in school-leaving courses where Thursday is often devoted to the study of secondary and optional subjects.
Germany (F.R.)	233	—	6	Sundays. Five additional holidays in the course of the year.
India	200-210	40-41	6	Sundays and religious and national days.
Japan	210 or more	35 or more	6	Sundays.
Turkey	180	—	5½	Saturday afternoons and Sundays.
UAR (Egypt)	About 220	36	6	Thursday half day and Fridays.
UK (England and Wales)	*200 minimum	40 minimum	5	Most schools close on Saturdays and Sundays, but some close on afternoon during the week and open on Saturday morning.
USA	180	36	5	Saturdays and Sundays
USSR				
(a) RSFSR	Grades IX to XI in 11-yr. schools: 234	39		
	Grade IX in 10-yr. schools: 210	35	6	Sundays
	Grade X in 10-yr. schools: 228	38		
(b) Byelo-Russia	234	39	6	Sundays
(c) Ukraine	Grades VIII-IX: 210	35	6	
	Grades X: 207	34½		Sundays
Yugoslavia	210	41	6	Sundays

There are two sessions per day—one in the morning and another in the afternoon.

TABLE LVII

DURATION OF TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (GENERAL)

Country	*Number of Hours of Teaching Per Day (or Per Week or Year) for Each Grade*	*Duration of A Lesson in Minutes*	*Number and Duration (in Min.) of Daily Breaks between Lessons*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brazil	4-5 hours per day	50 min. in day schools 45 min. in night schools 35-45 min. for physical education classes	2 or 3 breaks of 10 min. and 30 min. break every 2 hours
France	**Per week** **First Year** 6th class : 24-25 hours **Second Year** 5th Class : 22-23 hours **Third Year** 4th Class : 24½-25½ hours **Fourth Year** 3rd Class : 25-25½ hours **Fifth Year** 2nd Class : 26¼-31¾ hours **Sixth Year** 1st Class : 27¾-33¼ hours **Seventh Year** 28½-32½ hours	Varies according to level and importance of subjects. Approximately, 1 hour up to the 3rd class, thereafter lessons in basic subjects may last 1½, 2 or even 3 hours.	No long breaks, 5 min. intervals between classes
Germany (F.R.)	**Grades** **Per Week** Grades V-VI : 30 hours Grades VII : 32 ,, Grade VIII : 33 ,, Grade IX : 34 ,, Grade X : 35 ,, Grade XI : 32 ,, Grade XII : 33 ,, Grade XIII : 29 ,,	45 minutes	1 break of 5 minutes 1 break of 20 minutes 3 breaks of 15 minutes
India	Grades VIII-XI : 5 hours per day	45 minutes	15-30 minutes; 1 hour for lunch
Japan	**Lower Secondary** : 32 hours or more per week **Upper Secondary** : 34 hours average per week 1 teaching hour : 50 min.	50 minutes	In general: 4 breaks of 10 min. every day except Saturday 2-3 breaks of 10 min. on Saturdays; luncheon interval: 1 hour
Turkey	6 hours per day; 4 hours on Saturdays	45 minutes	4 breaks of 15 min. each; 90 min. interval for lunch
UAR (Egypt)	5 hours per day approx.	50 min. (morning) 45 min. (afternoon)	5 min. after each lesson; 1 break of 10 min. after the third lesson; luncheon interval: 1 hour

TABLE LVII

DURATION OF TEACHING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS GENERAL (*Continued*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
UK (England & Wales)	—	45 min. in senior classes of secondary schools Double periods for practicals	Two breaks, mid-morning and mid-afternoon of 15 to 20 min. Luncheon interval : 1 to 1½ hours
USA	Grades VI-XII : 6 hours per day	50 min.	3-5 min. in each hour Luncheon interval of 30-60 min.
USSR			
(a) RSFSR	Grades IX-XI : 36 hours per week Grades IX-X in 10-year schools: 36 hours per week	45 min.	Grades IX-XI: 4 breaks of 10 min. 1 break of 20 min.
(b) Byelo-Russia	36 hours per week	45 min.	4 breaks of 10 min. 1 break of 30 min.
(c) Ukraine	Grades VIII-X: 36 hours per week	45 min.	Breaks for 10 min. after each lesson; 1 break of 30 min. per day
Yugoslavia	Grades V-VI; 28 to 30 hrs. per week Grades VII-VIII: 30 to 32 hours per week	45 min.	2 breaks of 10 min. each 1 break of 25 min. and 1 break of 5 min. in Grades V-VIII

TABLE LVIII

TERMS AND VACATIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (GENERAL)

Country	*Beginning and End of Terms*	*Vacations*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Brazil	1st Term : 1st March to 30th June 1st August to 30th Nov.	The month of July 16th Dec. to 28th Feb.
France	1st Term : 15th Sept. to 23rd Dec. 2nd Term : 3rd Jan. to End of March 3rd Term : Beginning April to 30th June 4th Term : 1st July to 15th Sept.	1st July to 15th Sept. 23rd Dec. to 2nd Jan. Two weeks at the end of March, or beginning of April
Germany (F.R.)	1st Term : 1st April to 30th Sept. 2nd Term : 1st Oct. to 31st March *In Bavaria* 1st Term : 1st Oct. to 31st March 2nd Term : 1st April to 30th Sept.	85 days as below: Easter : 16 days Whitsuntide : 7 days Summer : 35 days (beginning between 1 to 23 July) Autumn : 12 days Christmas : 15 days
Japan (Tokyo)	1st Term : 1st April to 31st August 2nd Term : 1st Sept. to 31st Dec. 3rd Term : 1st Jan. to 31st March	Summer : 21st July to 31st August Winter : 26th Dec. to 7th Jan. Spring : 26th March to 5th April
Turkey	1st Term : Last Monday in Sept. to 1st Feb. 2nd Term : 16th Feb. to 31st May	1st June to last Monday in Sept. 1st to 16th Feb. National and religious holidays
UAR (Egypt)	1st Term : 12th Sept. to 21st Jan. 2nd Term : 7th Feb. to end of May	Last week of May to second Saturday of Sept. Two weeks: 23rd Jan. to 5th Feb.
UK (England & Wales)	Three terms (Christmas, Easter and Summer). Dates vary from area to area and even from school to school	12 weeks in most cases; Christmas and Easter holidays: 1½ to 2½ weeks. Summer holidays: Mid-July to Mid-Sept.
USA	*1st Semester:* First Tuesday after the first Monday in Sept. to approx. 1st Feb. *2nd Semester:* Approx. 1st Feb. to approx. 5th June	Summer : 5-25 June to Tuesday after first Monday in Sept. Christmas : 20th Dec. to 2nd Jan. Easter : Week preceding Easter Sunday (this vacation period is not observed in all schools)

TABLE LVIII

TERMS AND VACATIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS (GENERAL) (*Continued*)

Country	*Beginning and End of Terms*	*Vacations*
(1)	(2)	(3)
USSR		
(a) RSFSR	Grades IX-XI	
	1st Term : 1st Sept. to 4th Nov.	Autumn : 5th to 9th Nov.
	2nd Term : 10th Nov. to 29th Dec.	Winter : 30th Dec. to 10th Jan.
	3rd Term : 11th Jan. to 23rd March	Spring : 24th to 31st March
	4th Term : 1st April to 25th June	Summer : 26th June to 31st August
(b) Byelo-Russia	1st Term : 1st Sept. to 30th Dec.	The same as above.
	2nd Term : 10th Jan. to 25th June	
(c) Ukraine	1st Term : 1st Sept. to 5th Nov.	Autumn : 5th to 10th November
	2nd Term : 10th Nov. to 30th Dec.	Winter : 30th Dec. to 11th Jan.
	3rd Term : 11th Jan. to 24th March	Spring : 24th March to 1st April
	4th Term :	
	Grades VIII-IX: 1st April to 28th May	Summer :
	Grade X: 1st April to 24th May	Grade VIII : 9th June to 1st Sept.
		Grade IX : 8th June to 1st Sept.
		Grade X : 23rd June to 1st Sept.
Yugoslavia	1st Term : 1st Sept. to 15th Jan.	1st July to 31st August
	2nd Term : 6th Feb. to 10th June	15th Jan. to 6th Feb.

TABLE LIX

DURATION OF ACADEMIC YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Country	*Number of Working Days*	*Number of Working Weeks*	*Number of Working Days Per Week*	*The Days which are Holidays*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Brazil	160	27	6	Sundays
France	...	33	Varies according to course of study.	—
Germany (F.R.)	Approx. 170-180	...	5-6	—
India				
Panjab University	186	...		
Madras University		...		Sundays and religious and national holidays
Teaching Departments	200	...	6	
Affiliated Colleges	150	...		
Japan	Average 210	35 or more	6	Sundays
Turkey	Instruction lasts 6 months Examinations last 2 months		5½	Saturday afternoons and Sundays
UAR (Egypt)	...	35 minimum	6	Fridays
USA	...	...	Because of the predominance of 3-hour courses, more classes are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday than on other days of the week.	
Yugoslavia	...	36	6	Sundays

TABLE LX

DURATION OF TEACHING IN INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Country	*No. of Hours of Teaching Per Day (or Per Week or Year) for Each Grade*	*Duration of A Lesson in Minutes*	*Number and Duration (in Minutes) of Daily Breaks between Lessons*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brazil	4-5 hours per day	50 minutes	2 or 3 breaks of 10 minutes each between classes
France	Varies according to course of study	May vary from 1 hour (faculty of arts) to 4 hours (laboratory work)	Non-residential. No checking up on attendance.
Germany (F.R.)	20 to 22 hours per week on an average	45 minutes	Does not apply.
India	5-6 hours per day	Varies berween 40 minutes to 1 hour	2 breaks of 5 minutes each, 1 hour for lunch
Japan	*Universities*: 6-7 hours per day average (Varies according to institutes.)	*Universities*: Varies from 50 min. to 90-100 minutes or 170 min. depending on the subject	Average 10-15 min. breaks between lessons and 50-60 min. for lunch
	Postgraduate 6-15 hours per week (master's degree) 5-10 hours per week (doctorate)	*Postgraduate* Varies from 90-100 min. or 170 min. depending on the subject	
Turkey	6 hours per day in general. It may vary.	50 minutes	10 min. breaks. The number of breaks may vary.
UAR (Egypt)	Not less than 4 hours per day	50 minutes	10 minutes after each lecture
USA	Average of 16 hours per week for full-time undergraduate students	55 minutes	
Yugoslavia	1st year : 30 hours per week 2nd year : 30 hours per week 3rd year : 32 hours per week 4th year : 32 hours per week 5th year : 28 hours per week	45 minutes	5-15 minutes depending on the course

TABLE LXI

TERMS AND VACATIONS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Country	*Beginning and End of Terms*	*Vacations*
(1)	(2)	(3)
Brazil	1st Term : 1 March to 30 June 2nd Term: 1 Aug. to 30 Nov.	The month of June 16 Dec. to 21 Dec.
France	15 Oct. to 23 Dec. 3 Jan. to end-March Beginning April to 30 June.	1 July to 15 Oct. 23 Dec. to 2 Jan. End-March to beginning of April
Germany (F.R.)	*Summer Term*: End of April to end of July *Winter Term*: Beginning of Nov. to end of Feb.	
India	Terms vary from area to area, university to university and even from faculty to faculty. The broad pattern is: (i) June/July to September/October (ii) October/November to 23rd/24th of December (iii) January to March/April	
Japan	1st Semester : 1 April to 20 Oct. 2nd Semester: 21 Oct. to 31 March	Summer : 11 July to 10 Sept. Winter : 25 Dec. to 7 Jan. Spring : 20 March to 10 April
Turkey	1st Term : 3rd week in Oct. to 31 Jan. 2nd Term : 4th week in Feb. to 1 June (Examinations in June & October)	1 June to 2nd Week of Oct. 1 Feb. to 3rd Week of Feb. National and religious holidays
UAR (Egypt)	1st Term : 19 Sept. to 21 Jan. 2nd Term : 7 Feb. to end of May	Last week of May to second Saturday in September 23 Jan. to 5 Feb.
UK (England & Wales)	*University of Bristol*: Christmas : 2 Oct. to 12 Dec. Easter : 9 Jan. to 20 March Summer : 17 April to 1 July *University of Cambridge*: Christmas : 7 Oct. to 5 Dec. Easter : 13 Jan. to 1 March Summer : 12 April to 12 June	
USA	Most colleges and universities operate on the semester calendar. The majority open fall semester between mid-Sept. and mid-Oct. Semesters are 16 weeks in length, quarters 12 weeks. In 1959, slightly more than 2/3 of colleges and universities operated summer sessions varying in length from 2 to 12 weeks.	Christmas: a few days before Christmas to a day or two after New Year's Day. There is usually a spring vacation which frequently coincides wtih the Easter period.
Yugoslavia	1st Term : 1 Sept. to 31 Jan. 2nd Term : 1 March to 30 June	1 July to 31 Aug. 1 Feb. to 1 March

TABLE LXII

SCHOOL CURRICULUM OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

(I) BRAZIL I

State of Minas Gerais

Number of Hours Per Week

Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*
Age:	7	8	9	10
1. Language	7¾	7½	7½	7½
2. Mathematics	3	2½	3	3
3. Natural science	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4. Geography and history	—	1¼	1¼	1¼
5. Handwork and drawing	1¼	1	1	1
6. Singing	1¼	1	1	1
7. Gymnastics	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8. Free time (extra-scholastic activities)	½	½	½	½
Total	16¼	16¼	16¾	16¾

BRAZIL II

*Federal District**

Number of Hours Per Week

Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*
Age:	7	8	9	10
1. Language	6	6	6	6
2. Mathematics	6	6	6	6
3. General knowledge (geography and history, natural science and hygiene)	5	5	5	5
4. Activities such as gymnastics, music, applied art, etc.	4	4	4	4
Total	21	21	21	21

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* The school day lasts for 4½ hours in schools with a two-shift system and for 3½ hours in schools working a three-shift system.

(iii) FRANCE

Number of Hours Per Week

Year: *Age*:	*Kindergarten** 2-6	*I* 6	*II* 7	*III* 8	*IV* 9	*V* 10	*VI* 11	*VII* 12	*VIII* 13
1. Language (reading, grammar, etc.)	—	11½	10½	10½	9	9	9	6	6
2. Writing	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Arthmetic, practical application and geometric drawing	—	3½	3½	3½	5	5	5	5	5
4. History and geography	—	—	1	1	1½	1½	1½	3	3
5. Natural science and exercises in observation, physics and application exercises†	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	4‡	4‡
6. Civic and moral education	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
7. Physical culture and outdoor activities	—	2½	2½	2½	2	2	2	2½	2½
8. Art drawing	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
9. Music	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10. Preparation of lessons	—	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	2
TOTAL	—	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½

* No division of the time-table by subject-matter is arranged.

† Handwork and practical work are associated with drawing and with science, and domestic science is associated with science.

‡ In rural schools five hours should be devoted to science and practical work and one hour to drawing.

(iii) GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC I

North Rhine-Westphalia

Boys

Number of Hours Per Week

Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*		*VI*		*VII*		*VIII*	
Age:	6	7	8	9	10		11		12		13	
					*A**	*B**	*A*	*B*	*A*	*B*	*A*	*B*
1. General education	18	12	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Religion	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3. German	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5	6	6	9	9
4. History and civic education	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	3	3		
5. Geography	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10
6. Natural science	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3		
7. Arithmetic and geometry	—	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5		
8. Drawing and handwork	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3
9. Writing	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Music	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11. Physical education	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12. English	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—
13. Courses:												
(a) German	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
(b) Arthmetic	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Total	18	22	26	28	32	32	34	34	34	34	34	34

A*—Teaching including the study of English.

B*—Teaching without English.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC II

North Rhine-Westphalia

Girls

Number of Hours Per Week

Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*		*VI*		*VII*		*VIII*	
Age:	6	7	8	9	10		11		12		13	
					*A**	*B**	*A*	*B*	*A*	*B*	*A*	*B*
1. General education	18	10	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Religion	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3. German	—	—	—	—	5	5	6	6	5	5	7	7
4. History and civic education	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	2	2		
5. Geography	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	15
6. Arithmetic and geometry	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
7. Natural science	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—		
8. Domestic economy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6		
9. Needle work	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Drawing and handwork	—	—	—	—	3	4	3	4	3	3	—	—
11. Writing	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Music	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13. Physical education	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14. English	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	4	—	4	—
15. Courses:												
(a) German	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
(b) Arithmetic	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Total	20	22	26	26	32	32	34	34	34	34	34	34

A*—Teaching including the study of English.

B*—Teaching without English.

(iv) GHANA

Number of Minutes Per Week

	Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*
	Age:	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	**Languages (reading, grammar, etc)**	220	220	185	220	220	220
2.	**Writing**	75	75	75	75	75	75
3.	**Arithmetic**	150	150	150	150	150	150
4.	**History***	55	55	55	105	105	105
5.	**Nature study and hygiene**	60	60	60	60	60	60
6.	**Physical education**	120	120	120	145	145	145
7.	**Religion**	150	150	150	150	150	150
8.	**Music**	85	85	60	30	30	30
9.	**Handwork and art†**	105	105	55	80	80	80
10.	**English language**	180	180	290	335	335	335
	Total	1200	1200	1200	1350	1350	1350

* In the first three primary classes, history, geography, stories and expression work come under the heading of "centre of interest"; in classes IV, V and VI, 25 minutes are devoted to history, 30 minutes to geography and one period of 50 minutes to "centre of interest".

† In primary classes I-IV, art and handwork are taken together by boys, and art and needle-work by girls.

(v) INDIA

Number of Minutes Per Day*

Year : *Age :*	*I* 6	*II* 7	*III* 8	*IV* 9	*V* 10	*VI* 11	*VII* 12	*VIII* 13
1. Crafts	120	120	120	150	150	150	180	180
2. Mother tongue	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
3. Social studies and general science	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
4. Mathematics	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
5. Art (drawing, music and aesthetics, etc.)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
6. Physical activities	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	300	300	300	330	330	330	360	360

*Type of time-table recently applied.

(vi) JAPAN

Percentage of Time Devoted to Each Subject

Year : *Age :*	*I* 6	*II* 7	*III* 8	*IV* 9	*V* 10	*VI* 11
1. Japanese, arithmetic	45	40	45	40	40	35
2. Social studies, science	20	30	25	35	25	35
3. Music, drawing and handwork	20	15	20	15	25	20
4. Home-making	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Physical education	15	15	10	10	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table only gives the ratio of class hours necessary for each of the subjects, and the school is free to allocate other class hours for educationally effective subjects, besides the subjects given here. The standard for the total class hours in one academic year necessary for curricular and extra-curricular activities are:

Years			
	I-II	:	870 hours
	III-IV	:	970 hours
	V-VI	:	1,050 hours

(vii) TURKEY

I. Rural

Number of Hours Per Week

Year : *Age* :	*I* 7	*II* 8	*III* 9	*IV* 10	*V* 11
1. Good manners	4	4	4	—	—
2. Turkish	10	9	9	6	6
3. History	—	—	—	2	2
4. Geography	—	—	—	2	2
5. Civic education	—	—	—	1	1
6. Natural science	—	—	—	2	2
7. Arithmetic	5	5	5	4	4
8. Domestic science	—		—	1	1
9. Drawing, handwork	1	1	1	1	1
10. Agricultural work	6	6	6	6	6
11. Writing	-	1	1	1	1
Total	26	26	26	26	26

(vii) TURKEY

II. Urban

Number of Hours Per Week

Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*
Age:	7	8	9	10	11
1. Good manners	5	6	7	—	—
2. Turkish	10	7	7	6	6
3. History	—	—	—	2	2
4. Geography	—	—	—	2	2
5. Civic education	—	—	—	2	1
6. Natural science	—	—	—	3	3
7. Arithmetic	4	4	4	4	5
8. Domestic science	—	—	—	2	2
9. Drawing, handwork	4	4	4	2	2
10. Writing	—	2	1	1	1
11. Music	1	1	1	1	1
12. Physical culture	2	2	2	1	1
Total	26	26	26	26	26

(viii) UAR (EGYPT)

Number of Periods Per Week*

Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*
Age:	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Koran and religious education	2	2	3	3	4	4
2. Arabic and handwriting	11	11	11	11	8	8
3. Song and verse	2	2	1	1	1	1
4. Arithmetic and mensuration	6	6	6	6	6	6
5. History	—	—	—	—	1	1
6. Civics	—	—	—	—	1	1
7. Geography	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Nature study and elementary science	2	2	2	2	1	1
9. Hygiene	—	—	—	—	1	1
10. Physical education	3	3	3	3	2	2
11. Drawing	3	3	3	3	2	2
12. Handicrafts	3	3	3	3	6	6
Total	32	32	32	32	34	34

*One period lasts 40 minutes.

(ix) UNITED KINGDOM

*England and Wales**

Number of Hours Per Week

Year : *Age* :	*I* 5	*II* 6	*III* 7	*IV* 8	*V* 9	*VI* 10
1. Basic skills	7½	7½	—	—	—	—
2. Stories and dramatization	2	2	—	—	—	—
3. Language, reading and writing, literature and dramatization	—	—	7½	7	7	7
4. Arithmetic	—	—	4	4	4	4
5. Social studies	—	—	1½	2	2	1½
6. Natural science, physical sciences	1	1	1	1	1	1
7. Religion including act of worship	2½	2½	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8. Physical culture**	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
9. Music	2	2	1	1	1	1
10. Art and craft	5	5	3	3	3	3½
Total	22½	22½	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾

* One selected school.

** In the 4th, 5th and 6th years, physical culture includes games and dancing.

(x) UNITED STATES

State of New York

Percentage of Time Allowed for the Different Subjects

Year : *Age* :	*I* —	*II* —	*III* —	*IV* —	*V* —	*VI* —
1. Language	30	30	30	30	30	30
2. Social studies and civic education	10	10	10	20	20	20
3. Science, health education	10	10	10	15	15	15
4. Mathematics	10	10	10	15	15	15
5. Art and handwork	20	20	20	10	10	10
6. Physical activities	20	20	20	10	10	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

(xi) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I

RSFSR

Seven-Year School

Number of Hours Per Week

	Year :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*
	Age :	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Russian and literary reading	13	13	13	9	9	8	6
2.	Mathematics	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3.	History	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
4.	Geography	—	—	—	2	3	2	2
5.	Biology	—	—	—	2	2	2	3
6.	Physics	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
7.	Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
8.	Foreign language	—	—	—	—	4	4	3
9.	Physical culture	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10.	Drawing	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
11.	Scale drawing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12.	Singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
13.	Practical work; excursions in classes IV-VII	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
	Total	24	24	24	26	32	32	32

(xi) UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS II

Byelo-Russia

Number of Hours Per Week

Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*
Age:	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Byelo Russian language and literature	13	8	7	4-5	5	4-5	4	3
2. Russian language and literature	—	5	6	6	7	7-6	5-6	6-5
3. Mathematics	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
4. History and civic instruction	—	—	—	2-1	2	2	2	3-4
5. Geography	—	—	—	1-2	3	2	2	2
6. Biology	—	—	—	2-1	2	2	3	2
7. Physics	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
8. Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
9. Foreign language	—	—	—	—	3	3	3-2	3
10. Drawing	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
11. Technical drawing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
12. Physical culture	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13. Singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
14. Practical work	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	—
15. Agriculture, machines and electro-technique seminar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	24	24	24	26	34	34	36	35
Optional singing courses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Optional physical culture courses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Russian language and literature	13	13	10	6-7	8	7-6	5-6	6-5
Byelo-Russian language and literature	—	—	3	4	4	4-5	4	3

(xi) UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS III

Ukraine

Number of Hours Per Week

Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*
Age:	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Ukranian language and literature	13	10	10	6	7-6	6-5	5
2. Russian language and literature	—	3	4	4	5-6	5-6	6
3. Arithmetic	6	6	6	6	6	2	—
4. Algebra	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
5. Geometry	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
6. Physics	—	—	—	—	—	2	2-3
7. Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	1-2
8. Natural science	—	—	—	1-2	2	2	2-3
9. Geography	—	—	—	2-1	3-2	2	2
10. History	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
11. Foreign language	—	—	—	—	3-4	3	3-2
12. Physical education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
13. Drawing	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
14. Singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Drawing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16. Handwork and practical work	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total	24	24	25	27	34	34	35

(xii) YUGOSLAVIA

People's Republic of Croatia

Eight-Year Primary Schools

Number of Hours per Week

	Year :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*
	Age :	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Croatian or Serbian language	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4
2.	Knowledge of nature and society	3	3	4	5	4	4	6	6
3.	History	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2
4.	Geography	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
5.	Mathematics	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
6.	Handwork and domestic science	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7.	Drawing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8.	Singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9.	Physical culture	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Total	19	20	20	21	24	24	24	24
	Foreign languages	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
	Choral singing	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1

TABLE LXIII : SCHOOL CURRICULUM IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(i) BRAZIL

Ginasio and Colegio

Number of Lessons Per Week (50-Minute Lessons

Stage or Section	First Stage (Ginasio)				Second Stage (Colegio)						Total*		Percentage	
					Classical Section			Scientific Section			Classical	Scientific	Classical	Scientific
Year:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	V	VI	VII				
Age:	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17				
1. (1a) Portuguese	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	21	12.1	11.8
2. (1b) Latin	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	—	—	—	17	8	9.8	4.5
3. (1b) Greek†	—	—	—	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	8		4.6	—
4. (1c) French	3	2	2	2	3	2	—	2	2	—	14	13	8.0	7.3
5. (1c) English	—	3	2	2	3	2	—	3	2	—	12	12	6.9	6.7
6. (1c) Spanish	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	1.1	1.1
7. (4) General history	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	6.9	6.7
8. (4) History of Brazil	2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	8	8	4.6	4.5
9. (4) Geography	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	8	8	4.6	4.5
10. (4) Geography of Brazil	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	6	6	3.4	3.4
11. (2) Mathematics	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	21	12.1	11.8
12. (3) Natural science	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	3	9	12	5.2	6.7
13. (3) Physics	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	3	3	5	9	2.9	5.1
14. (3) Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	3	5	8	2.9	4.5
15. (4) Philosophy	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	6	3	3.4	1.7
16. (5) Handicrafts	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2.3	2.2
17. (7) Physical education	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	12	12	6.9	6.7
18. (6) Drawing	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	8	15	4.6	8.4
19. (6) Choral singing	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2.3	2.2
20. (5) Domestic arts (for girls)	—	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	(1.1)	(1.1)
Total	23	24	24	24	23	28	28	27	28	28	174	178	100	99.8

*Including the hours of the first stage.

†Pupils who take Greek only, study one other foreign language (either French or English).

(II) FRANCE

Lycee and Colleges*

Number of Lessons Per Week

Stage or Section	Classical A †							Modern M ‡							Total		Percentage	
															Classi-cal	Mod. M	Classi-cal	Mod. M
Grade :	VI	V	IV	III	II	I	Philo**	VI	V	IV	III	II	I	Math.				
Age :	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
1. (1a) French	4	3½	3½	3½	4	4	1	6	5½	5½	5½	4	4	—	23½	30½	13.9	17.3
2. (4) Philosophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	3	5.3	1.7
3. (1b) Latin	4	4½	3½	3½	3	3	(1½)††	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21½	—	12.7	—
4. (1b) Greek	—	—	3	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	8.3	—
5. (1c) Modern Language I	3	3	3	3	3	3	1½	5	5	3	3	3	3	1½	19½	23½	11.5	13.3
6. (1c) Modern language II	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1½)††	—	—	4	4	4	4	(1½)	—	16	—	9.1
7. (4) History	2½	2½	2½	3	2	2	2	2½	2½	2½	3	2	2	2	22	22	13.0	12.5
8. (4) Geography					1½	2	2					1½	2	2				
9. (2) Mathematics‡‡	3	3	3	3	1½	1½	1½	3	3	3	3	4	4	9	16½	29	9.7	16.4
10. (3) Observational sciences	1½	1½	1½	1	—	—	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	—	—	2	7½	8	4.4	4.5
11. (3) Physical science	—	—	—	—	2½	2½	2	—	—	—	—	4½	4½	6	6½	15	3.8	8.5
12. (7) Physical education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	14	8.3	7.9
13. (6) Drawing	1½	1	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	1½	1	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	5½	5½	3.2	3.1
14. (6) Musical education	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4	4	2.4	2.3
15. (5) Handicrafts	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	4		2.4	2.3
16. (4) Civics and moral education	½	½	½	½	—	—	—	½	½	½	½	—	—	—	2	—	1.2	1.1
Total	24	23½	25½	25½	24½	23½	23	24	23	25	25½	26	25½	27½	169½	170½	100.1	100.0

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* According to the terms of the 1959 reform now in force, general secondary education leading to the baccalaureate is known as the 'long education course'. It comprises: an observation stage (VI-V) ; the first stage (IV-III) with 3 sections—Classical A (Greek, Latin, 1 modern language), Classical B

(Latin, 2 modern languages), Modern (more thorough teaching of French, 2 modern languages); the second stage (II-I) with 7 sections—Classical A (Greek Latin, 1 modern language), varied supplementary training in the optional part (A'), and with possible subsequent guidance towards classical studies; Classical B (Latin, 2 modern languages) with general training with a bias towards human sciences and their means of expression; Classical C (Latin, sciences, 1 modern language); Modern M (sciences, 2 modern languages); Modern M' (experimental, physical and biological sciences, further study of a modern language); Technical B (economics, 2 modern languages); the terminal class with 5 sections—philosophy, experimental science, mathematics, technical and mathematics, economic and human sciences.

† Time allocations of the other classical sections. Section A': 1 hr. less of Greek, 2½ hrs. more of mathematics and 1 hr. more of physical science. Section B: the time for Greek is given over to a 2nd modern language; in II and I years., 1½ hrs. more of optional mathematics. Section C: no Greek; 2 hrs. more of optional 2nd language, 2½ hrs. of mathematics and 2½ hrs. of physical science.

‡ Time allocations of sections M' and Technical B. Section M': 2 hrs. optional study of 2nd modern language (instead of 4 hrs. of compulsory study); in addition, 3 hrs. of natural science. Technical B section: II year—½ hr. less of 2nd modern language and 1½ hrs. less of physical science; in addition, 2 hrs. of history and geography, 1 hr. of introduction to economics, 1 hr. of "merchandise products", 1 hr. respectively for shorthand and typing; I year—1 hr. of 2nd language less, 1½ hrs. less of physical science; in addition, 1 hr. of history and geography, 1½ hrs. of introduction to economics, 1 hr. of "merchandise products", 1 hr. of natural science, 1 hr. optional of shorthand and typing respectively.

** The time allocation of the Experimental Science section which does not figure in the above table differs from that of the Philosophy section in the following way: 4 hrs. less of philosophy, 1 hr. optional instead of compulsory French; in addition, 2½ hrs. of mathematics and cosmography, 3 hrs. of physical science, 2 hrs. of natural science.

†† Classical language or 2nd modern language, 1½ hrs. optional.

‡‡ Mathematics and cosmography in the terminal class.

(iii) GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)

Gymnasium*

(Number of Lessons Per Week (45-Minute Lessons)

Stage or Section	*Classical Gymnasium*†									*Scientific Gymnasium*									*Total*		*Percentage*	
Year :	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*XIII*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*XI*	*X*	*IX*	*XII*	*XIII*	Classical	Scientific	Classical	Scientific
Age :	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
1. (1a) German	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	39	40	13,1	13,5
2. (4) History	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	15	5,0	5,0
3. (4) Geography	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	15	15	5,0	5,0
4. (4) Current affairs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	3	1,0	1,0
5. (8) Religious education	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	15	15	5,0	5,0
6. (4) Philosophy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	0,7	0,7
7. (1b) Latin ‡	6	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	—	—	6	5	5	3	3	3	—	47	25	15,8	8,4
8. (1b) Greek	—	—	—	6	6	6	6	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	11,7	—
9. (1c) English	—	—	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	4	4	4	4	3	5	—	18	36	6,0	12,1
10. (1c) French**	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)	(3)	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	—	(9)	11	(3,0)	3,7
11. (2) Mathematics	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	—	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	28	38	9,4	12,8
12. (3) Physics	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	3	3	9	15	3,0	5,0
13. (3) Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	5	8	1,7	2,7
14. (3) Biology	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	13	17	4,4	5,7
15. (7) Physical education	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	20	20	6,7	6,7
16. (6) Music and aesthetic education††	5	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	1	27	29	9,1	9,8
17. (5) Handicrafts (boys), needlework (girls)‡‡	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	1,7	2,0
18. (9) Work groups***	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	0,7	0,7
Total	30	31	32	34	34	35	35	35	32	30	31	32	33	35	35	35	35	31	298	297	100	99,8
Sports	—	—	2	2	2	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	2	2	2	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—

* Distinction is made between three types of secondary schools: (a) the Classical Gymnasium with Latin, Greek and one modern language; (b) the Modern Gymnasium with Latin and two modern languages; (c) the Scientific Gymnasium with two modern languages and Latin.

† The Modern Gymnasium's time allocation, which it has not been possible to reproduce, differs from that of the Classical Gymnasium in the following way: the 100 hrs. reserved for the teaching of languages (Latin, Greek and English) are divided as follows—41 hrs. of English, 32 hours of Latin or French, 20 hrs. of French or Latin; with, in addition, 1 hr. of mathematics, 2 hrs. of sciences, 3 hrs. of arts and crafts.

‡ In the Scientific Gymnasium instruction in a 3rd foreign language becomes obligatory in the 9th and 10th year. Afterwards, students may either give up this course from the 11th year or continue to follow it for three hours weekly until the end of the 11th year.

** In the last three years of the Classical Gymnasium students may follow optional courses in French (3 hrs.) or Hebrew (2 hrs.).

†† In the 13th year, music or art, depending on the students' choice.

‡‡ In the 11th and 12th years, optional needle-work lessons are provided for girls.

*** Work groups devoted to different subjects among which are the natural sciences.

(iv) GHANA

Secondary School

	Secondary School*				
Year :	I	II	III	Total	Percentage
Age :	14	15	16		
1. (1a) English language	6	4	4	14	12.3
2. (1a) English literature	3	3	3	9	7.9
3. (1c) French†	—	5	4	9	7.9
4. (1b) Latin‡	5	4	4	13	11.4
5. (8) Scripture**	2	2	2	6	5.3
6. (4) History	2	2	2	6	5.3
7. (4) Geography	2	2	2	6	5.3
8. (2) Mathematics	4	6	5	15	13.1
9. (3) Science	4	4	6	14	12.3
10. (5) Arts and crafts	2	2	2	6	5.3
11. (7) Physical education	2	1	1	4	3.5
12. (4) General knowledge	2	1	1	4	3.5
13. (6) Singing	1	1	1	3	2.6
14. (9) Private reading	1	—	1	2	1.7
15. (6) Music	2	1	—	3	2.6
Total	38	38	38	114	100

* Information for 4th year of secondary studies is not available. Consequently the total number of hours is limited to the first three years.

† For the pupils obliged to give up the study of French after the 2nd year, the 4 hours allotted to this subject in the 3rd year are devoted to supplementary lessons in English and the mother tongue.

‡ For the pupils obliged to give up the study of Latin after the 1st year, the 4 hours allotted to this subject in the 2nd and 3rd years will be devoted to supplementary lessons in English and the mother tongue.

** The pupils wishing to study Greek in the 3rd year will devote to this subject the hours reserved for scripture. They can take this subject anew in the 4th year where they have the possibility of choosing between Greek and French.

(v) JAPAN

Secondary School

Number of Lessons Per Week (50-Minute Lessons)

		1st Stage				
	Year :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*Total*	*Percentage*
	Age :	12	13	14		
Required subjects‡ :						
1.	(1a) Japanese language	5	4	5	14	14.6
2.	(4) Social studies	4	5	4	13	13.5
3.	(2) Mathematics	4	4	3	11	11.5
4.	(3) Science	4	4	4	12	12.5
5.	(6) Music	2	2	1	5	5.2
6.	(6) Art	2	1	1	4	4.2
7.	(7) Physical education	3	3	3	9	9.4
8.	(5) Vocational training and domestic science	3	3	3	9	9.4
Electives **:						19.8
9.	(1c) Foreign language	3	3	3	9	3.4
10.	(2) Mathematics	—	—	2	2	0.8
11.	(6) Art	2	2	2	6	2.2
12.	(5) Agriculture	2	2	2	6	2.2
13.	(5) Industry	2	2	2	6	2.2
14.	(5) Business	2	2	2	6	2.2
15.	(5) Fishing	2	2	2	6	2.2
16.	(5) Domestic science	2	2	2	6	2.2
17.	(8) Moral education	1	1	1	3	1.2
18.	(9) Extra-curricular activities	1	1	1	3	1.2
	Total	27	26	24	77 +53	100.1

		*2nd Stage**		
	Year :	*IV—VI*	*Total*	*Percentage†*
	Age :	15—17		
Electives:				
1.	(1a) Japanese language, A and B	11—16	13½	12.5
2.	(1b) Classical language (Chinese)	2—6	4	3.7
3.	(4) Social studies	12—20	16	14.9
4.	(2) Mathematics	9—17	13	12.1
5.	(2) Applied mathematics	3—5	4	3.7
6.	(3) Science	12—20	16	14.9
7.	(7) Hygiene and physical education	7—11	9	8.4
8.	(6) Art	8—24	16	14.9
9.	(1c) First foreign language	3—15	9	8.4
10.	(1c) Second foreign language	2—4	3	2.8
11.	(5) Domestic science	4	4	3.7
	Total	73—142	107½	100.0

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* The second stage of secondary school tends to develop general culture and vocational aptitudes. Apart from a common programme of required subjects, elective subjects are offered in relation to the need of each student (general education, agricultural, industrial, commercial or domestic science instruction).

† Percentage calculation: The total yearly time allocation is computed by multiplying the number of weekly lessons by 35 (when the academic year contains 35 weeks). Consequently, the minimum total time allocation that is required in the first stage is 1,120 hours fixed for each class. Percentages are calculated on the basis of a total weekly time allocation of 32 hours. The total minimum time allocation for three years comes to 96 hours, whereas the number of required courses amounts to 77. The difference of 21 hours, or 19.8% of the total time allocation, corresponds to the time allocated to elective subjects. In distributing this 19.8%, according to the relative importance allocated to electives (indicated by the number of hours allotted them respectively), the approximate time allocation distribution can be calculated—with reservations—for the first secondary stage.

In the second stage, the total is computed on the mean of the highest and lowest figure indicated for each subject. For want of further details, percentages have been based on this mean.

‡ Generally in each first stage class, the total time allocation of required subjects—including moral education and extra-curricular activities—is not less than 1,120 hours.

** Concerning elective subjects, the total time allocation must not be less than 105 hours. More than 70 hours, however, is required for at least one of the electives. In cases where one or more of the so-called vocational subjects (agriculture, industry, business, fishing, or domestic science) are studied simultaneously with other electives, the time allocations are reduced to 35 hours respectively—this, regardless of the above time allocation.

(vi) MEXICO

Secondary School of General Culture

Number of Lessons Per Week (50-Minute Lessons)

	Stage or Section	*First Stage**			*Total*	*Percentage*
	Year:	*I*	*II*	*III*		
	Age :	13	14	15		
1. (1a)	Spanish language and literature	4	3	3	10	11.0
2. (2)	Mathematics	4	3	3	10	11.0
3. (3)	Biology	3	3	3	9	9.9
4. (3)	Physics and chemistry	—	3	3	6	6.6
5. (4)	Geography	2	2	3	7	7.7
6. (4)	World history	2	2	—	4	4.4
7. (4)	Mexican history	—	2	2	4	4.4
8. (4)	Civics	2	2	2	6	6.6
9. (1c)	English or French	3	2	2	7	7.7
10. (6)	Drawing	2	2	—	4	4.4
11. (6)	Modelling	—	—	2	2	2.2
12. (6)	Music	2	1	1	4	4.4
13. (7)	Physical education	2	2	2	6	6.6
14. (5)	Workshop or home economics	4	3	3	10	11.0
15. (9)	Elective subject	—	—	2	2	2.2
	Total	30	30	31	91	100.1

*No information given about the second preparatory stage of the diploma, in either the literary or scientific section.

(vii) PAKISTAN

Secondary School

Number of Lessons Per Week (40-Minute Lessons)

Stage or Section	*Junior School*(a)			*Senior School*(a)		*Gen. Secondary School*(b)					*Total*(c)	*Percentage*
Year:	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*		
Age :	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15		
1. (1a) Urdu or Bengali (d)	6	6	6	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	45	20.2
2. (1c) English	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	50	22.4
3. (1b) Classical languages	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	4	20	9.0
4. (1c) Foreign languages (e)	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. (4) Philosophy, history	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	15	6.7
6. (4) History, geography	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. (4) Geography	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	15	6.7
8. (2) Mathematics	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30	13.5
9. (3) Science (f)	4	4	4	6	6	2	2	2	3	3	12	5.4
10. (3) Physics, chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	2.7
11. (4) Civics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	2.7
12. (8) Religious and moral education	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	6	2.7
13. (7) Physical education	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	1.3
14. (6) Art and applied art	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. (6) Drawing	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	1.3
16. (6) Music	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	3	12	5.4
17. (9) Selective subjects (g)	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	39	39	39	39	39	41	41	41	50	50	223	100

(a) Table shows an example of school time allocations in the federal district of Karachi.

(b) Typical time allocation of general secondary schools. Students wishing to continue their studies in the university, must previously attend the college-preparatory school for two years (XI and XII years, ages 16-17), which constitutes the first stage in higher education. The time allocation corresponding to these two years was not received.

(c) Total corresponds to typical time allocation; see note (b).

(d) Urdu in the federal district of Karachi and in West Pakistan; Urdu and Bengali in East Pakistsn.

(e) Only one of the following languages; French, Persian, Arabic, Bengali, Gujarati, Sindhi.

(f) Or economics in the federal district of Karachi.

(g) Two elective subjects chosen from the following groups (but not exceeding one subject per group): (1) History, geography, civics, economics, and elementary commerce; (2) Physics and chemistry, domestic science, physiology and hygiene; (3) Commercial mathematics, algebra, geometry and trigonometry; (4) Biology, geography and geology, engineering; (5) Drawing, painting, wood & metal work, technical drawing; (6) Languages: Arabic, Persian, Latin, Sanskrit Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Sindhi, German, French, Hindi.

(viii) TURKEY

Middle School and Lycee

Number of Lessons Per Week

Stage or Section			Middle School			Lycee*						Total		Percentage	
						Science Section			Literary Section						
		Year :	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Science	Literary	Science	Literary
		Age :	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16				
1.	(1a)	Turkish language and literature	6	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	6	26	30	13.5	15.7
2.	(4)	Psychology	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	2	1.0	1.0
3.	(4)	Philosophy, logic and sociology	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	3	6	1.6	3.1
4.	(4)	History	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	12	13	6.2	6.8
5.	(4)	History of art	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	1.6
6.	(4)	Geography	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	10	11	5.2	5.7
7.	(4)	Civics	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1.6	1.6
8.	(2)	Mathematics	5	4	4	5	6	8	5	4	3	32	25	16.7	13.0
9.	(3)	Biology	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	—	14	13	7.3	6.8
10.	(3)	Physics	—	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	16	13	8.3	6.8
11.	(3)	Chemistry	—	—	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	11	8	5.7	4.2
12.	(1c)	Foreign languages	3	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	22	24	11.5	12.5
13.	(7)	Physical culture	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	3.1	3.1
14.	(7)	Military education	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1.6	1.6
15.	(5)	Book-keeping	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1.6	1.6
16.	(5)	Work in fields and gardening	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1.6	1.6
17.	(5)	Handicrafts†	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	3.1	3.1
18.	(6)	Drawing	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1.6	1.6
19.	(6)	Music	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1.6	1.6
20.	(9)	Free work	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	4.7	4.7
21.	(9)	Optional subjects	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	2	1	5	5	2.6	2.6
		Total	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	192	192	100.1	100.3

* The time-table is identical for both sections during the first year.

† Domestic science for girls.

(ix) UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

General Preparatory School and General Secondary School

Number of Lessons Per Week (45-Minute Lessons)*

Stage or Section	*Preparatory Secondary Stage*			*General Secondary Stage*†						*Total*		*Percentage*	
				Literary Section			*Science Section*						
Year :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*I*	*II*	*III*	*I*	*II*	*III*	*Literary*	*Science*	*Literary*	*Science*
Age :	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16				
1. (8) Religious education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	5.8	5.8
2. (1a) Arabic language and literature	7	7	7	6	7	7	6	5	5	41	37	19.8	17.9
3. (1c) Foreign language	6	6	6	5	7	7	5	4	4	37	31	17.9	15.0
4. (4) Social studies (history, geography, civics)	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	5.8	5.8
5. (4) History	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	—	—	8	2	3.9	1.0
6. (4) Geography	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	1	1	8	4	3.9	1.9
7. (4) Civics	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1.0	0.5
8. (4) Economics or sociology and philosophy	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	—	2.4	—
9. (2) Mathematics	5	5	5	3	2	—	3	6	6	20	30	9.7	14.4
10. (3) Science	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	5.8	5.8
11. (3) Physics	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	3	2	8	1.0	3.9
12. (3) Chemistry	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	3	3	4	8	1.9	3.9
13. (3) Natural science	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	3	2	8	1.0	3.9
14. (5) Techincal, physical, military education and practical studies	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	42	42	20.0	20.0
Total	36	36	36	33	33	33	33	33	33	207	207	99.9	99.8

* These time-tables were to come into force as from 1960-61 for the first year, 1961-62 for the second year, and 1962-63 for the third year of the second stage.

† The first year of the second stage is common for both the literary and science sections.

NOTE : In addition to these subjects, there are school activities carried out in connection with school associations.

(x) United Kingdom I

England and Wales

Grammar School (a)

Number of Lessons Per Week (40-45-Minute Lessons)

	Stage or Section	*A (b)*		*C (c)*		*6th Form (d)*				*Total (j)*		*Percentage*	
						Arts		*Science*					
	Year :	*IV*	*V*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VI*	*VII*	*Art*	*Science*	*Art*	*Science*
	Age :	14	15	14	15	16	17	16	17				
1. (8)	Religious instruction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2.9	2.9
2. (1a)	English (e)	4	4	5	5	6-7	6-7	2	2	22	12	15.7	8.6
3. (4)	History and geography (e) (f)	3	3	3	3	6-7	6-7	—	—	20	6	14.3	4.3
4. (1c)	French (e)	5	5	3	3	6-7	6-7	—	—	22	10	15.7	7.1
5. (1b)	Latin	5	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	10	10	7.1	7.1
6. (2)	Mathematics	5	5	5	5	—	—	22 (h)	22 (h)	10	32	7.1	22.9
7. (3)	Science (g)	9	9	6	6	—	—			18	40	12.9	28.6
8. (7)	Physical education	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	8.6	8.6
9. (6)	Art	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. (5)	Handicraft and technical drawing	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. (6)	General studies (i)	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	8	8	5.7	5.7
12. (9)	Private study	—	—	—	—	7	7	3	3	14	6	10.0	4.3
	Total	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	140	140	100.0	100.1

(a) Classical type of general secondary school preparing for university studies.

(b) The A-stream is reserved for the abler pupils. The girls' syllabuses differ from those of the boys: in both classes, 1 hr. of Latin and 3 hrs. of science less; 1 hr. of physical education more as well as 3 hrs. of art, music or housecraft; also the 6 hrs. of science may be converted into 1 hr. of science plus history or geography.

(c) The C-stream is reserved for the less able pupils. The girls' syllabuses differ from those of the boys: in both 1 hr. of physical education more, as well as 2 hrs. of needlework; the 5 hrs. of mathematics are replaced by 2 hrs. of arithmetic only, the 6 hrs. of science by 5 hrs. of biology, the 4 hrs. of handicraft and technical drawing by 4 hrs. of housecraft.

(d) The last two years of the grammar school, normally devoted to specialisation, constitute a direct preparation for university studies. Apart from the typical curricula reproduced above, other possibilities concerning the main choice of subjects are open to pupils: in the Arts section: (i) classical studies (Latin, Greek, ancient history); (ii) modern languages (French, German, English or history); modern studies (choice of three subjects: Latin, French, history, geography, economics); in the Science section: (i) mathematics, physics, chemistry; (ii) pure and applied mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, physics. It is also possible to combine subjects of the arts and science sections and even (especially for girls) to combine general science, general arts and secretarial subjects.

(e) In the 6th form of the Arts section, English, French, and history should total 20 hrs.

(f) In IV-V A-stream, history or geography; in the 6th form Arts section, history.

(g) In IV-V A-stream, one or more science plus a 3rd language; in the 6th form, physics and chemistry.

(h) To facilitate the calculation of the total and the percentages, it is presumed that there are 11 hrs. of mathematics and 11 hrs. of science.

(i) The subjects listed as general studies vary from school to school; some are compulsory (for example, English for the science section pupils and science for the arts section pupils).

(j) The calculation of the total and the percentages is based on the time allocation for IV-V A-stream plus 6th form Arts section and IV-V A-stream plus 6th form Science section.

Notes: A third foreign language (usually Greek or German) is often begun by some of the ablest pupils at the ages of 13 or 14 years. The time is found often by giving up geography and having a reduced allotment of time for science (sometimes none at all).

The pressure of the academic subjects in the curricula of the ablest pupils frequently squeezes the cultural subjects (art, music, craft) out of the curriculum of the IV-V A-stream, though some or all of these may be continued out of school.

(x) UNITED KINGDOM II

Northern Ireland

Grammar School*

Number of Lessons Per Week (40-Minute Lessons)

		Stage or Section	*Lower Division*			*Upper Division*			
		Year :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*†
		Age :	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	(8)	Religious instruction	2	2	2	2	2	2	—
2.	(1a)	English language and literature	5	5	5	6	6	6	—
3.	(1b)	Classical languages (Greek, Latin)	5	5	5	5	5	6	—
4.	(1c)	Modern languages (French, German, Irish, Spanish)	5	5	5	5	5	7	—
5.	(4)	History	3	3	3	4	4	5	—
6.	(4)	Geography	3	3	3	4	4	6	—
7.	(2)	Mathematics‡	6	6	6	5	5	5	—
8.	(2)	General mathematics	—	—	—	5	5	5	—
9.	(2)	Pure mathematics	—	—	—	4	4	5	—
10.	(2)	Applied mathematics	—	—	—	4	4	3	—
11.	(3)	Experimental science (physics, chemistry, biology)**	5	5	5	5	5	5	—
12.	(3)	Biology (with botany)	—	—	—	5	5	7	—
13.	(5)	Domestic science	5	5	5	5	5	5	—
14.	(6)	Drawing	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
15.	(2)	Geometric and practical drawing	—	—	—	4	4	4	—
16.	(6)	Art	—	—	—	5	5	4	—
17.	(6)	Music	2	2	2	1	1	1	—
18.	(7)	Physical education	3	3	3	3	3	3	—

* The upper stage of the grammar school prepares pupils for university studies. The above time allocation does not distinguish between compulsory and optional subjects. The average number of lessons per pupil per week is about 42, representing 28 hours' tuition; from the indications given, it was not possible to calculate the total or the percentages.

† The number of lessons has not been shown in detail for the seventh year course which usually consists of specialised courses of study in a smaller number of subjects.

‡ Arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry and geometry in the lower division.

** Physics and chemistry in the upper division.

(x) UNITED KINGDOM III

Scotland

Senior Secondary School*

Number of Lessons Per Week (40-Minute Lessons)

	Senior Secondary School					
Year :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*†	*V*†	*VI*‡
Age :	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. (1a) English	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	5-6	..
2. (1b) Classics	5	5	5	7	7	..
3. (1c) Modern languages	5	5	5	7	7	..
4. (4) History	2	2	2	6	6	..
5. (4.8) Civics, religious and moral education	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
6. (4) Geography	2	2	2	6	6	..
7. (2) Mathematics	6	6	6	5-6	5-6	..
8. (3) Natural science, physics and chemistry, practical and laboratory work	6	6	6	7	7	..
9. (5) Technical, commercial, domestic subjects	6	6	6	8	8	..
10. (7) Physical education	3	3	3	3	3	..
11. (6) Art	2	2	2	8	8	..
12. (6) Music	2	2	2	8	8	..

* Senior Secondary School, general secondary education establishment, preparing for university studies but also including non-classical courses. The table given above shows only approximate allocations, since considerable variation is possible. Many of the subjects must be regarded as alternatives; in making his choice, the pupil must take into account that the number of weekly periods is fixed at 40. The indications given are not sufficiently precise for a calculation of the total or of percentages.

† Time allotment for the ablest pupils in IV and V years. For the less able pupils the time allocation is less: 1 hr. less for modern languages as well as for classical languages; 3 hrs. less for respectively history, geography, technical, commercial and domestic subjects, art, music; 2 hrs. less for science. However, the total minimum time allocation remains the same whatever the level of the pupils.

‡ In VI year, the time allocation depends only on the number of subjects studied and the degree of specialisation; cultural subjects are invariably included.

(xi) USA

Secondary School*†

Number of Lessons Per Week (45- or 50-Minute Lessons, Minimum 40 Minutes)

Stage or Section	*College Preparation Stage*						*General Secondary Education*						*Total‡*	*Percentage***
Year :	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*	*College Preparation Stage*	*College Preparation Stage*
Age :	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1. (1a) English language and literature	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	16.7
2. (4) Social studies:														
history	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	10+5	5.6+1.2
geography	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	2.8
civics	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	10	5.6
3. (2) Mathematics	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20+10	11.1+2.5
4. (3) Natural science:	3–5	3–5	5	—	—	—	3–5	3–5	5	—	—	—	9	5.0
biology, physics, chemistry	—	—	—	5–7	5–7	5–7	—	—	—	5–7	5–7	5–7	18	4.5
5. (1c) Foreign languages	—	—	5	5	5	5	—	—	5	5	5	5	10+10	5.6+ 2.5
6. (5) Industrial arts (boys), home economics (girls)	3-5	3–5	—	—	—	—	3–5	3–5	5	5	5	5	8	4.4
7. (7) Hygiene and physical education	5	5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	5	5	3–5	3–5	3–5	3–5	26	14.4
8. (6) Art	2	2	5	5	5	5	2	2	5	5	5	5	4+20	2.2 +5.0
9. (6) Music	2	2	5	5	5	5	2	2	5	5	5	5	4+20	2.2+5.0
10. (5) Business education	—	—	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	5	10	10	15	3.7
Total††	30	30	29	19	14	14	28	28	24	19	14	14	136+98	75.6+24.4

* There are 4 types of secondary schools: (*i*) the three-year senior high school, which follows (*ii*) the three-year junior high school; (*iii*) the six-year secondary school; (*iv*) less prevalent, the four-year secondary school which follows an eight-year primary school. In general, the time-table is the same for all types of schools (3+3, 6 or 4). For this reason, separate tables are not given here for each type of school.

† General secondary schools are referred to as 'comprehensive' high schools. They offer courses in all the various fields of the secondary stage with either a single curriculum, providing required subjects plus electives, or various curricula, fitting the interests of each pupil (preparing for college or higher education, vocational or general secondary education). Two typical time-tables are given above: (*i*) preparation for college or higher education; and (*ii*) general secondary education. The total and the percentage calculations, however, only include electives in the programme for higher education preparation.

‡ When a variation between two figures appears in the total time-table, their average has been calculated. Elective hours have been counted separately.

** (i) The percentage has been calculated for required subjects only. Actually, the report submitted by the United States does not specify the number of hours per week devoted to different electives during the six years of study, probably because the number varies according to the size of the school. (*ii*) Inasmuch as the time-table for the first two years (VII & VIII) does not indicate elective hours, it was estimated that a minimum time-table of 30 lessons was required for each year, or 180 hrs. for six years. Of these 180 hrs., 136 hrs. are for required subjects, while 44 hrs. are free for electives. These 44 hrs. represent 24.4% of the total time-table and are distributed according to the relative importance of the hours in the time-table, which are devoted to each elective subject.

†† Pupils must generally choose elective subjects that are related to their area of preparation. Frequently, however, pupils can select freely the subjects that interest them in college-preparatory as well as general secondary education programmes.

(xii) USSRI

Eight-Year Secondary School (Incomplete)* and General Secondary and Polytechnical School of RSFSR†‡

Number of Lessons Per Week

	Stage or Section	*Eight-Year School* Second Stage*				*Secondary School†*			*Total*	*Percentage*
	Year:	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*		
	Age :	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1. (1a) Russian		6	5	3	2	—	—	—	16	6.6
2. (1a) Literature		2	3	2	3	3	3	3	19	7.8
3. (2) Mathematics		6	6	6	5	4	4	4	35	14.4
4. (4) History }		2	2	2	3	—	—	2		
5. (4) Russian constitution }										
6. (4) Geography		2	2	2	2	—	—	—	8	3.3
7. (4) Geographical economics		—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1.7
8. (3) Biology		2	2	2	2	3	—	—	11	4.5
9. (3) Physics		—	2	2	3	4	4	2	17	7.0
10. (3) Astronomy		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.4
11. (3) Chemistry		—	—	2	2	2	3	2	11	4.5
12. (5) Technical drawing		—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4	1.7
13. (1c) Foreign language		4	3	3	3	2	2	3	20	8.2
14. (6) Drawing		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1.2
15. (6) Music and singing		1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	1.7
16. (7) Physical culture		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	5.8
17. (5) Vocational subjects**		3	3	3	3	12	12	12	48	19.8
18. (5) Socially useful work		2	2	2	2	—	—	—	8	3.3
19. (5) Practical stage of socially useful work in V-VIII years††		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. (9) Optional subjects		—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	(2)	(6)	(2.5)
	Total:	33	34	34	34	36	36	36	243	100.1

* The eight-year school (children from 7 to 14 years) does not offer a complete secondary education, for it is rather a polytechnical school. The above time-table shows the last four years which may be considered as part of the lower stage of secondary education.

† The general secondary and polytechnical school (urban or rural) takes students who have finished the eight-year school and during three years, dispenses them from secondary instruction as well as vocational training so that they may work in one of the cultural or national economy branches. The rural school time-table differs from that of the urban school (shown above) in the following manner: more hours for the three years: 2 hours more of literature, three hours more of history and geography, 2½ hours more of mathematics, 5 hours more of science, 2 hours more of a foreign language, ½ hour more of technical drawing. In the urban school, these 16 hours are devoted to general technical studies, vocational training (theory and practice) and productive work (see number 17 above). The total yearly time of the urban school is higher than that of the rural school which has a shorter school year. This difference, however, is compensated by the fact that the rural school programme includes harvesting or field work for 126 days, or 756 hours per annum, during the three years.

‡ There are also secondary evening schools, with reduced time-tables.

** General technical studies, vocational education (theoretical, practical and productive work for the secondary school).

†† During two weeks at the end of the school year.

(xii) USSR II

Byelo-Russia

Eight-Year General Education School and General Polytechnical Secondary School with Vocational Training

Number of Lessons Per Week

	Eight-Year General Education School								*General Polytechnical Secondary School*			*Total**	*Percentage*
Year :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	X	*XI*		
Age :	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1. (1a) Byelo-Russian language	12	8	7/6	5/4	3	3/2	2	1	2/1	2	2/1	13½	5.4
2. (1a) Byelo-Russian literature	—	—	—	—	2/1	1/2	1	1/2	—	—	—	5½	2.2
3. (1c) Russian language	—	4	5/6	6	4/5	4	3	2	—	—	—	13½	5.4
4. (1c) Russian literature	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	18	7.2
5. (4) History and constitution of the USSR	—	—	—	1/2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3/6	18½	7.4
6. (2) Mathematics	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	35	13.9
7. (3) Physics	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	3	3	16	6.4
8. (3) Astronomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/0	1	0.4
9. (3) Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	2	11	4.4
10. (3) Natural science	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. (3) Biology	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	9	3.6
12. (4) Geography†	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2/3	—	—	10½	4.2
13. (5) Technical drawing	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2/0	—	4	1.6
14. (1c) Foreign language	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3/2	2	2	2	17½	7.0
15. (6) Drawing	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.8
16. (6) Music and singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	1.6
17. (7) Physical culture	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	13	5.2
18. (5) Handicrafts	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	12	4.8
19. (5) Work of social utility	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	8	3.2
20. (4) Principles of industrial or agricultural products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0/2	2	3	1.2
21. (5) Vocational education (theoretical & practical) and productive work	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	12	36	14.3
Optional subjects (sports, art, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	(3)	(3)	(9)	(3.6)
Total	24	24	26	29	35	36	36	36	36	36	36	251	100.2
Practical work in production (Number of hours per year)	—	—	—	—	36	48	48	48	—	—	—	—	—

* This total does not include the hours for grades I-IV.

† Economic geography for IX grade.

(xii) USSR III

Ukraine

General Education and Polytechnical School with Vocational Training

Number of Lessons Per Week (45-Minute Lessons)

		General Education and Polytechnical School											
	Year :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*V*	*VI*	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*Total**	*Percentage*
	Age :	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1. (1a)	Ukrainian language and literature	12	11/8	8	6	6/5	5	4	3	3	3	23½	11.2
2. (1c)	Russian language and literature	—	0/3	4	5/4	4/5	4/5	4/5	4	4	4	25½	12.1
3. (2)	Arithmetic	5	6	6	6	6	4/0	—	—	—	—	8	3.8
4. (2)	Algebra	—	—	—	—	—	0/4	3	4/3	2	2	12½	5.9
5. (2)	Geometry	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2/3	2	2	10½	5.0
6. (2)	Trigonometry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1.9
7. (3)	Physics	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	3	4	14	6.7
8. (3)	Astronomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.5
9. (3)	Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/2	2	2/3	3	9	4.3
10. (3)	Natural history	—	—	—	2	2	2	3/2	2	1	—	9½	4.5
11. (4)	Geography	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	—	10	4.7
12. (4)	History	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	3	4/3	3/4	16	7.6
13. (4)	Constitution of the USSR and of Ukraine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0.5
14. (1c)	Foreign languages	—	—	—	—	3	2	3/2	2	2	2	13½	6.4
15. (5)	Industrial design	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4	1.9
16. (5)	Handicrafts	1/2	1/2	1/2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. (5)	Practical work in the workshop	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	6	2.9
18. (5)	Work in a factory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	15	7.1
19. (6)	Drawing	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1.0
20. (6)	Music and singing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/0	5½	2.6
21. (7)	Physical education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	5.7
22. (5)	Work of social utility	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2/1	2	1	1	1	8	3.8
	Total	24	24	25	27	33/32	33	34	37	37	37	210½	100.1
	Work in a factory (during the week)	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	4	2	—	—

* This total does not include the time-table of the first stage (I-IV years).

(xiii) YUGOSLAVIA

Secondary School (Lycee)

Number of Lessons Per Week (45-Minute Lessons)

Stage or Section	Social Science Language				Natural Science Mathematics				Total		Percentage	
Grade :	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*	*Soc.Sc Lang.*	*Nat.Sc. Math.*	*Soc.Sc. Lang.*	*Nat.Sc. Math.*
Age :	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*				
1. (1a) Mother tongue, literature	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	16	13	12.9	10.5
2. (4) Geography	3	2	—	2	3	2	—	2	7	7	5.6	5.6
3. (4) History	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	—	12	7	9.7	5.6
4. (4) Sociology with political economy	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	2	5	2	4.0	1.6
5. (4) Social organization of the Yugoslav F.P.R.	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	3	2.4	2.4
6. (4) Logic and psychology	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	1.6	1.6
7. (4) Philosophy	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	1	2.4	0.8
8. (6) Art	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	6	3	4.8	2.4
9. (1c) Modern languages*	3	4	4	5	3	3	3	2	16	11	12.9	8.9
10. (1b) Latin	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4	3.2	3.2
11. (2) Mathematics	4	3	2	2	4	4	4	5	11	17	8.9	13.7
12. (3) Physics	2	2	2	—	2	3	3	3	6	11	4.8	8.9
13. (3) Chemistry	—	2	2	—	—	2	3	2	4	7	3.2	6.6
14. (3) Biology	2	2	2	—	2	2	2	2	6	8	4.8	6.5
15. (2) Descriptive geometry	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	6	5.6	4.8
16. (5) Technical education	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	6	5.6	4.8
17. (7) Pre-military training	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	4	4	3.2	3.2
18. (7) Physical education	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	9.7	9.7
Total	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	124	124	99.7	99.8

* The school ought to encourage the optional study of the second modern language: English, French, German, Russian.

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सत्यमेव जयते

PART III

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS IN SELECTED DISTRICTS IN INDIA 1965-66

सत्यमेव जयते

INTRODUCTION TO PART III

This study, which relates to the year 1964-65, is based on the statistics collected from 29 districts selected from 9 States of the Indian Union. The districts were so selected as to give, more or less, a representative picture of the different regions of the State which are at various levels of educational development. It gives information regarding school sizes according to enrolment and teachers, the number of pupils per teacher, and teachers by qualifications, age and emoluments. It also throws light on the incidence of stagnation at the elementary stage.

2. These statistics, which have been collected for the first time, are according to levels of education and not by type of institutions. In other words, the statistics given in respect of lower primary schools/departments pertain to all educational units consisting of classes I-IV/V—or less in the case of incomplete institutions—wherever they are functioning, i.e., whether in lower primary schools or as departments of other institutions. The same is true about higher primary and secondary schools/departments, which stand respectively for classes IV/V to VII/VIII and VIII/IX to X/XII depending on the system of education in a State.

3. In the paragraphs that follow, the scope of each table or a set of similar tables has been defined. In doing so, sometimes a concrete illustration has been taken from the relevant table(s) and the implications of the figures explained.

4. **Tables I(a) to I(i)** : This set of 9 tables deals with the 9 States about which data are given in this volume—one table for each State. These tables give the distribution of one-teacher schools, 2-teacher schools, and so on, up to 10-teacher schools according to the number of pupils that a teacher has to teach. For instance, in Table I(a), the figures in the row against the side-head "3-teachers" indicate that in Andhra Pradesh 0.2 per cent of the 3-teacher lower primary schools/departments have each less than 10 pupils per teacher, 1.8 per cent have between 10 and 19 pupils per teacher, 8.3 per cent have between 20 and 29 pupils per teacher and so on. Figures in these tables can also be interpreted to indicate the range of enrolment in lower primary schools/departments with varying staff strengths. For instance, the same row can be understood to imply that 0.2 per cent of the 3-teacher lower primary schools/departments have each less than 30 pupils in all the lower primary classes taken together, 1.8 per cent of these schools have enrolment between 30 and 60 each and so on.

5. **Tables II(a) to III(i)**: These tables give exactly the same information about higher primary schools/departments and secondary schools/departments as Tables I(a) to I(i) give about lower primary schools/departments.

6. **Table IV(a)**: This table gives the distribution of lower primary schools/departments according to the range of enrolment therein. This table differs from Tables I(a) to I(i) in as much as it gives information for each selected district in a State and an average for the State as a whole (calculated on the basis of *these* districts only). For instance, the figures in the row against Hyderabad indicate that 25.3 per cent of the lower primary schools/departments in Hyderabad district have enrolment of less than 30 pupils each in the lower primary classes, 24.4 per cent have enrolment between 30 and 49 and so on.

7. **Tables IV(b) and IV(c)**: These tables give exactly the same information about higher primary schools/departments and secondary schools/departments as Table IV(a) gives about lower primary schools/ departments.

8. **Tables V(a) to V(c)**: These tables give distribution of lower primary, higher primary and secondary schools/departments according to their staff strengths. In other words, these tables indicate the proportion of 1-teacher, 2-teacher, 3-teacher,

....schools/departments in the selected districts of the 9 States. For instance, the figures in the row against Hyderabad in Table V (b) mean that 5.0 per cent of the higher primary school units in the district of Hyderabad are single-teacher institutions, 17.5 per cent have only two teachers for these classes ....and finally 3.7 per cent of the schools have more than 10 teachers each.

9. **Table VI(a)** : This table shows, for each selected district separately, the range in the number of pupils that a teacher has to teach at the lower primary stage. For instance, the figures shown against Sehore indicate that in this district of Madhya Pradesh 7.4 per cent of all the teachers in lower primary schools/departments teach less than 10 pupils each, 7.1 per cent teach between 10 and 14 pupils each . . . and 11.4 per cent of the teachers handle more than 70 pupils each. This table is distinct from Tables I(a) to I(i) in as much as it indicates for each selected district the proportion of lower primary teachers teaching less than 10 pupils each, between 10 and 14 pupils each and so on, irrespective of the size (both in terms of enrolment as well as teachers) of lower primary schools.

10. **Table VI(b)** : The object of this table is to ascertain the proportion of lower primary teachers such that there is one teacher for one class, one teacher for two classes, one teacher for three classes and one teacher for four or five classes. For instance, in Barmer district of Rajasthan, only 3.4 per cent of the lower primary teachers teach one class each, 12.5 per cent of the teachers handle two classes, 17.6 per cent handle three classes, 24.2 per cent handle four classes and as many as 42.3 per cent handle all the five classes at the lower primary stage.

11. **Table VII** : This table gives the distribution of classes VI to XII according to the range of their enrolment. In compiling this table each section of a class—if a class has more than one section—has been taken as a unit. The table gives an overall picture based on the information for the 29 selected districts. For instance, it shows that of all the sixth class units, 9.5 per cent have less than 10 students each, 7.9 per cent have students between 10 and 14 only, . . . and 5.2 per cent have as many as more than 70 students each. Similarly for other classes from VII to XII.

12. **Tables VIII(a) to VIII(p)** : These 16 tables show the extent of stagnation in each of the first eight classes of the lower and higher primary stages so that there are two tables for each class—one for boys and the other for girls. Also the information has been given separately for each district,

Normally each student is expected to remain in a class for one academic year only. In the case of repeaters, this period is longer. These tables show the proportion of boys and girls in each class who are there for one year or less and those who are there for a period between one and two years, between two and three years, between three and four years and for more than four years. For instance, of all the boys in class I in the district of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh [Table VIII(a)], 71.3 per cent are there for one year, 25.0 per cent are in the same class for one to two years (showing once repeaters only), 3.6 per cent were there for two to three years (showing repeaters for the second time), and so on.

The last column gives the index of stagnation showing the excess time taken by each pupil. For instance, in Hyderabad each boy in class I has taken, on an average, 1.325 years to pass this class as against the normal time of one year (i.e. 32.5% more).

13. **Tables IX(a) to IX(c)** : These tables give the proportion of untrained teachers, trained teachers and of those in whose case training is not required, working in lower primary schools/departments, higher primary schools/departments and secondary schools/departments. The information has been given separately for men teachers and women teachers. The object of these tables is to indicate the extent of backlog of teachers in each State (based on the information of the selected districts only) who need to be trained.

14. **Tables X(a) to X(f)**: These tables give the information about the ages of men and women teachers at the three levels of school education. For instance, in Table X(b), the figures against Kalahandi show that in this district of Orissa, 55.9 per cent of all women teachers in lower primary schools/

departments are of less than 20 years of age each, 17.7 per cent are between 20 and 25 years and another 17.7 per cent between 25 and 30 years and so on.

15. **Tables XI(a) to XI(f)** : These tables give exactly the same type of age distribution about untrained men and women teachers of lower primary, higher primary and secondary schools/departments as Tables X(a) to X(f) give about all teachers. These tables will prove more useful than Tables IX(a) to IX(f) if untrained teachers beyond a certain age are not to be considered for training.

16. **Tables XII(a) to XII(d):** These four tables give the emoluments of teachers in the selected districts working in lower primary schools/departments managed by government, local bodies, private organisations and by all the managements taken together. For instance, in Poona district of Maharashtra, of all the lower primary school teachers working in government schools, 4.5 per cent get less than Rs. 60 per month each, 6.0 per cent get between Rs. 61 and 80 per month each, 13.4 per cent between Rs. 81 and 100 per month each and so on.

17. **Tables XIII(a) to XIII(d) and XIV(a) to XIV(d)** : These tables give exactly the same type of information about the monthly emoluments of teachers in higher primary and secondary schools under various managements as Tables XII(a) to XII(d) give about teachers of lower primary schools/departments.

TABLE I(a)
DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	0.3	3.5	11.5	19.6	31.9	16.8	10.7	3.4	2.3	100.0
2 teachers	0.4	1.0	4.5	46.5	42.6	4.5	0.4	0.1	—	100.0
3 teachers	0.2	1.8	8.3	45.1	31.4	11.3	1.2	0.7	—	100.0
4 teachers	1.7	4.1	11.0	39.7	34.9	7.7	0.7	0.2	—	100.0
5 teachers	0.4	4.1	13.6	42.8	28.4	7.4	2.5	0.8	—	100.0
6 teachers	—	1.5	8.3	38.3	40.6	9.8	1.5	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	2.6	5.2	33.8	55.8	2.6	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	1.7	1.7	34.9	60.0	1.7*	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	—	19.3	32.3	48.4†	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	—	6.7	40.0	53.3†	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 50 and above.

† 40 and above.

TABLE I(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN KERALA

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	—	—	40.0	20.0	—	—	40.0	—	—	100.0
2 teachers	—	—	18.2	27.3	27.3	18.2	9.0	—	—	100.0
3 teachers	—	2.0	12.0	34.0	30.0	16.0	6.0	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	—	4.4	39.1	37.0	9.6	6.2	2.8	0.6	0.3	100.0
5 teachers	—	1.3	56.5	28.8	6.4	5.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	100.0
6 teachers	—	6.1	52.2	26.4	7.5	5.7	2.1*	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	5.1	40.4	28.9	12.8	12.8†	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	0.5	48.5	28.1	10.4	12.5†	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	1.6	39.5	25.6	33.3‡	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	2.4	28.6	28.6	40.4‡	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 60 and above.

† 50 and above.

‡ 40 and above.

TABLE I(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	2.9	19.4	32.3	20.7	10.6	7.6	4.3	0.9	1.3	100.0
2 teachers	0.6	5.7	31.3	39.4	12.8	7.9	1.6	0.5	0.2	100.0
3 teachers	0.5	6.3	22.3	44.2	19.9	4.9	1.9	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	0.9	13.0	23.2	44.4	14.8	2.8	0.9	—	—	100.0
5 teachers	3.6	5.5	38.2	30.9	20.0	—	1.8	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	—	17.9	17.9	42.8	14.3	7.1	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	16.0	24.0	20.0	28.0	12.0	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	13.1	39.1	47.8	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	14.3	71.4	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	12.5	37.5	37.5	12.5	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE I(d)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN MAHARASHTRA

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and *Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	0.4	8.1	22.9	33.6	18.0	8.7	3.6	1.9	2.8	100.0
2 teachers	0.1	0.7	33.1	45.3	11.1	5.1	2.8	0.6	1.2	100.0
3 teachers	0.2	1.3	16.9	43.1	18.5	12.3	5.2	1.5	1.0	100.0
4 teachers	—	1.1	16.3	42.9	22.7	12.0	4.0	1.0	—	100.0
5 teachers	—	1.7	18.1	44.0	21.0	11.1	3.7	—	0.4	100.0
6 teachers	—	0.4	19.0	43.4	24.8	9.1	3.3	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	1.5	20.0	33.3	34.1	11.1	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	—	21.8	33.9	31.4	12.9	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	—	25.3	34.2	40.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	—	16.4	32.8	50.8	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE I(e)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN MYSORE

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	0.8	6.1	18.0	20.6	21.3	12.5	7.9	4.3	8.5	100.0
2 teachers	0.3	2.8	10.5	29.3	23.6	16.2	8.3	4.4	4.6	100.0
3 teachers	0.1	1.9	12.4	27.4	27.2	16.4	9.2	2.9	2.5	100.0
4 teachers	—	2.0	11.7	32.2	29.3	17.1	4.1	2.3	1.3	100.0
5 teachers	0.9	3.7	10.2	23.6	33.8	20.4	5.1	1.4	0.9	100.0
6 teachers	—	1.5	12.2	33.6	34.4	9.9	8.4*	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	2.5	11.9	28.0	45.8	11.8†	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	—	11.0	25.0	41.0	23.0†	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	1.8	10.7	30.4	57.1‡	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	3.8	7.7	50.0	38.5‡	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 60 and above.

† 50 and above.

‡ 40 and above.

TABLE I(f)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN ORISSA

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	—	0.7	41.0	38.7	11.7	4.1	2.7	1.0	0.1	100.0
2 teachers	0.5	10.1	42.2	35.5	7.2	3.1	1.3	0.1	—	100.0
3 teachers	—	10.3	59.9	25.9	3.5	0.4	—	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	—	7.1	22.8	47.0	22.8	0.3	—	—	—	100.0
5 teachers	—	1.2	26.7	50.9	13.3	7.9	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	—	5.9	19.1	55.9	10.3	8.8	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	—	34.7	56.5	4.4	4.4	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	—	37.5	50.0	12.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	—	66.6	16.7	16.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 2 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE I(g)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN PUNJAB

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	0.9	5.5	13.2	20.2	23.1	13.8	15.6	4.6	3.1	100.0
2 teachers	—	0.5	3.8	42.6	30.3	12.7	7.6	2.0	0.5	100.0
3 teachers	—	—	4.3	28.6	37.9	20.0	7.9	1.3	—	100.0
4 teachers	—	1.6	6.5	21.0	48.3	19.4	—	3.2	—	100.0
5 teachers	—	—	12.5	25.0	46.9	15.6	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	—	—	—	20.0	33.3	26.7	20.0*	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	—	12.5	31.3	25.0	31.2†	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	—	18.2	45.5	27.3	9.0†	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	—	—	9.1	90.9‡	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	—	—	40.0	60.0‡	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of one district.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 60 and above.

† 50 and above.

‡ 40 and above.

TABLE I(h)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN RAJASTHAN

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	1.2	12.0	31.7	30.4	14.4	6.0	2.9	0.7	0.7	100.0
2 teachers	0.3	5.1	42.7	36.4	9.6	4.2	1.4	—	0.3	100.0
3 teachers	—	6.2	33.6	44.0	13.1	2.7	0.4	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	—	8.1	40.3	41.1	8.1	2.4	—	—	—	100.0
5 teachers	—	18.2	45.2	28.9	5.8	1.9	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	—	36.8	39.0	23.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	7.1	33.8	35.2	21.1	2.8	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	35.0	47.5	15.0	2.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	13.8	62.1	24.1*	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	20.0	46.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 30 and above.

TABLE I(i)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	0.9	4.1	9.5	18.4	22.3	14.8	10.5	6.3	13.2	100.0
2 teachers	0.2	3.2	12.1	23.6	23.0	15.5	8.8	6.6	7.0	100.0
3 teachers	—	2.5	8.6	23.6	23.8	20.1	11.8	5.6	4.0	100.0
4 teachers	0.2	1.5	10.0	24.2	32.1	19.6	8.7	2.6	1.1	100.0
5 teachers	0.2	2.6	12.1	27.5	28.6	17.6	6.4	3.3	1.7	100.0
6 teachers	—	2.6	9.7	30.3	25.1	10.8	21.5*	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	1.6	4.9	16.4	41.0	18.0	18.1†	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	3.4	10.4	37.9	37.9	10.4†	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	4.2	—	33.3	62.5‡	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	—	16.6	41.7	41.7‡	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 5 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 60 and above.

† 50 and above.

‡ 40 and above.

TABLE II(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	13.0	36.3	33.8	13.0	2.6	—	—	—	1.3	100.0
2 teachers	17.3	57.7	11.5	9.6	3.9	—	—	—	—	100.0
3 teachers	7.4	51.9	22.2	13.0	3.7	1.8	—	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	12.8	48.7	25.7	7.7	5.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
5 teachers	5.6	38.9	27.7	25.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	15.4	56.4	17.9	5.1	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	30.3	47.4	11.8	9.2	1.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	5.2	71.1	21.1	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	51.7	34.5	10.3	3.5*	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	35.7	46.4	17.9	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 40 and above.

TABLE II(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN KERALA

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
2 teachers	—	—	50.0	—	50.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
3 teachers	—	12.9	41.9	41.9	3.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	1.9	28.8	55.9	11.5	1.9	—	—	—	—	100.0
5 teachers	3.7	37.8	47.6	8.5	1.2	—	—	1.2	—	100.0
6 teachers	—	43.0	44.3	12.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	1.7	30.5	52.5	11.9	3.4	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	35.2	42.5	18.5	1.9	1.9*	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	27.3	63.6	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	42.9	48.6	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 50 and above.

TABLE II(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	37.5	35.0	25.0	—	2.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
2 teachers	37.5	52.5	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
3 teachers	22.1	55.8	11.7	9.1	—	—	1.3	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	32.4	47.3	14.8	4.6	0.9	—	—	—	—	100.0
5 teachers	30.9	41.8	23.7	1.8	—	1.8	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	26.1	52.2	13.0	4.3	2.2	—	2.2	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	9.1	72.7	13.6	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	33.3	44.5	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	16.6	50.0	16.7	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	28.6	28.6	28.5	—	14.3	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE II(d)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN MAHARASHTRA

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	20.5	33.2	26.5	15.3	3.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	—	100.0
2 teachers	4.8	34.1	45.3	14.3	1.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
3 teachers	3.6	36.4	42.1	14.9	1.8	1.2	—	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	0.3	29.0	48.3	18.9	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0
5 teachers	1.2	11.0	53.7	31.8	1.2	0.6	—	—	0.5	100.0
6 teachers	1.3	11.0	58.1	28.4	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	5.9	55.1	35.6	3.4	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	10.9	42.2	35.9	11.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	3.9	50.0	34.6	11.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	3.8	32.7	48.1	15.4	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE II(e)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN MYSORE

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	18.5	31.7	24.2	15.4	7.4	1.7	0.3	—	0.8	100.0
2 teachers	5.7	39.8	34.6	14.8	4.4	—	0.7	—	—	100.0
3 teachers	4.4	37.0	34.2	18.8	3.7	1.6	0.3	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	4.0	35.1	41.4	14.4	3.4	1.1	—	—	0.6	100.0
5 teachers	9.3	26.7	32.6	23.2	4.7	2.3	1.2	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	4.6	18.5	47.7	26.2	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	3.3	6.7	46.6	30.0	6.7	6.7	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	6.5	25.8	38.7	25.8	3.2	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	12.5	56.3	31.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	7.7	46.2	38.4	7.7	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE II(f)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN ORISSA

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	—	20.8	41.7	16.7	8.3	12.5	—	—	—	100.0
2 teachers	9.3	40.1	23.6	14.3	1.1	2.2	8.8	0.6	—	100.0
3 teachers	8.0	53.3	16.7	16.7	5.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	6.3	31.2	28.1	28.1	6.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
5 teachers	—	16.1	25.8	32.3	22.6	3.2	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	15.4	7.7	7.7	53.8	7.7	—	7.7	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	14.3	42.8	28.6	14.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	25.0	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	50.0	33.3	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 2 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE II(g)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN PUNJAB

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 teachers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 teachers	33.3	33.3	22.2	—	11.2	—	—	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	4.3	47.8	8.7	17.4	8.7	—	4.4	8.7	—	100.0
5 teachers	10.5	26.3	36.9	26.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	14.3	28.6	42.8	—	14.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	33.3	33.3	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	20.0	20.0	40.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	16.7	66.6	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	—	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of one district.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 50 and above.

TABLE II(h)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN RAJASTHAN

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	—	14.3	—	14.2	100.0
2 teachers	4.8	19.0	26.2	28.6	11.9	9.5	—	—	—	100.0
3 teachers	16.1	21.4	33.9	19.7	7.1	1.8	—	—	—	100.0
4 teachers	7.6	52.8	24.5	11.3	1.9	—	—	1.9	—	100.0
5 teachers	11.1	38.9	30.5	13.9	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	4.3	65.2	26.2	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	3.6	39.3	50.0	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	53.3	46.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	9.1	36.4	27.3	18.1	9.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	50.0	41.7	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE II(i)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Higher Primary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*									
	Below 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 teacher	56.7	13.3	16.6	6.6	—	3.4	3.4	—	—	100.0
2 teachers	15.6	21.9	25.0	12.5	12.5	6.3	—	3.1	3.1	100.0
3 teachers	4.0	13.3	24.0	38.7	12.0	4.0	2.7	—	1.3	100.0
4 teachers	4.7	25.6	32.6	23.3	10.5	1.1	—	1.1	1.1	100.0
5 teachers	7.2	27.5	37.7	15.9	7.3	2.9	1.5	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	1.5	19.4	46.3	17.9	9.0	4.4	1.5	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	17.6	50.0	14.7	11.8	5.9	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	3.8	38.5	38.5	15.4	3.8*	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	7.1	7.1	35.7	28.6	21.5†	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers										

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 5 districts.

2. Schools with more than 10 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 50 and above.

† 40 and above.

TABLE III(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	65.2	32.6	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	43.3	43.3	10.0	3.4	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	55.6	27.8	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	50.0	25.0	16.7	8.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	55.0	40.0	—	5.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	28.6	42.8	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	16.7	83.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
13 teachers	11.1	88.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
14 teachers	18.2	63.6	18.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
15 teachers	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers and more than 15 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE III(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN KERALA

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	20.0	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	62.5	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 teachers	—	80.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	40.0	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	—	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	20.0	60.0	—	20.0*	—	—	—	—	100.0
13 teachers	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
14 teachers	—	75.0	25.0†	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
15 teachers	12.5	75.0	12.5†	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers and more than 15 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 40 and above.

† 30 and above.

TABLE III(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN MADHYA PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	77.8	11.1	—	11.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	66.7	—	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	55.6	22.2	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	83.3	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
13 teachers	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
14 teachers	25.0	25.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
15 teachers	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers and more than 15 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE III(d)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN MAHARASHTRA

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	66.0	27.6	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	21.7	33.3	—	31.7	11.6	1.7	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	18.3	12.2	3.7	24.4	23.2	15.8	2.4	—	100.0
8 teachers	22.0	24.4	2.4	29.3	17.1	4.8	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	22.7	20.5	2.3	27.3	27.2	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	40.6	21.9	—	31.2	6.3	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	10.0	30.0	33.3	26.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	17.4	21.7	52.2	8.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
13 teachers	29.4	11.8	41.2	17.6	—	—	—	—	100.0
14 teachers	6.9	37.9	55.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
15 teachers	5.6	33.3	61.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers and more than 15 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE III(e)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS. IN MYSORE

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	25.0	41.6	16.7	16.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	59.1	18.2	18.2	4.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	—	50.0	37.5	6.2	6.3	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	16.7	53.3	23.3	6.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	31.8	54.5	9.1	4.6	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	20.0	33.3	46.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	—	40.0	33.3	26.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	11.8	52.9	35.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
13 teachers	—	42.9	35.7	21.4*	—	—	—	—	100.0
14 teachers	—	25.0	75.0†	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
15 teachers	—	27.3	72.7†	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 4 districts.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers and more than 15 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 40 and above.

† 30 and above.

TABLE III(f)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHIOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN ORISSA

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	42.9	14.3	28.5	14.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	52.6	31.6	15.8	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	40.9	50.0	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	76.5	23.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	60.0	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	72.7	22.7	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
13 teachers	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
14 teachers	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
15 teachers	42.9	42.9	14.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 2 districts.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers and more than 15 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE III(g)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN PUNJAB

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	40.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	40.0	60.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	20.0	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 teachers	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 teachers	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of one district.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE III(h)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN RAJASTHAN

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schoo's with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	53.8	38.5	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	72.7	27.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	80.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	60.0	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	71.4	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
13 teachers	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
14 teachers	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
15 teachers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE : 1. The information is based on a sample of 3 districts.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers and more than 15 teachers have not been taken into account.

TABLE III(i)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Schools with	*Percentage of Secondary Schools with Pupil-Teacher Ratio*								
	Below 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5 teachers	85.7	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
6 teachers	58.3	16.7	—	16.7	8.3	—	—	—	100.0
7 teachers	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
8 teachers	41.7	33.3	8.3	16.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
9 teachers	40.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
10 teachers	41.7	41.7	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
11 teachers	33.3	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
12 teachers	33.3	44.5	11.1	11.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
13 teachers	25.0	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
14 teachers	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
15 teachers	—	44.4	55.6*	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

NOTE: 1. The information is based on a sample of 5 districts.

2. Schools with less than 5 teachers and more than 15 teachers have not been taken into account.

* 30 and above

TABLE IV(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO SIZE (1965)

State/District	*Percentage of Lower Primary Sections with Enrolment*										Total
	Below 30	30-49	50-69	70-99	100-139	140-179	180-239	240-319	320-400	400 *and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh											
Hyderabad	25.3	24.4	13.1	14.8	13.1	5.5	2.8	0.9	0.1	—	100.0
Nellore	3.3	23.0	24.7	22.4	13.5	6.0	3.8	2.2	1.0	0.1	100.0
East Godavari	1.5	16.8	15.5	23.0	18.0	10.1	7.0	4.0	3.1	1.0	100.0
Total	6.4	20.9	19.3	21.4	15.1	7.4	4.9	2.6	1.6	0.4	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	—	0.2	0.6	2.8	22.8	25.3	26.2	16.0	3.4	2.6	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	—	1.0	1.8	4.1	4.5	14.6	23.6	20.4	30.0	100.0
Tellicherry	0.3	0.2	0.8	3.4	42.9	24.7	17.1	6.8	2.2	1.6	100.0
Quilon	—	—	—	—	1.3	2.6	8.5	9.8	16.2	61.6	100.0
Total	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.6	25.1	19.8	19.3	12.7	6.7	12.9	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	60.9	20.6	6.9	2.5	2.8	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.3	100.0
Satna	21.1	18.8	29.8	13.9	10.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.3	100.0
Bhind	11.9	22.7	22.8	16.4	14.5	5.8	3.5	1.5	0.8	0.1	100.0
Total	32.3	20.6	19.6	10.6	9.1	2.8	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	12.2	37.3	16.9	12.7	8.6	4.6	3.4	2.2	0.8	1.3	100.0
Nagpur	18.3	15.9	11.9	12.4	5.8	9.9	10.8	8.0	5.2	1.8	100.0
Jalgaon	19.0	16.3	32.0	5.3	12.2	4.6	3.2	1.9	1.5	3.9	100.0
Poona	10.3	26.5	11.4	12.5	8.0	6.1	8.5	6.0	4.0	6.7	100.0
Total	14.3	24.8	17.8	10.7	8.8	6.1	6.4	4.5	2.8	3.8	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	0.6	13.7	10.6	18.2	16.3	12.3	13.1	6.9	4.0	4.3	100.0
Tumkur	13.8	31.1	20.0	16.3	9.7	4.1	3.0	1.1	0.8	—	100.0
South Kanara	2.3	10.4	15.6	18.8	19.8	12.1	8.3	5.9	3.9	2.9	100.0
Bidar	31.8	23.9	11.1	10.4	10.2	4.7	4.1	2.6	0.2	1.0	100.0
Total	11.8	20.7	14.7	16.1	13.6	8.1	7.0	3.9	2.2	1.9	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	11.6	31.1	18.1	15.2	9.3	7.5	5.2	1.5	0.5	—	100.0
Kalahandi	36.8	32.7	13.6	11.0	4.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	—	—	100.0
Total	20.0	31.6	16.6	13.8	7.7	5.3	3.6	1.1	0.3	—	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	6.2	14.0	16.8	25.0	16.5	7.6	6.2	2.8	1.7	3.2	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	23.6	24.0	18.7	13.4	7.5	4.9	4.2	1.6	0.9	1.2	100.0
Barmer	26.3	38.2	20.2	5.1	6.2	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.3	—	100.0
Udaipur	23.7	28.1	15.1	13.3	11.1	4.1	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
Total	24.0	27.3	17.5	12.3	8.8	4.1	3.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	1.4	8.0	12.2	19.0	22.5	15.1	13.6	6.2	1.6	0.4	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	30.8	34.8	22.2	9.5	2.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	0.3	3.3	6.7	13.6	20.1	20.2	18.5	11.6	3.6	2.1	100.0
Allahabad	1.1	7.5	9.0	21.1	25.5	15.7	12.5	6.0	1.1	0.5	100.0
Jhansi	2.3	23.3	23.4	26.0	11.3	5.9	5.5	1.3	0.4	0.6	100.0
Total	4.2	12.5	13.5	18.8	18.5	13.0	11.5	5.7	1.5	0.8	100.0
Grand Total	12.7	20.4	15.9	15.1	13.2	8.0	6.9	3.9	1.9	2.0	100.0

TABLE IV(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO SIZE (1965)

State/District	*Percentage of Higher Primary Sections/Classes with Enrolment*										
	Below 20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-119	120-159	160-199	200-279	280-399	400 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh											
Hyderabad	10.0	20.0	17.6	20.0	16.3	3.7	5.0	3.7	2.5	1.2	100.0
Nellore	9.4	10.4	10.4	15.1	14.8	11.4	6.1	6.7	7.0	8.7	100.0
East Godavari	6.0	18.3	4.5	5.5	5.5	10.5	11.4	8.9	14.5	14.9	100.0
Total	8.3	14.5	9.3	12.4	11.7	10.1	7.8	7.1	9.0	9.8	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	—	—	4.2	6.5	30.1	22.5	11.2	14.8	8.3	2.4	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	—	0.9	1.8	10.9	10.9	15.5	24.5	22.8	12.7	100.0
Tellicherry	—	1.4	2.8	7.7	28.6	24.0	15.9	10.0	5.1	4.5	100.0
Quilon	—	—	1.8	—	4.3	4.3	4.3	15.5	32.7	37.1	100.0
Total		0.5	2.6	4.9	21.3	17.6	12.4	14.9	14.3	11.5	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	21.6	25.6	14.2	10.8	10.8	4.8	4.7	3.4	4.1	—	100.0
Satna	8.6	14.5	12.8	14.5	27.3	11.2	1.8	2.6	4.2	2.5	100.0
Bhind	11.1	25.0	23.3	13.3	12.2	5.6	4.5	2.8	1.6	0.6	100.0
Total	13.9	22.6	17.5	12.8	15.7	6.8	3.8	2.9	3.1	0.9	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	14.1	19.8	17.0	13.7	16.5	6.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	1.4	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	—	—	—	25.8	28.8	18.9	21.1	5.4	100.0
Jalgaon	8.7	18.6	17.6	17.2	13.4	7.9	7.1	6.7	2.5	0.3	100.0
Poona	15.5	17.6	15.7	11.3	14.3	8.6	3.8	5.8	3.2	4.3	100.0
Total	11.0	15.9	14.3	12.1	12.4	10.4	8.2	7.6	5.3	2.8	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	18.3	33.6	18.1	9.7	8.4	4.5	2.9	3.3	1.0	0.2	100.0
Tumkur	7.0	17.1	21.6	13.7	20.2	7.3	5.2	4.7	2.1	1.1	100.0
South Kanara	21.2	13.8	16.1	12.7	17.5	7.8	5.2	3.0	2.3	0.4	100.0
Bidar	5.7	15.7	23.6	22.7	15.0	6.1	6.1	2.6	2.5	—	100.0
Total	13.8	22.8	19.5	13.3	14.3	6.1	4.4	3.6	1.7	0.5	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	1.7	25.4	22.8	14.2	13.3	12.2	6.7	2.5	1.2	—	100.0
Kalahandi	17.7	43.8	17.8	8.3	9.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	—	100.0
Total	5.1	29.4	21.8	12.9	12.4	9.8	5.5	2.3	0.8	—	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	1.1	4.6	16.1	10.3	10.4	15.0	16.1	16.1	5.7	4.6	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	2.3	3.5	8.7	14.7	22.2	15.8	14.7	6.4	5.9	5.8	100.0
Barmer	8.0	8.0	24.0	4.0	28.0	8.0	—	20.0	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	2.5	10.9	20.2	18.5	24.4	9.2	5.0	3.4	2.5	3.4	100.0
Total	2.8	6.7	14.3	15.2	23.5	12.7	9.8	6.4	4.2	4.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	4.5	—	—	1.1	5.8	10.4	12.7	16.1	48.3	1.1	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	5.6	—	22.2	16.7	33.3	13.9	—	8.3	—	—	100.0
Deoria	2.6	3.9	5.9	10.6	25.6	17.1	12.5	12.5	8.0	1.3	100.0
Allahabad	5.5	2.2	4.4	1.1	23.1	16.5	25.2	13.2	3.3	5.5	100.0
Jhansi	10.6	10.6	11.5	14.1	23.0	16.0	2.7	7.9	3.6	—	100.0
Total	5.7	4.2	7.1	8.4	21.5	15.2	11.7	11.9	12.6	1.7	100.0
Grand Total	9.3	15.9	14.2	11.7	15.0	10.3	7.6	7.0	5.6	3.4	100.0

TABLE IV(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO SIZE (1965)

State/District	*Percentage of Secondary Schools/Sections with Enrolment*									
	Below 100	100-139	140-179	180-239	240-319	320-399	400-479	480-519	520 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh										
Hyderabad	84.0	6.4	3.2	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Nellore	43.8	16.5	5.0	5.8	7.4	7.4	8.3	0.8	—	100.0
East Godavari	27.1	16.1	12.7	13.6	9.3	7.6	5.9	0.9	5.0	100.0
Total	41.1	15.2	8.1	9.3	7.4	6.7	6.3	0.7	6.8	100.0
Kerala									5.2	100.0
Malappuram	8.3	13.9	5.6	8.3	19.4	13.9	2.8	—	27.8	100.0
Moovattupuzha	4.5	6.8	4.6	6.9	13.7	22.7	11.3	6.8	22.7	100.0
Tellicherry	5.9	5.9	—	17.6	—	5.9	5.9	2.9	55.9	100.0
Quilon	—	7.1	7.1	2.4	4.8	7.2	11.9	2.4	57.1	100.0
Total	4.5	8.3	4.5	8.3	9.6	12.8	8.4	3.2	40.4	100.0
Madhya Pradesh										
Sehore	65.2	4.3	8.7	4.4	—	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	100.0
Satna	29.2	16.7	4.2	8.4	12.5	12.5	4.1	4.1	8.3	100.0
Bhind	17.3	10.3	20.7	24.3	13.8	6.8	3.4	—	3.4	100.0
Total	35.5	10.5	11.9	13.2	9.2	7.9	3.9	2.6	5.3	100.0
Maharashtra										
Aurangabad	72.9	5.9	4.7	4.7	3.5	5.9	1.2	—	1.2	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	—	—	17.7	21.8	36.5	18.7	5.3	100.0
Jalgaon	28.2	13.0	13.7	12.2	6.1	6.9	2.3	3.8	13.8	100.0
Poona	28.3	14.5	12.8	3.2	11.2	5.4	5.3	1.1	18.2	100.0
Total	25.6	8.2	7.8	4.4	11.1	11.0	14.1	7.2	10.6	100.0
Mysore										
Dharwar	17.1	13.1	13.2	9.2	15.8	7.9	2.6	—	21.1	100.0
Tumkur	17.5	8.8	9.9	13.7	10.1	5.0	13.8	7.5	13.7	100.0
South Kanara	17.8	11.8	11.9	10.9	14.8	12.9	5.0	2.0	12.9	100.0
Bidar	44.0	16.0	—	12.0	8.0	—	8.0	—	12.0	100.0
Total	19.9	11.7	10.6	11.4	13.1	8.2	7.1	2.8	15.2	100.0
Orissa										
Puri	18.2	22.2	22.2	20.2	9.2	6.0	2.0	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	80.9	4.8	4.8	—	4.8	—	4.7	—	—	100.0
Total	29.2	19.2	19.2	16.6	8.3	5.0	2.5	—	—	100.0
Punjab										
Ambala	36.4	15.2	21.2	9.1	9.1	3.0	3.0	—	3.0	100.0
Rajasthan										
Jaipur	40.4	21.2	6.3	10.7	12.8	4.3	—	4.3	—	100.0
Barmer	60.0	20.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	50.0	21.8	12.6	6.3	—	—	—	—	9.3	100.0
Total	45.1	21.4	8.4	9.5	7.2	2.4	—	2.4	3.6	100.0
Uttar Pradesh										
Meerut	15.0	16.7	8.3	13.3	11.7	8.4	3.3	—	23.3	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	25.0	8.3	—	16.7	—	25.0	8.3	—	16.7	100.0
Deoria	21.8	8.6	—	13.0	13.1	13.1	—	—	30.4	100.0
Allahabad	25.0	11.1	8.3	16.6	11.1	5.6	2.8	2.8	16.7	100.0
Jhansi	29.1	4.2	4.2	8.4	16.6	12.5	4.2	—	20.8	100.0
Total	21.3	11.6	5.8	13.5	11.7	10.4	3.2	0.6	21.9	100.0
Grand Total	26.6	11.7	9.1	8.9	10.3	9.0	8.2	3.5	12.7	100.0

TABLE V(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHERS (1965)

State/District	*Percentage of Lower Primary Schools/Sections Having*											
	1 *Teacher*	2 *Teachers*	3 *Teachers*	4 *Teachers*	5 *Teachers*	6 *Teachers*	7 *Teachers*	8 *Teachers*	9 *Teachers*	10 *Teachers*	*More than* 10 *Teachers*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh												
Hyderabad	51.9	18.5	11.2	10.0	4.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
Nellore	44.5	31.8	11.4	5.5	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
East Godavari	27.1	35.0	17.0	7.3	5.1	3.2	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	100.0
Total	39.3	30.8	13.4	6.9	4.0	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	100.0
Kerala												
Malappuram	—	0.6	3.4	19.6	18.5	16.4	14.6	10.6	7.3	4.4	4.6	100.0
Moovattupuzha	0.5	1.4	5.9	15.0	15.4	10.0	18.2	7.7	6.8	5.0	14.1	100.0
Tellicherry	0.6	0.6	1.0	19.7	30.7	17.4	9.3	10.0	4.7	2.7	3.3	100.0
Quilon	—	—	2.1	6.0	4.3	9.0	11.1	12.8	12.4	9.8	32.5	100.0
Total	0.3	0.6	2.7	17.3	20.8	15.1	12.7	10.3	7.0	4.5	8.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh												
Sehore	80.2	8.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	2.7	100.0
Satna	42.6	36.5	10.1	5.6	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	100.0
Bhind	49.9	26.0	12.1	5.2	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.0	—	0.1	0.1	100.0
Total	58.2	23.3	7.8	4.1	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	100.0
Maharashtra												
Aurangabad	63.3	16.9	8.1	3.8	3.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	100.0
Nagpur	29.6	23.3	6.3	9.1	4.7	8.8	4.4	4.9	2.4	1.8	4.7	100.0
Jalgaon	35.8	34.5	10.7	5.6	3.3	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	3.4	100.0
Poona	47.5	16.6	8.4	6.6	4.7	4.0	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.3	4.3	100.0
Total	45.3	22.3	8.5	6.1	4.0	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.0	3.4	100.0
Mysore												
Dharwar	34.9	25.6	14.2	9.0	5.8	2.9	1.9	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.6	100.0
Tumkur	60.5	21.9	7.7	4.5	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
South Kanara	23.7	31.0	14.8	12.3	3.4	2.6	3.9	3.0	2.1	0.6	2.6	100.0
Bidar	58.9	18.4	10.3	5.0	2.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	100.0
Total	46.0	23.9	11.4	7.4	3.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	1.0	100.0
Orissa												
Puri	39.0	24.9	16.7	10.0	5.8	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	—	100.0
Kalahandi	61.3	21.5	8.3	4.1	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	100.0
Total	46.4	23.8	13.9	8.1	4.7	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	100.0
Punjab												
Ambala												
Rajasthan												
Jaipur	46.1	23.3	9.8	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.3	100.0
Barmer	73.3	16.1	5.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	—	0.3	0.3	—	100.0
Udaipur	54.3	21.4	7.8	5.1	2.6	3.1	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.4	100.0
Total	52.6	21.7	8.5	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh												
Meerut	14.6	26.4	22.8	14.7	12.3	4.7	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	57.2	40.4	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	100.0
Deoria	15.9	29.5	24.3	16.0	7.9	4.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0
Allahabad	22.4	47.6	17.2	7.3	3.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	36.8	36.2	12.1	5.7	5.8	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Total	25.0	34.8	17.9	10.2	7.0	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0
Grand Total	40.1	25.5	11.6	7.6	5.1	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.6	100.0

TABLE V(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACEHRS (1965)

State/District	*Percentage of Higher Primary Sections/Classes Having*											
	1 *Teacher*	2 *Teachers*	3 *Teachers*	4 *Teachers*	5 *Teachers*	6 *Teachers*	7 *Teachers*	8 *Teachers*	9 *Teachers*	10 *Teachers*	*More than* 10 *Teachers*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh												
Hyderabad	5.0	17.5	23.8	30.0	6.3	3.7	5.0	1.3	—	3.7	3.7	100.0
Nellore	14.1	6.7	8.0	3.0	6.4	9.4	20.1	7.4	4.4	4.4	16.1	100.0
East Godavari	15.4	8.9	5.5	3.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	7.5	7.9	6.0	29.8	100.0
Total	13.3	9.0	9.4	6.7	6.2	6.7	13.1	6.6	5.0	4.8	19.2	100.0
Kerala												
Malappuram	—	2.4	8.9	9.5	18.9	17.8	9.5	10.6	8.3	3.5	10.6	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	—	5.4	4.5	6.4	7.3	11.8	9.1	7.3	7.3	40.9	100.0
Tellicherry	—	0.4	3.6	12.3	19.1	16.4	11.4	10.0	8.2	6.3	12.3	100.0
Quilon	0.9	0.9	1.7	3.5	0.9	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.4	6.0	70.7	100.0
Total	0.2	1.0	5.0	8.4	13.3	12.8	9.6	8.8	7.2	5.7	28.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh												
Sehore	10.1	5.4	18.9	20.9	9.5	8.8	5.4	2.0	0.7	3.4	14.9	100.0
Satna	5.1	7.7	2.6	17.9	24.8	23.9	8.6	3.4	1.7	0.9	3.4	100.0
Bhind	10.6	12.8	25.5	31.1	6.7	2.8	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.5	5.0	100.0
Total	9.0	9.0	17.3	24.3	12.4	10.3	4.9	2.0	1.3	1.6	7.9	100.0
Maharashtra												
Aurangabad	16.0	23.6	23.1	16.0	4.7	3.8	1.4	2.4	1.9	1.4	5.7	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	—	—	23.3	24.0	20.0	4.7	5.5	9.1	13.4	100.0
Jalgaon	19.7	26.6	15.2	14.0	7.0	5.7	3.9	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.2	100.0
Poona	23.4	16.9	19.7	15.0	5.4	4.4	3.6	2.8	1.4	1.9	5.5	100.0
Total	18.3	18.7	15.9	12.8	8.2	7.4	5.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	5.1	100.0
Mysore												
Dharwar	31.3	31.3	18.8	8.4	3.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.5	—	100.0
Tumkur	12.7	28.9	24.4	14.1	5.6	6.3	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.7	2.6	100.0
South Kanara	34.3	22.8	16.8	11.9	4.1	4.5	1.1	1.9	—	2.6	—	100.0
Bidar	13.1	14.8	25.3	14.0	13.5	7.0	3.5	3.1	2.6	—	3.1	100.0
Total	23.9	26.6	21.0	11.4	5.7	4.3	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	100.0
Orissa												
Puri	6.2	39.9	31.4	7.9	7.6	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.3	—	100.0
Kalahandi	2.1	42.7	40.6	4.2	4.2	3.1	3.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	5.3	40.5	33.3	7.1	6.9	2.9	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.2	—	100.0
Punjab												
Ambala	—	—	10.4	26.4	21.8	8.0	10.4	5.7	6.9	3.5	6.9	100.0
Rajasthan												
Jaipur	2.9	13.4	17.5	15.2	8.8	5.3	9.4	7.0	4.7	4.7	11.1	100.0
Barmer	—	20.0	16.0	20.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	100.0
Udaipur	1.7	11.8	18.5	18.5	15.1	10.1	9.2	0.8	1.7	2.5	10.1	100.0
Total	2.2	13.3	17.8	16.8	11.4	7.3	8.9	4.8	3.5	3.8	10.2	100.0
Uttar Pradesh												
Meerut	2.3	3.4	6.9	6.9	8.1	13.8	9.2	11.5	6.9	4.6	26.4	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	2.8	5.6	11.1	19.4	33.3	19.4	2.8	—	2.8	2.8	—	100.0
Deoria	2.0	5.9	24.3	22.4	9.9	15.8	6.6	4.6	1.3	5.2	2.0	100.0
Allahabad	6.6	4.4	9.9	7.7	19.8	20.8	14.3	6.6	3.3	6.6	—	100.0
Jhansi	15.9	14.2	17.7	28.3	6.2	4.4	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.8	4.4	100.0
Total	6.3	7.1	15.9	17.9	12.3	14.0	7.3	5.4	2.9	4.4	6.5	100.0
Grand Total	14.1	17.5	16.8	12.7	8.7	7.5	5.8	3.7	2.8	2.6	7.8	100.0

TABLE V(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF TEACHERS (1965)

State/District	*Percentage of Secondary Schools Having*										*Total*
	Less than 5 *Teachers*	5 *Teachers*	6 *Teachers*	7 *Teachers*	8 *Teachers*	9 *Teachers*	10 *Teachers*	11-12 *Teachers*	13-14 *Teachers*	15 *and More Teachers*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh											
Hyderabad	48.4	6.5	9.7	16.1	3.2	12.9	—	3.2	—	—	100.0
Nellore	27.3	24.8	5.0	4.9	4.1	5.8	—	3.3	6.6	18.2	100.0
East Godavari	18.6	11.9	17.8	5.9	5.1	7.6	1.7	6.8	10.2	14.4	100.0
Total	25.9	17.0	11.1	6.7	4.4	7.5	0.7	4.8	7.4	14.5	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	11.1	8.3	5.6	—	2.8	2.8	8.3	22.2	8.3	30.6	100.0
Moovattupuzha	2.3	2.3	6.8	—	—	4.5	6.8	2.3	25.0	50.0	100.0
Tellicherry	5.9	2.9	2.9	—	5.9	2.9	8.8	—	3.0	67.7	100.0
Quilon	7.1	—	4.8	—	4.8	—	2.4	4.8	—	76.1	100.0
Total	6.4	3.2	5.1	—	3.2	2.6	6.4	7.1	9.6	56.4	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	17.4	4.3	4.3	17.4	8.7	4.3	4.3	8.8	8.7	21.8	100.0
Satna	12.5	8.3	8.3	16.7	4.2	8.3	—	8.4	12.5	20.8	100.0
Bhind	10.4	—	10.5	3.4	3.4	—	27.6	17.2	10.3	17.2	100.0
Total	13.2	3.9	7.9	11.8	5.3	3.9	11.8	11.8	10.6	19.8	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	49.4	14.1	9.4	7.1	4.7	1.2	1.2	5.8	2.4	4.7	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	13.5	28.1	10.9	12.5	6.3	13.0	6.3	9.4	100.0
Jalgaon	23.7	9.9	6.1	7.6	5.4	3.8	7.6	5.4	20.6	9.9	100.0
Poona	17.1	11.8	9.6	6.4	4.8	7.5	4.8	8.6	2.6	26.8	100.0
Total	17.6	7.9	10.1	13.8	6.9	7.4	5.4	8.9	7.7	14.3	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	9.2	6.6	10.5	3.9	11.9	9.2	9.2	7.9	10.5	21.1	100.0
Tumkur	23.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.0	3.7	15.0	10.0	17.5	100.0
South Kanara	17.8	2.0	5.9	5.9	13.9	9.9	4.0	13.8	6.0	20.8	100.0
Bidar	40.0	—	12.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	—	—	24.0	100.0
Total	19.1	4.3	7.8	5.7	10.6	7.8	5.3	11.3	7.8	20.2	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	—	4.0	12.1	20.2	16.2	8.1	5.1	24.2	4.0	6.1	100.0
Kalahandi	23.8	14.2	33.3	9.5	4.8	4.8	—	—	—	9.6	100.0
Total	4.2	5.8	15.9	18.3	14.2	7.5	4.2	20.0	3.3	6.6	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	30.4	15.1	15.1	15.1	6.1	—	3.0	3.0	6.1	6.1	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	25.5	10.7	10.6	8.5	8.5	—	8.5	8.6	10.6	8.5	100.0
Barmer	60.0	—	20.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	25.0	25.0	15.6	3.1	—	9.4	9.4	3.1	—	9.4	100.0
Total	27.3	15.4	13.1	6.0	6.0	3.6	8.3	6.0	6.0	8.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	10.0	1.7	8.3	3.3	6.7	3.3	11.7	10.0	6.6	38.3	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	8.3	—	8.3	8.3	41.7	16.7	—	8.4	—	8.3	100.0
Deoria	26.1	—	—	4.3	4.3	4.4	—	13.1	8.7	39.1	100.0
Allahabad	5.6	11.1	11.1	19.4	—	5.5	11.1	2.8	5.6	27.8	100.0
Jhansi	16.7	8.3	8.3	4.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	4.2	—	33.4	100.0
Total	12.3	4.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.8	8.4	7.7	5.2	32.9	100.0
Grand Total	17.3	8.2	9.8	9.5	7.2	6.4	5.3	9.1	7.3	19.9	100.0

TABLE VI(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS THEY TEACH IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS (1965)

State/District	*Percentage of Teachers Teaching Students*									
	Below 10	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh										
Hyderabad	0.8	2.5	4.7	14.4	12.5	8.4	9.2	7.6	39.9	100.0
Nellore	0.2	1.4	4.2	18.4	26.3	25.0	14.2	6.0	4.3	100.0
East Godavari	0.4	1.7	4.9	20.0	25.9	23.1	11.9	6.2	5.9	100.0
Total	0.4	1.7	4.6	18.5	24.3	21.9	12.5	6.3	9.8	100.0
Kerala										
Malappuram	0.4	0.8	2.2	31.7	39.3	14.0	5.1	2.0	4.5	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	0.1	0.1	7.7	22.7	12.2	4.6	11.9	40.7	100.0
Tellicherry	0.1	0.6	1.5	56.0	28.4	7.0	3.3	0.5	2.6	100.0
Quilon	—	—	—	2.9	21.9	15.8	3.5	6.5	49.4	100.0
Total	0.2	0.5	1.4	31.7	30.8	11.8	4.2	3.4	16.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh										
Sehore	7.4	7.1	12.1	25.5	19.3	9.4	4.6	3.2	11.4	100.0
Satna	2.4	5.1	8.8	24.9	27.4	18.1	7.3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Bhind	0.6	2.6	5.4	20.8	25.1	19.6	12.3	6.7	6.9	100.0
Total	3.6	5.1	8.9	23.8	23.9	15.5	7.9	4.2	7.1	100.0
Mysore										
Dharwar	0.2	0.6	1.5	6.8	19.2	26.4	17.4	10.2	17.7	100.0
Tumkur	0.4	1.5	3.4	17.6	25.1	20.3	12.8	7.6	11.3	100.0
South Kanara	1.4	2.0	3.8	18.7	28.4	24.6	12.1	5.0	4.0	100.0
Bidar	1.5	3.7	5.8	16.1	12.3	18.8	6.6	5.3	39.9	100.0
Total	0.7	1.6	3.1	13.3	21.5	21.8	13.5	7.7	16.8	100.0
Orissa										
Puri	0.5	1.9	4.5	15.5	32.3	23.2	10.6	5.5	6.0	100.0
Kalahandi	3.7	7.6	9.4	22.0	26.2	14.8	8.4	3.8	4.1	100.0
Total	1.7	4.0	6.4	17.9	30.0	20.1	9.8	4.9	5.2	100.0
Punjab										
Ambala	0.2	0.7	1.9	10.1	27.3	28.4	18.2	8.4	4.8	100.0
Rajasthan										
Jaipur	0.5	1.3	3.2	13.6	16.3	10.9	9.3	6.6	38.3	100.0
Barmer	3.0	4.9	5.3	19.9	18.7	17.1	6.3	8.9	15.9	100.0
Udaipur	1.2	3.0	7.1	20.2	18.1	11.6	9.6	5.0	24.2	100.0
Total	1.0	2.2	4.8	16.6	17.1	11.7	9.2	6.2	31.2	100.0
Uttar Pradesh										
Meerut	1.4	2.5	4.5	16.9	24.5	22.3	13.1	6.9	7.9	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	1.8	4.8	12.1	28.5	29.7	13.6	6.5	2.2	0.8	100.0
Deoria	0.7	2.0	4.4	14.0	14.7	15.1	12.8	9.9	26.4	100.0
Allahabad	0.5	1.1	1.0	6.5	13.9	18.1	19.2	15.5	24.2	100.0
Jhansi	0.9	2.5	4.5	18.0	24.9	25.5	13.6	5.8	4.3	100.0
Total	1.0	2.3	4.2	15.1	20.6	19.9	13.9	8.8	14.2	100.0
Grand Total	0.9	2.0	4.1	18.7	23.8	18.6	11.1	6.5	14.3	100.0

TABLE VI(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CLASSSES THEY TEACH (1965)

State/District	*One Class*	*Two Classes*	*Three Classes*	*Four Classes*	*Five Classes*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	%	%	%	%	%	
Andhra Pradesh						
Hyderabad	12.1	16.7	24.7	17.1	29.4	100.0
Nellore	33.3	29.6	16.5	3.6	17.0	100.0
East Godavari	45.8	29.2	14.9	1.6	8.5	100.0
Total	35.9	27.7	16.9	4.5	15.0	100.0
Kerala						
Malappuram	95.4	1.9	0.2	2.5	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	56.5	40.2	1.9	1.4	—	100.0
Tellicherry	97.2	1.4	0.3	1.1	—	100.0
Quilon	50.4	46.6	1.0	2.0	—	100.0
Total	83.5	14.1	0.6	1.8	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	31.5	18.7	15.7	13.9	20.2	100.0
Satna	29.4	33.6	19.4	4.5	13.1	100.0
Bhind	30.6	27.4	17.2	6.0	18.8	100.0
Total	30.5	26.1	17.4	8.5	17.5	100.0
Mysore						
Dharwar	68.4	19.6	1.6	10.4	—	100.0
Tumkur	22.0	17.3	2.6	58.1	—	100.0
South Kanara	63.9	24.1	2.9	9.1	—	100.0
Bidar	40.6	29.7	12.5	17.2	—	100.0
Total	50.9	21.4	3.7	24.0	—	100.0
Orissa						
Puri	47.0	29.6	22.2	0.7	0.5	100.0
Kalahandi	36.2	29.5	33.0	0.6	0.7	100.0
Total	43.0	29.6	26.2	0.7	0.5	100.0
Punjab						
Ambala	46.4	26.9	14.8	1.1	10.8	100.0
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	6.8	18.2	29.6	19.4	26.0	100.0
Barmer	3.4	12.5	17.6	24.2	42.3	100.0
Udaipur	16.3	26.4	23.2	16.2	17.9	100.0
Total	10.1	20.8	26.2	18.6	24.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	48.9	35.4	11.1	2.2	2.4	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	0.7	11.4	50.5	3.1	34.3	100.0
Deoria	41.1	40.2	14.6	1.8	2.3	100.0
Allahabad	19.0	42.2	33.3	2.6	2.9	100.0
Jhansi	34.3	31.6	19.6	4.1	10.4	100.0
Total	36.5	35.9	19.6	2.5	5.5	100.0
Grand Total	43.7	25.6	14.2	8.4	8.1	100.0

TABLE VII

SIZE OF CLASSES/SECTIONS AT HIGHER PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STAGE, 1965

Classes Having Students	*Class*						
	VI	*VII*	*VIII*	*IX*	*X*	*XI*	*XII*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Below 10	9.5	9.9	3.9	7.8	0.7	2.0	0.9
10-14	7.9	8.9	5.3	1.3	2.0	4.6	2.2
15-19	9.2	10.0	6.0	2.7	5.4	7.2	5.8
20-24	10.0	10.1	6.6	3.4	6.7	10.1	7.5
25-29	10.8	10.0	8.9	7.4	9.6	11.7	6.6
30-34	11.2	12.9	12.2	9.2	11.4	10.1	5.8
35-39	12.4	13.5	13.5	12.6	14.5	9.4	9.3
40-44	10.2	9.8	13.4	16.3	16.0	6.2	11.1
45-49	5.6	4.7	10.9	15.2	13.9	9.2	14.1
50-54	3.9	3.0	7.5	9.8	7.7	6.4	8.4
55-59	1.9	1.7	4.0	3.8	3.3	4.4	8.0
60-64	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.8	4.4	5.3
65-69	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.0	1.0	1.6	3.1
70 and Above	5.2	4.0	5.3	5.8	6.0	12.7	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE VIII(a)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS I—1965 (BOYS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class I*					*Index of Stagnation for Boys*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	71.3	25.0	3.6	0.1	0.0	32.5
Nellore	56.8	29.1	11.1	2.2	0.8	61.1
East Godavari	51.5	28.2	14.5	4.9	0.9	75.4
Total	56.6	28.1	11.5	3.1	0.7	63.4
Kerala						
Malappuram	75.0	22.0	2.8	0.2	—	28.2
Moovattupuzha	76.1	21.0	2.7	0.2	—	26.9
Tellicherry	73.9	24.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	28.3
Quilon	77.5	20.2	2.2	0.1	—	24.8
Total	75.6	21.9	2.4	0.1	0.0	27.2
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	77.7	18.0	2.9	0.7	0.7	28.5
Satna	57.5	32.6	7.5	1.8	0.6	55.5
Bhind	72.0	23.5	3.8	0.5	0.2	33.3
Total	69.1	24.7	4.7	1.0	0.5	39.1
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	85.6	14.1	0.3	—	—	14.7
Nagpur	76.5	11.2	11.5	0.8	—	36.6
Jalgaon	63.8	25.5	7.9	2.2	0.6	50.2
Poona	69.1	21.0	6.9	2.3	0.7	44.5
Total	71.8	19.5	6.6	1.6	0.5	39.3
Mysore						
Dharwar	58.1	25.8	10.8	3.8	1.5	64.7
Tumkur	62.9	25.4	7.8	3.1	0.8	53.4
South Kanara	72.2	22.4	4.1	1.2	0.1	34.5
Bidar	64.1	29.5	5.5	0.9	0.0	43.3
Total	63.1	25.2	8.1	2.8	0.8	53.2
Orissa						
Puri	77.2	19.1	3.0	0.7	—	27.3
Kalahandi	55.2	25.2	14.0	5.6	—	70.0
Total	69.0	21.4	7.1	2.5	—	43.1
Punjab						
Ambala	77.8	20.1	1.9	0.2	0.0	24.6
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	78.8	18.7	2.2	0.2	0.1	24.1
Barmer	71.8	24.3	2.7	0.9	0.3	33.8
Udaipur	71.4	24.2	3.6	0.7	0.1	33.8
Total	74.7	21.8	2.9	0.5	0.1	29.5
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	76.4	20.0	3.0	0.5	0.1	27.9
Tehri Garhwal	79.6	18.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	23.1
Deoria	84.5	14.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	17.0
Allahabad	71.4	22.9	4.8	0.8	0.1	35.3
Jhansi	74.5	20.6	4.3	0.6	0.0	31.2
Total	77.2	19.1	3.1	0.5	0.1	27.1
Grand Total	69.8	22.3	6.0	1.5	0.4	40.3

TABLE VIII(b)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS I—1965 (GIRLS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class I*					*Index of Stagnation for Girls*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	71.6	23.6	4.7	0.1	0.0	33.3
Nellore	54.6	29.5	11.9	3.4	0.6	65.8
East Godavari	48.2	28.6	16.0	6.1	1.1	83.3
Total	53.0	28.4	13.4	4.4	0.8	71.6
Kerala						
Malappuram	74.9	22.4	2.5	0.2	—	27.9
Moovattuppuzha	78.8	18.9	2.2	0.1	—	23.7
Tellicherry	73.2	24.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	28.9
Quilon	78.5	19.5	2.0	0.0	—	23.7
Total	76.1	21.6	2.2	0.1	0.0	26.3
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	81.8	15.5	1.6	0.5	0.6	22.5
Satna	61.9	29.8	6.5	1.3	0.5	48.5
Bhind	74.4	22.6	2.6	0.4	—	29.1
Total						
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	86.5	13.0	0.5	—	—	14.0
Nagpur	69.7	15.1	14.2	1.0	—	46.5
Jalgaon	49.8	34.3	12.2	3.0	0.7	36.3
Poona	67.1	21.1	7.4	3.2	1.2	50.0
Total	63.9	23.6	9.4	2.4	0.7	52.5
Mysore						
Dharwar	52.3	28.0	12.6	5.2	1.9	76.4
Tumkur	51.9	29.4	12.2	5.5	1.0	74.2
South Kanara	71.8	21.3	5.0	1.8	0.1	37.2
Bidar	60.2	32.8	5.8	1.2	0.0	48.1
Total	56.6	27.3	10.6	4.4	1.1	66.1
Orissa						
Puri	75.2	20.0	3.7	1.1	—	30.7
Kalahandi	56.0	28.1	10.4	5.5	—	65.3
Total	70.0	22.2	5.5	2.3	—	40.1
Punjab						
Ambala	79.4	18.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	22.8
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	81.4	16.4	1.3	0.6	0.3	22.1
Barmer	76.5	20.6	2.4	0.5	—	27.0
Udaipur	77.7	19.8	2.3	0.2	0.0	25.1
Total	79.4	18.2	1.8	0.4	0.2	23.7
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	82.4	14.7	2.4	0.4	0.1	21.1
Tehri Garhwal	90.0	8.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	11.5
Deoria	90.5	8.8	0.6	0.1	—	10.3
Allahabad	80.3	15.9	3.1	0.6	0.1	24.2
Jhansi	78.3	17.3	3.7	0.6	0.1	27.0
Total	84.4	13.1	2.0	0.4	0.1	18.5
Grand Total	66.9	22.7	7.5	2.4	0.5	47.1

TABLE VIII(c)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS II—1965 (BOYS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class II*					*Index of Stagnation for Boys*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	84.4	14.8	0.8	—	—	16.4
Nellore	66.5	25.5	7.0	0.7	0.3	42.9
East Godavari	70.2	22.7	6.0	0.9	0.2	38.1
Total	69.7	23.3	6.0	0.8	0.2	38.4
Kerala						
Malappuram	77.4	20.5	2.0	0.1	—	24.7
Moovattupuzha	73.8	22.9	3.0	0.3	—	29.7
Tellicherry	75.4	22.9	1.6	0.1	—	26.4
Quilon	74.3	23.0	2.7	0.0	—	28.6
Total	75.6	22.1	2.2	0.1	—	26.9
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	88.5	8.3	2.1	0.9	0.2	15.9
Satna	87.6	10.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	14.1
Bhind	91.2	8.3	0.5	0.0	—	9.4
Total	89.1	9.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	12.9
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	91.2	8.7	0.1	—	—	8.9
Nagpur	84.3	9.3	4.8	1.6	—	23.6
Jalgaon	75.8	15.9	4.8	3.2	0.3	36.3
Poona	79.8	15.5	3.8	0.8	0.1	26.0
Total	81.4	13.3	3.7	1.5	0.1	25.5
Mysore						
Dharwar	67.8	23.4	6.8	1.7	0.3	43.4
Tumkur	70.7	21.4	5.3	1.9	0.7	40.7
South Kanara	79.8	17.3	2.6	0.3	0.0	23.4
Bidar	77.2	20.4	2.3	0.1	—	25.4
Total	72.1	21.2	5.1	1.3	0.3	36.6
Orissa						
Puri	78.4	18.7	2.6	0.3	—	24.6
Kalahandi	56.4	30.0	12.3	1.3	—	58.7
Total	72.8	21.6	5.1	0.5	—	33.3
Punjab						
Ambala	87.3	12.2	0.5	0.0	—	13.3
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	79.8	16.6	2.8	0.6	0.2	24.6
Barmer	74.2	21.1	3.8	0.6	0.3	31.8
Udaipur	88.9	4.2	5.0	1.6	0.3	20.3
Total	82.1	13.1	3.7	0.9	0.2	24.0
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	89.4	9.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	12.1
Tehri Garhwal	90.3	8.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	10.6
Deoria	86.7	12.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	14.6
Allahabad	87.6	10.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	14.6
Jhansi	84.0	14.2	1.7	0.1	—	17.9
Total	87.5	11.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	14.2
Grand Total	78.8	16.8	3.5	0.8	0.1	26.6

TABLE VIII(d)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS II—1965 (GIRLS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class II*					*Index of Stagnation for Girls*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	83.6	15.2	1.2	0.0	—	17.7
Nellore	64.4	27.7	6.9	0.8	0.2	44.7
East Godavari	66.5	24.8	7.4	1.0	0.3	43.7
Total	66.4	25.7	6.9	0.8	0.2	42.9
Kerala						
Malappuram	77.0	21.3	1.6	0.1	—	24.8
Moovattupuzha	76.4	21.4	2.1	0.1	—	25.9
Tellicherry	75.7	22.6	1.6	0.1	—	26.2
Quilon	74.6	23.4	2.0	0.0	—	27.4
Total	75.9	22.2	1.8	0.1	—	26.0
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	86.1	8.1	4.4	1.4	—	21.1
Satna	89.5	9.2	1.2	0.1	—	12.0
Bhind	91.1	8.6	0.3	0.0	—	9.3
Total	89.0	8.7	1.8	0.5	—	13.8
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	91.1	8.6	0.3	—	—	9.1
Nagpur	73.3	16.2	8.5	2.0	—	39.3
Jalgaon	66.3	20.1	8.0	4.9	0.7	53.7
Poona	80.9	14.1	3.9	0.9	0.2	25.3
Total	75.6	15.9	5.9	2.3	0.3	35.8
Mysore						
Dharwar	65.2	26.2	7.1	1.3	0.2	45.2
Tumkur	65.0	25.6	6.8	2.0	0.6	47.8
South Kanara	78.7	18.2	2.8	0.3	0.0	24.6
Bidar	68.2	30.5	1.3	—	—	33.0
Total	68.9	24.0	5.7	1.2	0.2	39.9
Orissa						
Puri	73.7	23.7	2.4	0.2	—	29.0
Kalahandi	44.8	30.1	15.9	9.2	—	89.5
Total	69.7	24.6	4.3	1.4	—	38.8
Punjab						
Ambala	87.9	11.6	0.5	0.0	—	12.6
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	81.2	14.8	2.9	0.3	0.8	24.6
Barmer	78.2	16.8	3.6	1.4	—	28.1
Udaipur	84.1	11.5	3.7	0.6	0.1	21.2
Total	82.0	13.8	3.2	0.5	0.5	23.7
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	89.2	8.4	1.8	0.5	0.1	13.8
Tehri Garhwal	92.4	6.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	9.0
Deoria	87.0	11.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	14.4
Allahabad	88.1	10.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	13.4
Jhansi	85.4	13.0	1.5	0.1	—	16.3
Total	87.7	10.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	14.3
Grand Total	74.1	20.2	4.5	1.0	0.2	33.1

TABLE VIII(e)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS III—1965 (BOYS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class III*					*Index of Stagnation for Boys*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	87.2	11.8	0.9	0.1	—	14.1
Nellore	74.5	20.3	4.5	0.6	0.1	31.6
East Godavari	77.5	18.6	3.3	0.5	0.1	27.0
Total	77.0	18.8	3.6	0.5	0.1	27.9
Kerala						
Malappuram	78.5	19.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	23.7
Moovattupuzha	74.7	22.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	28.0
Tellicherry	76.0	21.8	2.1	0.1	—	25.3
Quilon	75.4	22.1	2.4	0.1	—	27.2
Total	76.5	21.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	26.0
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	89.4	7.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	16.0
Satna	91.5	7.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	9.8
Bhind	93.6	6.1	0.3	0.0	—	6.6
Total	91.7	7.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	10.3
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	92.9	7.0	0.1	—	—	7.1
Nagpur	85.0	4.8	7.7	2.0	0.5	28.3
Jalgaon	78.2	15.2	4.1	2.0	0.5	55.6
Poona	83.3	13.7	2.5	0.4	0.1	20.3
Total	83.9	11.1	3.6	1.1	0.3	22.7
Mysore						
Dharwar	75.6	18.9	4.5	0.8	0.2	31.2
Tumkur	77.6	16.2	3.7	1.6	0.9	32.2
South Kanara	81.9	16.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	19.7
Bidar	84.1	15.2	0.7	0.0	—	16.7
Total	78.4	17.4	3.1	0.8	0.3	27.2
Orissa						
Puri	78.2	19.5	2.2	0.1	—	24.3
Kalahandi	52.6	28.6	18.3	0.5	—	66.8
Total	72.5	21.5	5.8	0.2	—	33.7
Punjab						
Ambala	90.4	9.2	0.3	0.1	—	10.2
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	78.1	11.0	7.9	2.4	0.6	36.5
Barmer	5.7	15.1	6.6	1.7	0.9	37.3
Udaipur	82.8	9.4	3.8	2.5	1.5	30.7
Total	79.4	10.8	6.4	2.4	1.0	34.6
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	93.0	5.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	8.6
Tehri Garhwal	91.5	6.3	1.6	0.5	0.1	11.2
Deoria	92.3	7.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.5
Allahabad	93.0	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	8.2
Jhansi	89.1	10.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	11.9
Total	92.2	6.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	9.1
Grand Total	82.3	14.0	2.9	0.6	0.2	22.6

TABLE VIII(f)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS III—1965 (GIRLS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class III*					*Index of Stagnation for Girls*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	88.6	9.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	13.6
Nellore	72.7	22.5	4.1	0.6	0.1	32.8
East Godavari	75.8	19.8	3.9	0.4	0.1	29.3
Total	75.1	20.5	3.9	0.4	0.1	30.1
Kerala						
Malappuram	80.8	17.3	1.8	0.1	—	21.3
Moovattupuzha	76.2	21.8	2.0	0.0	—	25.9
Tellicherry	73.8	23.5	2.5	0.2	—	28.9
Quilon	78.8	19.2	2.0	0.0	—	23.3
Total	77.7	20.2	2.0	0.1	—	24.6
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	89.6	6.0	2.4	1.7	0.3	17.2
Satna	92.6	6.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	9.2
Bhind	94.4	4.6	1.0	—	—	6.6
Total	92.1	5.6	1.4	0.7	0.2	11.3
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	90.8	9.0	0.2	—	—	9.4
Nagpur	72.2	12.9	11.4	3.0	0.5	46.8
Jalgaon	73.2	13.9	8.8	3.4	0.7	44.5
Poona	82.8	13.9	2.7	0.5	0.1	21.3
Total	78.1	13.2	6.4	1.9	0.4	33.3
Mysore						
Dharwar	75.3	19.8	4.0	0.8	0.1	30.6
Tumkur	74.7	18.8	4.0	1.9	0.6	34.8
South Kanara	84.3	14.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	16.9
Bidar	72.1	26.6	1.2	0.1	—	29.2
Total	78.0	18.1	2.9	0.8	0.2	27.1
Orissa						
Puri	78.2	19.4	2.2	0.2	—	24.5
Kalahandi	66.6	20.2	8.0	5.2	—	51.7
Total	76.9	19.5	2.8	0.8	—	27.5
Punjab						
Ambala	91.0	8.7	0.3	0.0	—	9.2
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	76.9	11.1	6.0	4.6	1.4	42.5
Barmer	75.7	12.3	8.1	3.0	0.9	40.9
Udaipur	78.7	7.8	5.6	2.7	5.2	47.8
Total	77.5	10.0	6.0	3.9	2.6	44.2
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	90.7	6.1	1.5	1.3	0.4	14.8
Tehri Garhwal	94.1	4.3	1.4	—	0.2	7.9
Deoria	90.4	9.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.4
Allahabad	92.0	7.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.9
Jhansi	91.2	8.4	0.4	0.0	—	9.2
Total	91.0	7.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	11.5
Grand Total	79.2	16.2	3.5	0.9	0.2	26.6

TABLE VIII(g)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS IV—1965 (BOYS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class IV*					*Index of Stagnation for Boys*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	86.7	12.5	0.8	—	—	14.1
Nellore	79.5	17.0	3.0	0.4	0.1	24.5
East Godavari	83.9	13.6	2.1	0.3	0.1	19.0
Total	82.3	15.0	2.3	0.3	0.1	21.0
Kerala						
Malappuram	76.3	20.5	3.0	0.2	0.0	27.1
Moovattupuzha	73.6	23.1	3.1	0.2	—	29.7
Tellicherry	72.9	24.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	30.6
Quilon	73.8	23.2	2.9	0.1	—	29.3
Total	74.4	22.5	2.9	0.2	0.0	29.0
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	89.9	6.5	1.8	1.1	0.7	16.2
Satna	93.1	6.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	7.5
Bhind	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	—	5.5
Total	92.8	6.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	9.1
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	92.8	7.2	0.0	—	—	7.2
Nagpur	75.9	12.6	8.8	2.2	0.5	38.4
Jalgaon	73.9	18.7	4.8	2.4	0.2	36.2
Poona	84.0	13.4	2.2	0.4	0.0	19.1
Total	81.0	13.8	3.8	1.2	0.2	25.7
Mysore						
Dharwar	56.2	35.4	6.8	1.3	0.3	54.1
Tumkur	85.1	10.4	1.9	1.4	1.2	23.1
South Kanara	85.2	13.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	15.9
Bidar	87.3	10.4	0.5	1.7	0.1	16.9
Total	79.2	17.0	2.5	0.9	0.4	26.4
Orissa						
Puri	78.9	18.8	2.1	0.2	—	23.7
Kalahandi	56.9	29.0	14.1	—	—	57.2
Total	74.8	20.7	4.3	0.2	—	30.0
Punjab						
Ambala	93.7	6.1	0.2	0.0	—	6.6
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	82.3	8.2	1.6	6.3	1.6	36.8
Barmer	82.6	11.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	29.1
Udaipur	81.8	7.8	2.0	6.6	1.8	39.0
Total	82.2	8.3	1.8	6.0	1.7	36.8
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	95.1	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.6
Tehri Garhwal	92.2	4.8	1.6	1.4	—	12.4
Deoria	95.0	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.8
Allahabad	94.6	4.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.3
Jhansi	93.0	6.5	0.5	0.0	—	7.6
Total	94.5	4.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	6.4
Grand Total	83.2	13.3	2.3	0.9	0.3	21.7

TABLE VIII(h)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS IV—1965 (GIRLS)

State/District	Enrolment in Class IV					Index of Stagnation for Girls
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	90.8	8.6	0.6	—	—	9.7
Nellore	78.5	18.2	2.9	0.3	0.1	25.1
East Godavari	81.2	15.6	2.7	0.3	0.2	22.8
Total	80.6	16.3	2.7	0.3	0.1	23.2
Kerala						
Malappuram	78.9	18.5	2.5	0.1	0.0	23.7
Moovattupuzha	76.2	21.5	2.2	0.1	—	26.4
Tellicherry	71.5	25.0	3.1	0.3	0.1	32.3
Quilon	76.2	21.8	1.9	0.1	—	25.8
Total	75.6	21.8	2.4	0.2	0.0	27.1
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	89.7	6.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	18.5
Satna	96.0	3.6	0.3	0.1	—	4.5
Bhind	95.5	4.5	—	—	—	4.5
Total	93.2	5.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	10.3
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	91.5	8.5	0.0	—	—	8.6
Nagpur	55.6	21.2	19.1	3.2	0.9	72.7
Jalgaon	66.8	21.9	7.1	4.0	0.2	48.8
Poona	86.0	11.9	1.8	0.3	0.0	16.6
Total	73.7	16.7	7.3	2.0	0.3	38.5
Mysore						
Dharwar	81.3	15.7	2.6	0.3	0.1	22.1
Tumkur	83.3	12.4	2.4	1.3	0.6	23.6
South Kanara	87.4	11.9	0.7	0.0	—	13.4
Bidar	84.1	13.9	0.6	1.2	0.2	19.6
Total	84.2	13.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	19.0
Orissa						
Puri	82.1	16.0	1.7	0.2	—	20.0
Kalahandi	72.0	24.0	4.0	—	—	31.9
Total	81.1	16.8	1.9	0.2	—	21.2
Punjab						
Ambala	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	—	5.1
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	81.4	7.5	3.2	4.8	3.1	40.5
Barmer	66.2	17.2	4.0	8.6	4.0	66.9
Udaipur	71.9	5.2	3.6	4.7	14.6	84.8
Total	77.6	6.9	3.4	4.9	7.2	57.0
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	92.9	4.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	11.9
Tehri Garhwal	94.7	2.3	2.0	1.0	—	9.3
Deoria	93.1	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.3
Allahabad	93.8	5.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	6.9
Jhansi	93.0	6.4	0.4	0.2	—	7.9
Total	93.1	5.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	9.4
Grand Total	80.4	15.2	3.2	0.8	0.4	25.6

TABLE VIII(i)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS V—1965 (BOYS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class V*					*Index of Stagnation for Boys*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	89.6	10.2	0.2	0.0	—	10.7
Nellore	80.2	16.8	2.7	0.2	0.1	23.1
East Godavari	84.7	12.8	2.0	0.4	0.1	18.5
Total	83.3	14.3	2.0	0.3	0.1	19.6
Kerala						
Malappuram	78.6	19.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	23.2
Moovattupuzha	73.7	24.3	1.9	0.1	—	28.5
Tellicherry	72.4	24.3	3.0	0.3	0.0	31.2
Quilon	76.4	21.7	1.8	0.1	—	25.6
Total	75.3	22.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	27.2
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	91.3	5.3	0.4	0.5	2.5	17.6
Satna	95.5	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.2
Bhind	96.0	3.9	0.1	—	—	4.1
Total	94.5	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.3
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	92.3	7.7	0.0	—	—	7.7
Nagpur	83.7	3.9	5.5	5.3	1.6	37.1
Jalgaon	75.6	19.2	3.7	1.4	0.1	31.0
Poona	85.0	12.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	18.0
Total	83.3	13.5	2.3	0.8	0.1	21.1
Mysore						
Dharwar	88.2	10.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	13.4
Tumkur	88.9	9.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	12.9
South Kanara	83.8	15.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	17.2
Bidar	89.2	9.1	0.2	—	1.5	8.2
Total	86.7	12.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	15.0
Orissa						
Puri	87.4	11.1	1.1	0.4	—	14.4
Kalahandi	82.4	15.8	1.8	—	—	19.3
Total	82.4	15.8	1.8	—	—	15.4
Punjab						
Ambala	93.4	6.2	0.4	0.0	—	7.1
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	83.1	8.4	1.2	1.1	6.2	38.9
Barmer	85.8	11.0	1.3	0.6	1.3	20.7
Udaipur	88.8	6.6	0.7	0.3	3.6	23.4
Total	85.0	8.1	1.1	0.8	5.0	32.7
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	97.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.3
Tehri Garhwal	91.7	5.0	1.8	1.5	0.0	13.0
Deoria	97.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	3.5
Allahabad	96.4	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.5
Jhansi	95.8	4.2	0.0	—	—	4.2
Total	96.6	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.3
Grand Total	86.4	12.1	1.2	0.3	—	16.4

TABLE VIII(j)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS V—1965 (GIRLS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class V*					*Index of Stagnation for Girls*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	95.8	4.2	—	—	—	4.2
Nellore	78.0	19.4	2.3	0.3	0.0	25.0
East Godavari	81.9	15.2	2.2	0.6	0.1	21.8
Total	80.8	16.5	2.2	0.4	0.1	22.4
Kerala						
Malappuram	81.2	17.5	1.2	0.1	—	20.0
Moovattupuzha	75.8	22.1	2.1	—	—	26.3
Tellicherry	70.4	26.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	33.6
Quilon	79.0	19.6	1.3	0.1	—	22.6
Total	75.8	21.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	26.6
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	95.5	1.9	0.1	0.2	2.3	12.0
Satna	96.1	3.2	0.7	—	—	4.5
Bhind	93.0	7.0	—	—	—	7.0
Total	95.0	3.8	0.2	0.1	0.9	8.3
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	91.8	8.2	—	—	—	8.2
Nagpur	55.8	32.4	5.8	3.4	2.6	64.6
Jalgaon	76.7	14.7	5.0	3.4	0.2	35.8
Poona	86.0	12.0	1.8	0.2	—	16.3
Total	82.5	13.2	2.8	1.3	0.2	23.5
Mysore						
Dharwar	90.9	8.3	0.8	0.0	—	10.0
Tumkur	92.3	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	9.3
South Kanara	86.6	12.9	0.5	0.0	—	14.0
Bidar	85.5	13.2	1.2	—	0.1	18.2
Total	88.5	10.8	0.6	0.0	0.1	12.4
Orissa						
Puri	88.2	9.9	1.6	0.3	—	13.9
Kalahandi	77.2	15.6	7.2	—	—	30.0
Total	87.0	10.5	2.3	0.2	—	15.8
Punjab						
Ambala	95.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	—	4.8
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	81.3	5.6	2.8	3.7	6.6	48.8
Barmer	86.8	11.3	—	—	1.9	18.9
Udaipur	84.0	4.4	1.6	7.9	2.1	39.7
Total	82.3	5.3	2.3	5.1	5.0	45.3
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	90.9	6.2	1.0	0.6	1.3	15.2
Tehri Garhwal	96.2	2.3	1.1	0.4	—	5.7
Deoria	97.1	2.3	0.1	—	—	2.9
Allahabad	97.1	2.6	0.2	—	0.1	3.3
Jhansi	96.0	3.7	—	—	0.3	4.9
Total	94.0	4.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	9.1
Grand Total	84.2	13.1	1.7	0.6	0.4	19.8

TABLE VIII(k)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS VI—1965 (BOYS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class VI*					*Index of Stagnation for Boys*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	88.4	10.5	1.0	0.1	—	12.7
Nellore	85.0	13.5	1.5	0.0	—	16.6
East Godavari	90.3	8.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	11.0
Total	88.1	10.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	13.3
Kerala						
Malappuram	78.9	18.8	2.2	0.1	—	23.6
Moovattupuzha	73.9	24.3	1.8	—	0.0	27.9
Tellicherry	76.0	21.4	2.5	0.1	—	26.6
Quilon	76.1	21.7	2.1	0.1	—	26.1
Total	76.3	21.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	26.0
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	87.5	10.8	0.5	0.9	0.3	9.6
Satna	88.3	10.3	0.6	0.8	—	14.0
Bhind	95.4	4.3	0.3	—	—	4.9
Total	91.2	7.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	10.5
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	92.4	7.6	0.0	—	—	7.6
Nagpur	93.4	1.9	2.6	2.1	—	13.5
Jalgaon	81.3	14.7	3.0	1.0	0.0	23.6
Poona	87.8	10.9	1.2	0.1	—	13.6
Total	86.7	11.2	1.6	0.5	0.0	15.8
Mysore						
Dharwar	92.4	6.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.4
Tumkur	90.2	9.0	0.4	—	0.4	11.4
South Kanara	82.1	17.0	0.8	0.1	—	19.0
Bidar	93.2	6.5	0.3	—	—	7.1
Total	88.2	11.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	12.7
Orissa						
Puri	87.0	11.9	0.8	0.3	—	14.3
Kalahandi	61.9	31.5	6.6	—	—	13.1
Total	82.9	15.1	1.7	0.3	—	19.3
Punjab						
Ambala	87.4	11.9	0.7	—	—	13.4
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	88.5	9.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	15.3
Barmer	86.2	11.4	2.4	—	—	16.1
Udaipur	89.5	9.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	12.3
Total	88.7	9.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	14.1
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	95.4	4.3	0.3	—	—	4.9
Tehri Garhwal	95.0	4.8	0.2	—	—	5.3
Deoria	96.3	3.7	0.0	—	—	3.8
Allahabad	93.3	6.4	0.3	—	—	6.9
Jhansi	95.9	4.1	0.0	—	—	4.2
Total	95.2	4.6	0.2	—	—	4.9
Grand Total	87.6	11.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	14.1

TABLE VIII(I)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS VI—1965 (GIRLS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class VI*					*Index of Stagnation for Girls*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	93.4	5.2	1.4	—	—	7.9
Nellore	86.7	12.3	1.0	—	—	14.4
East Godavari	90.4	8.7	0.8	0.1	—	10.5
Total	89.2	9.9	0.9	0.0	—	11.8
Kerala						
Malappuram	80.0	19.0	1.0	0.0	—	21.0
Moovattupuzha	77.8	20.9	1.3	—	—	23.5
Tellicherry	77.4	20.6	1.9	0.1	—	24.8
Quilon	79.2	19.4	1.3	0.1	—	22.2
Total	78.5	20.0	1.4	0.1	—	23.1
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	95.9	4.1	—	—	—	4.1
Satna	98.1	1.9	—	—	—	1.9
Bhind	96.0	4.0	—	—	—	4.0
Total	96.6	3.4	—	—	—	3.4
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	90.8	9.1	0.1	—	—	9.2
Nagpur	64.5	15.8	11.8	7.9	—	63.0
Jalgaon	84.0	12.1	2.4	1.4	0.1	21.4
Poona	87.0	12.4	0.5	0.1	—	13.7
Total	85.7	12.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	17.2
Mysore						
Dharwar	94.2	5.5	0.2	0.1	—	6.1
Tumkur	92.9	6.6	0.4	—	0.1	7.9
South Kanara	82.1	16.9	1.0	0.0	—	19.0
Bidar	93.0	7.0	—	—	—	7.0
Total	87.7	11.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	13.1
Orissa						
Puri	68.7	20.1	10.8	0.4	—	42.8
Kalahandi	58.2	37.3	4.5	—	—	46.2
Total	67.3	22.5	9.9	0.3	—	43.3
Punjab						
Ambala	92.1	7.5	0.4	—	—	8.3
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	84.0	6.4	1.7	1.7	6.2	39.8
Barmer	90.2	9.8	—	—	—	9.8
Udaipur	80.0	16.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	27.5
Total	82.7	10.2	1.3	1.3	4.5	34.8
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	88.9	8.7	1.1	0.3	1.0	15.7
Tehri Garhwal	98.3	1.7	—	—	—	1.7
Deoria	98.0	2.0	—	—	—	2.0
Allahabad	94.9	5.1	—	—	—	5.1
Jhansi	93.2	6.6	0.2	—	—	7.1
Total	90.0	8.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	12.7
Grand Total	85.2	13.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	17.3

TABLE VIII(m)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS VII—1965 (BOYS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class VII*					*Index of Stagnation for Boys*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	88.0	11.3	0.7	—	—	12.7
Nellore	87.1	11.4	1.5	0.0	—	14.5
East Godavari	87.9	10.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	13.5
Total	87.6	11.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	13.7
Kerala						
Malappuram	75.8	22.5	1.7	0.0	—	26.0
Moovattupuzha	78.3	20.6	1.0	0.1	—	22.8
Tellicherry	77.4	20.6	1.9	0.1	—	24.8
Quilon	77.0	21.2	1.7	0.1	—	25.1
Total	77.0	21.2	1.7	0.1	—	24.8
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	91.3	7.9	0.7	—	0.1	9.6
Satna	95.0	4.2	0.3	0.5	—	6.4
Bhind	95.1	4.8	0.1	—	—	5.0
Total	94.0	5.5	0.3	0.2	—	6.7
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	92.9	7.1	0.0	—	—	7.1
Nagpur	67.5	20.5	9.3	2.7	—	47.1
Jalgaon	87.8	9.7	1.9	0.6	—	15.2
Poona	91.4	7.8	0.8	0.0	—	9.5
Total	89.5	8.8	1.4	0.3	—	12.5
Mysore						
Dharwar	95.2	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6
Tumkur	90.0	9.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.5
South Kanara	81.0	17.4	1.5	0.1	—	20.6
Bidar	90.7	9.1	0.2	—	—	9.6
Total	88.5	10.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	12.6
Orissa						
Puri	84.3	15.2	0.3	0.2	—	16.3
Kalahandi	64.7	24.1	11.2	—	—	46.5
Total	80.9	16.8	2.2	0.1	—	21.5
Punjab						
Ambala	88.3	10.9	0.8	—	—	12.4
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	73.5	19.2	3.8	1.2	2.3	39.6
Barmer	88.8	8.9	2.3	—	—	13.5
Udaipur	90.8	8.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	11.0
Total	83.6	12.8	2.0	0.5	1.1	22.8
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	93.1	6.1	0.6	—	0.2	8.1
Tehri Garhwal	93.5	6.5	—	—	—	6.5
Deoria	95.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	—	4.8
Allahabad	93.9	5.9	0.2	—	—	6.3
Jhansi	95.0	4.9	0.1	—	—	5.1
Total	94.3	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.1
Grand Total	88.0	10.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	13.7

TABLE VIII(n)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS VII—1965 (GIRLS)

State/District	Enrolment in Class VII					Index of Stagnation for Girls
	With Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3-4 Years	4 Years and Above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	94.3	5.7	—	—	—	5.7
Nellore	89.2	9.9	0.9	—	—	11.7
East Godavari	88.0	11.1	0.9	—	—	13.0
Total	88.7	10.4	0.9	—	—	12.2
Kerala						
Malappuram	77.3	21.6	1.0	0.1	—	23.9
Moovattupuzha	75.2	23.9	0.8	0.1	—	25.8
Tellicherry	73.7	24.7	1.6	0.0	—	28.1
Quilon	78.5	20.0	1.4	0.1	—	23.2
Total	75.9	22.8	1.2	0.1	—	25.7
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	94.3	5.6	—	0.1	—	6.0
Satna	99.6	0.4	—	—	—	0.4
Bhind	95.1	4.9	—	—	—	4·9
Total	96.1	3.8	—	0.1	—	4.0
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	94.9	5.1	—	—	—	5.1
Nagpur	56.5	19.8	21.4	2.3	—	69.4
Jalgaon	85.8	10.5	2.5	1.2	—	19.0
Poona	92.8	6.9	0.2	0.1	—	7.5
Total	89.9	8.2	1.5	0.4	—	12.6
Mysore						
Dharwar	96.3	3.5	0.2	—	—	3.9
Tumkur	92.9	6.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	8.5
South Kanara	78.8	18.9	1.4	0.9	—	24.5
Bidar	93.6	6.4	—	—	—	6.4
Total	86.4	12.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	15.6
Orissa						
Puri	75.1	16.7	7.9	0.3	—	33.3
Kalahandi	62.2	29.4	8.4	—	—	46.1
Total	74.0	17.8	7.9	0.3	—	34.4
Punjab						
Ambala	91.3	8.7	—	—	—	8.7
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	64.2	25.7	3.7	1.5	4.9	57.3
Barmer	97.9	2.1	—	—	—	2.1
Udaipur	74.6	22.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	32.2
Total	69.0	23.9	2.4	1.1	3.6	46.4
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	87.5	8.5	2.9	0.3	0.8	18.2
Tehri Garhwal	100.0	—	—	—	—	0.0
Deoria	94.5	5.2	0.3	—	—	5.9
Allahabad	91.3	8.7	—	—	—	8.7
Jhansi	97.5	2.5	—	—	—	2.5
Total	91.8	6.4	1.3	0.1	0.4	10.7
Grand Total	84.7	13.3	1.5	0.3	0.2	17.9

TABLE VIII(o)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS VIII—1965 (BOYS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class VIII*					*Index of Stagnation for Boys*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	82.8	16.3	0.9	—	—	18.1
Nellore	83.5	15.3	1.1	0.1	—	17.7
East Godavari	80.4	17.6	1.9	0.1	—	21.6
Total	81.8	16.7	1.5	0.0	—	19.8
Kerala						
Malappurram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moovattupuzha	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	93.9	5.8	0.2	—	0.1	6.8
Satna	93.2	6.4	0.3	0.1	—	7.3
Bhind	97.8	2.2	0.0	—	—	2.2
Total	95.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.2
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	91.3	8.7	—	—	—	8.7
Nagpur	73.7	21.0	5.3	—	—	31.6
Jalgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poona	89.8	9.1	1.1	—	—	11.3
Total	89.6	9.4	1.0	—	—	11.3
Mysore						
Dharwar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bidar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa						
Puri	89.4	9.3	0.9	0.4	—	12.3
Kalahandi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	89.4	9.3	0.9	0.4	—	12.3
Punjab						
Ambala	91.4	8.0	0.6	0.0	—	9.2
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	87.5	3.5	6.8	0.8	1.4	25.2
Barmer	92.7	6.1	1.2	—	—	8.5
Udaipur	89.6	8.2	1.2	0.8	0.2	13.6
Total	88.8	5.7	4.0	0.7	0.8	19.0
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	90.0	8.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	12.7
Tehri Garhwal	85.3	11.5	3.2	—	—	17.9
Deoria	88.1	11.0	0.9	0.0	—	13.0
Allahabad	89.0	9.3	1.5	0.2	—	12.9
Jhansi	89.9	9.8	0.3	0.0	—	10.5
Total	89.2	9.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	12.5
Grand Total	88.6	9.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	13.2

TABLE VIII(p)

STAGNATION OF PUPILS IN CLASS VIII—1965 (GIRLS)

State/District	*Enrolment in Class VIII*					*Index of Stagnation for Girls*
	With Less than 1 Year	*1-2 Years*	*2-3 Years*	*3-4 Years*	*4 Years and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	90.2	9.8	—	—	—	9.8
Nellore	86.7	12.6	0.7	—	—	14.0
East Godavari	85.4	13.6	1.0	—	—	15.6
Total	86.0	13.1	0.9	—	—	14.8
Kerala						
Malappuram	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moovattupuzha	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh						
Sehore	93.8	6.2	—	—	—	6.2
Satna	98.9	1.1	—	—	—	1.1
Bhind	97.4	2.6	—	—	—	2.6
Total	95.7	4.3	—	—	—	4.3
Maharashtra						
Aurangabad	93.2	6.8	—	—	—	6.8
Nagpur	76.5	18.6	4.9	—	—	28.4
Jalgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poona	93.0	6.7	0.3	—	—	28.4
Total	92.7	6.9	0.4	—	—	7.6
Mysore						
Dharwar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bidar	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa						
Puri	84.7	14.3	1.0	—	—	16.2
Kalahandi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	84.7	14.3	1.0	—	—	16.2
Punjab						
Ambala	93.1	6.6	0.3	—	—	7.1
Rajasthan						
Jaipur	63.0	3.6	25.4	3.0	5.0	83.4
Barmer	94.3	5.7	—	—	—	5.7
Udaipur	71.6	25.9	0.6	0.4	1.5	34.5
Total	67.0	12.1	15.4	1.9	3.6	62.9
Uttar Pradesh						
Meerut	85.9	9.6	2.1	0.3	2.1	22.1
Tehri Garhwal	85.7	14.3	—	—	—	14.3
Deoria	94.7	4.9	0.4	—	—	5.7
Allahabad	50.0	46.3	3.3	0.4	—	54.1
Jhansi	90.3	8.6	1.1	—	—	10.7
Total	79.6	17.4	1.9	0.2	0.9	25.5
Grand Total	87.0	10.5	1.9	0.2	0.4	16.4

TABLE IX(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/CLASSES BY PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (1965)

State/District	*Men*				*Women*			
	Untrained	*Training not Required*	*Trained*	*Total*	*Untrained*	*Training not Required*	*Trained*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	38.5	2.1	59.4	100.0	30.1	4.1	65.8	100.0
Nellore	0.1	—	99.9	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0
East Godavari	—	0.1	99.9	100.0	—	0.2	99.8	100.0
Total	5.8	0.3	93.9	100.0	2.2	0.4	97.4	100.0
Kerala								
Malappuram	10.7	—	89.3	100.0	8.6	—	91.4	100.0
Moovattupuzha	8.6	—	91.4	100.0	8.5	—	91.5	100.0
Tellicherry	6.5	—	93.5	100.0	7.3	—	92.7	100.0
Quilon	12.2	—	87.8	100.0	13.3	—	86.7	100.0
Total	9.4	—	90.6	100.0	9.3	—	90.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh								
Sehore	4.4	0.3	95.3	100.0	21.8	0.3	77.9	100.0
Satna	5.5	—	94.5	100.0	23.4	—	76.6	100.0
Bhind	7.2	2.5	90.3	100.0	15.8	1.9	82.3	100.0
Total	5.8	0.9	93.3	100.0	20.7	0.6	78.7	100.0
Maharashtra								
Aurangabad	71.8	—	28.2	100.0	57.5	—	42.5	100.0
Nagpur	10.1	—	89.9	100.0	11.0	—	89.0	100.0
Jalgaon	15.1	—	84.9	100.0	31.8	—	68.2	100.0
Poona	42.1	—	57.9	100.0	23.0	—	77.0	100.0
Total	33.8	—	66.2	100.0	24.8	—	75.2	100.0
Mysore								
Dharwar	24.0	1.0	75.0	100.0	15.9	1.5	82.6	100.0
Tumkur	39.6	2.7	57.7	100.0	39.5	1.0	59.5	100.0
South Kanara	4.5	0.8	94.7	100.0	1.1	0.2	98.7	100.0
Bidar	49.8	1.4	48.8	100.0	61.7	—	38.3	100.0
Total	30.0	1.5	68.5	100.0	13.3	0.6	86.1	100.0
Orissa								
Puri	26.9	2.0	71.1	100.0	61.0	1.5	37.5	100.0
Kalahandi	57.7	2.3	40.0	100.0	85.3	2.9	11.8	100.0
Total	38.9	2.1	59.0	100.0	63.8	1.7	34.5	100.0
Punjab								
Ambala	2.0	0.1	97.9	100.0	1.9	0.2	97.9	100.0
Rajasthan								
Jaipur	9.6	—	90.4	100.0	45.3	—	54.7	100.0
Barmer	65.1	—	34.9	100.0	88.3	—	11.7	100.0
Udaipur	38.9	—	61.1	100.0	84.3	—	15.7	100.0
Total	25.0	—	75.0	100.0	63.6	—	36.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh								
Meerut	45.3	1.7	53.0	100.0	70.3	2.7	27.0	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	53.4	—	46.6	100.0	75.0	—	25.0	100.0
Deoria	57.6	0.3	42.1	100.0	82.7	—	17.3	100.0
Allahabad	32.0	0.9	67.1	100.0	75.7	5.8	18.5	100.0
Jhansi	49.9	—	50.1	100.0	70.9	—	29.1	100.0
Total	46.9	0.8	52.3	100.0	72.7	2.0	25.3	100.0
Grand Total	26.0	0.7	73.3	100.0	22.4	0.4	77.2	100.0

TABLE IX(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/CLASSES BY PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (1965)

State/District	Men				Women			
	Untrained	*Training not Required*	*Trained*	*Total*	*Untrained*	*Training not Required*	*Trained*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	28.9	3.2	67.9	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0
Nellore	14.9	1.8	83.3	100.0	14.8	3.5	81.7	100.0
East Godavari	5.8	2.6	91.6	100.0	7.4	0.4	92.2	100.0
Total	12.3	2.3	85.4	100.0	10.7	1.8	87.5	100.0
Kerala								
Malappuram	13.8	—	86.2	100.0	16.6	—	83.4	100.0
Moovattupuzha	20.3	—	79.7	100.0	22.7	—	77.3	100.0
Tellicherry	12.0	—	88.0	100.0	14.1	—	85.9	100.0
Quilon	23.6	—	76.4	100.0	26.3	—	73.7	100.0
Total	17.2	—	82.8	100.0	20.1	—	79.9	100.0
Madhya Pradesh								
Sehore	14.9	2.7	82.4	100.0	33.7	1.6	64.7	100.0
Satna	19.9	—	80.1	100.0	25.0	—	75.0	100.0
Bhind	31.0	1.0	68.0	100.0	32.6	—	67.4	100.0
Total	22.3	1.3	76.4	100.0	32.2	1.1	66.7	100.0
Maharashtra								
Aurangabad	45.5	—	54.5	100.0	43.8	—	56.2	100.0
Nagpur	34.5	—	65.5	100.0	24.3	—	75.7	100.0
Jalgaon	6.2	—	93.8	100.0	7.9	—	92.1	100.0
Poona	11.1	—	88.9	100.0	12.2	—	87.8	100.0
Total	20.4	—	79.6	100.0	15.6	—	84.4	100.0
Mysore								
Dharwar	11.6	1.4	87.0	100.0	12.5	—	87.5	100.0
Tumkur	37.3	2.4	60.3	100.0	33.3	7.1	59.6	100.0
South Kanara	1.7	0.7	97.6	100.0	5.3	—	94.7	100.0
Bidar	33.7	1.0	65.3	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0
Total	22.1	1.5	76.4	100.0	16.2	1.7	82.1	100.0
Orissa								
Puri	72.1	0.5	27.4	100.0	38.8	—	61.2	100.0
Kalahandi	79.9	0.5	19.6	100.0	54.5	—	45.5	100.0
Total	74.6	0.5	24.9	100.0	41.7	—	58.3	100.0
Punjab								
Ambala	1.9	3.1	95.0	100.0	1.7	—	98.3	100.0
Rajasthan								
Jaipur	25.1	5.8	69.1	100.0	47.8	0.7	51.5	100.0
Barmer	34.8	5.4	59.8	100.0	56.3	6.2	37.5	100.0
Udaipur	28.2	4.9	66.9	100.0	74.3	—	25.7	100.0
Total	26.9	5.5	67.6	100.0	57.0	0.9	42.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh								
Meerut	18.7	14.1	67.2	100.0	33.7	14.5	51.8	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	25.1	1.2	73.7	100.0	60.0	—	40.0	100.0
Deoria	25.4	5.4	69.2	100.0	70.2	—	29.8	100.0
Allahabad	18.5	16.0	65.5	100.0	46.6	4.1	49.3	100.0
Jhansi	20.1	13.0	66.9	100.0	33.3	2.6	64.1	100.0
Total	21.4	10.8	67.8	100.0	41.1	8.0	50.9	100.0
Grand Total	21.0	2.1	76.9	100.0	20.3	0.8	78.9	100.0

TABLE IX(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/CLASSES BY PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (1965)

State/District	*Men*				*Women*			*Total*
	Untrained	*Training not Required*	*Trained*	*Total*	*Untrained*	*Training not Required*	*Trained*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	39.3	1.3	59.4	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0
Nellore	4.4	0.5	95.1	100.0	6.3	—	93.7	100.0
East Godavari	1.9	0.1	98.0	100.0	2.8	0.5	96.7	100.0
Total	6.0	0.3	93.7	100.0	3.9	0.4	95.7	100.0
Kerala								
Malappuram	22.6	—	77.4	100.0	31.4	—	68.6	100.0
Moovattupuzha	13.7	—	86.3	100.0	20.1	—	79.9	100.0
Tellicherry	23.5	—	76.5	100.0	24.3	—	75.7	100.0
Quilon	18.5	—	81.5	100.0	19.1	—	80.9	100.0
Total	19.4	—	80.6	100.0	22.1	—	77.9	100.0
Madhya Pradesh								
Sehore	25.0	1.5	73.5	100.0	50.0	—	50.0	100.0
Satna	37.2	—	62.8	100.0	23.8	—	76.2	100.0
Bhind	64.0	3.7	32.3	100.0	41.2	—	58.8	100.0
Total	43.1	1.9	55.0	100.0	43.1	—	56.9	100.0
Maharashtra								
Aurangabad	31.5	—	68.5	100.0	32.9	—	67.1	100.0
Nagpur	35.3	—	64.7	100.0	22.6	—	77.4	100.0
Jalgaon	24.1	—	75.9	100.0	27.0	—	73.0	100.0
Poona	24.6	—	75.4	100.0	9.9	—	90.1	100.0
Total	27.9	—	72.1	100.0	17.1	—	82.9	100.0
Mysore								
Dharwar	27.5	4.0	68.5	100.0	13.9	1.5	84.6	100.0
Tumkur	43.0	7.3	49.7	100.0	50.0	—	50.0	100.0
South Kanara	24.6	5.8	69.6	100.0	26.4	1.6	72.0	100.0
Bidar	52.6	2.8	44.6	100.0	47.1	—	52.9	100.0
Total	30.4	5.2	64.4	100.0	25.0	1.5	73.5	100.0
Orissa								
Puri	36.4	5.3	58.3	100.0	50.0	—	50.0	100.0
Kalahandi	46.4	9.3	44.3	100.0	50.0	—	50.0	100.0
Total	39.3	6.4	54.3	100.0	50.0	—	50.0	100.0
Punjab								
Ambala	8.1	2.5	89.4	100.0	—	—	100.0	100.0
Rajasthan								
Jaipur	33.7	2.0	64.3	100.0	58.8	—	41.2	100.0
Barmer	23.8	—	76.2	100.0	75.0	—	25.0	100.0
Udaipur	31.3	—	68.7	100.0	88.9	—	11.1	100.0
Total	32.4	1.1	66.5	100.0	70.0	—	30.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh								
Meerut	16.9	28.6	54.5	100.0	4.3	23.7	72.0	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	9.8	15.8	74.4	100.0	11.5	7.7	80.8	100.0
Deoria	9.0	30.2	60.8	100.0	—	—	—	—
Allahabad	14.4	23.2	62.4	100.0	—	6.3	93.7	100.0
Jhansi	13.3	18.6	68.1	100.0	10.5	7.9	81.6	100.0
Total	14.2	25.5	60.3	100.0	5.9	17.8	76.3	100.0
Grand Total	24.0	4.8	71.2	100.0	18.6	1.5	79.9	100.0

TABLE X(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF MEN TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 Years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above 60 Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	3.4	34.0	28.7	20.4	9.5	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	—	100.0
Nellore	0.4	9.9	18.1	23.0	16.2	11.5	9.6	7.2	4.1	—	100.0
East Godavari	0.6	9.2	14.9	18.9	14.6	11.5	13.0	10.4	6.9	—	100.0
Total	1.0	13.2	18.3	20.8	14.4	10.1	9.8	7.6	4.8	—	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	0.4	9.3	21.4	18.4	14.2	12.0	8.5	11.5	4.3	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	0.4	12.5	29.6	19.9	11.6	7.9	6.4	8.5	3.2	—	100.0
Tellicherry	0.4	3.3	10.8	15.0	12.1	16.1	13.5	18.4	10.4	—	100.0
Quilon	0.2	4.5	17.0	23.4	17.5	13.4	9.4	9.8	4.8	—	100.0
Total	0.3	7.0	18.1	18.1	13.8	13.2	10.1	13.2	6.2	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	0.9	24.0	41.3	21.2	5.4	3.6	1.2	1.9	0.5	—	100.0
Satna	0.4	21.2	27.3	21.0	14.3	7.8	4.1	3.3	0.7	—	100.0
Bhind	0.1	14.7	26.7	23.0	14.2	7.8	7.1	4.8	1.7	—	100.0
Total	0.4	19.9	31.1	21.7	11.7	6.6	4.3	3.4	0.9	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	4.1	40.8	22.4	12.6	8.5	5.2	3.3	2.2	0.9	—	100.0
Nagpur	1.8	31.9	25.6	11.3	7.8	5.8	5.4	8.3	2.1	—	100.0
Jalgaon	1.5	16.2	16.9	24.5	19.1	11.9	5.6	2.4	1.9	—	100.0
Poona	5.9	29.5	18.9	20.6	9.0	5.4	5.0	3.8	1.5	0.4	100.0
Total	3.4	28.5	20.4	18.2	11.6	7.3	4.9	4.0	1.6	0.1	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	0.8	12.5	20.2	23.2	17.3	12.7	8.3	4.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Tumkur	0.4	11.7	14.7	21.8	21.4	13.2	7.8	5.9	3.0	0.1	100.0
South Kanara	1.4	14.8	22.9	20.0	9.0	8.6	8.0	11.6	3.7	—	100.0
Bidar	1.4	33.2	34.0	15.8	8.5	4.2	1.7	1.1	0.1	—	100.0
Total	0.9	16.8	22.0	20.7	15.2	10.4	6.8	5.6	1.6	0.0	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	4.9	22.2	27.4	15.1	7.3	4.6	6.6	4.9	4.3	2.7	100.0
Kalahandi	24.0	33.3	18.8	8.2	4.9	3.2	3.2	2.4	1.1	0.9	100.0
Total	12.3	26.5	24.1	12.4	6.4	4.1	5.3	3.9	3.1	1.9	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	1.7	22.0	31.0	18.3	8.6	3.8	2.7	6.4	5.2	0.3	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	0.6	27.1	35.0	17.6	8.6	4.8	3.1	2.5	0.6	0.1	100.0
Barmer	11.4	49.9	29.4	5.7	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	100.0
Udaipur	6.3	39.4	34.1	11.4	4.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.4	—	100.0
Total	3.6	33.5	34.2	14.3	6.5	3.4	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	3.4	30.9	20.5	11.9	10.8	8.7	4.6	4.5	3.5	1.2	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	9.1	36.9	25.4	17.5	6.5	2.7	0.9	0.7	—	0.3	100.0
Deoria	3.8	31.5	25.1	13.2	11.5	5.3	3.4	2.7	3.0	0.5	100.0
Allahabad	2.9	21.6	19.6	8.9	13.2	10.4	6.6	6.2	8.4	2.2	100.0
Jhansi	6.8	30.5	22.7	13.0	8.3	5.3	3.9	2.3	5.2	2.0	100.0
Total	4.2	29.5	22.1	12.2	10.8	7.3	4.4	3.8	4.4	1.3	100.0
Grand Total	2.9	21.9	22.7	17.4	11.9	8.1	6.1	5.5	3.1	0.4	100.0

TABLE X(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 *Years*	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above* 60 *Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	5.2	22.8	25.4	18.6	13.0	10.4	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0
Nellore	0.8	11.5	18.8	22.1	15.0	11.4	9.9	7.2	3.3	—	100.0
East Godavari	1.9	13.1	21.7	20.8	14.7	11.6	8.2	5.7	2.3	—	100.0
Total	1.5	12.9	20.4	21.4	14.8	11.4	8.7	6.2	2.7	0.0	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	0.9	12.7	26.4	20.8	15.6	11.2	7.6	3.8	1.0	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	0.9	12.7	28.9	23.5	15.3	8.4	4.0	5.0	1.3	—	100.0
Tellicherry	0.4	5.4	17.0	20.9	16.3	17.3	9.2	9.9	3.6.	—	100.0
Quilon	0.2	10.5	19.1	23.3	18.5	13.4	6.5	6.1	2.4	—	100.0
Total	0.6	9.8	22.1	22.0	16.5	13.1	7.2	6.5	2.2	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	0.3	30.6	33.8	20.5	8.8	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	—	100.0
Satna	2.4	42.7	21.8	10.5	13.7	8.1	—	—	0.8	—	100.0
Bhind	—	14.5	32.3	27.2	13.3	5.1	1.9	4.4	1.3	—	100.0
Total	0.6	29.1	31.3	20.3	10.7	4.8	1.3	1.3	0.6	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	6.5	29.5	20.7	15.0	11.0	8.6	5.1	3.0	0.6	—	100.0
Nagpur	4.1	21.6	23.3	20.1	12.4	8.1	6.4	3.7	0.3	—	100.0
Jalgaon	7.1	29.9	19.0	25.7	8.1	5.5	2.4	1.8	0.5	—	100.0
Poona	6.2	20.0	21.3	14.8	11.9	9.0	7.5	5.1	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	5.8	22.8	21.4	17.7	11.4	8.2	6.3	4.2	1.2	1.0	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	1.5	19.0	20.6	19.0	12.6	13.3	7.9	5.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
Tumkur	1.0	21.5	21.2	20.0	14.3	12.8	4.2	4.2	0.8	—	100.0
South Kanara	1.9	12.7	22.5	25.6	13.3	8.8	6.8	6.3	2.1	—	100.0
Bidar	0.5	37.2	24.5	17.9	5.6	6.6	4.6	3.1	—	—	100.0
Total	1.6	16.9	22.0	22.8	12.8	10.3	6.6	5.6	1.4	0.0	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	28.6	27.0	16.2	8.1	7.7	5.0	4.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	100.0
Kalahand	55.9	17.7	17.7	2.9	2.9	—	—	2.9	—	—	100.0
Total	31.7	25.9	16.4	7.5	7.2	4.4	4.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	4.9	34.6	31.2	10.2	6.6	3.9	4.1	3.3	1.1	0.1	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	4.4	23.5	31.0	15.1	11.1	5.8	5.1	3.3	0.7	—	100.0
Barmer	10.0	18.3	36.6	15.0	10.0	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	—	100.0
Udaipur	6.9	28.3	25.9	20.4	9.3	5.3	2.3	1.4	0.2	—	100.0
Total	5.7	25.1	29.3	17.2	10.3	5.6	3.8	2.4	0.6	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	10.9	31.3	23.8	13.9	7.2	5.8	2.5	2.8	1.5	0.3	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	18.2	36.4	20.4	6.8	4.5	2.3	9.1	—	2.3	—	100.0
Deoria	24.0	33.5	18.4	9.2	5.3	1.1	2.8	1.1	3.2	1.4	100.0
Allahabad	10.1	30.1	19.6	11.1	6.9	7.9	8.5	3.7	1.6	0.5	100.0
Jhansi	7.7	21.6	27.5	14.7	10.3	6.4	4.1	4.1	3.3	0.3	100.0
Total	12.2	29.8	23.3	13.0	7.4	5.4	3.5	2.8	2.1	0.5	100.0
Grand Total	4.1	19.1	22.9	19.1	12.5	9.3	6.2	4.8	1.7	0.3	100.0

TABLE X(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF MEN TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 Years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above 60 Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	0.9	30.3	30.6	21.8	9.6	4.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	—	100.0
Nellore	3.7	13.7	25.0	18.2	14.5	7.4	7.2	5.4	4.9	—	100.0
East Godavari	1.0	7.1	23.9	21.5	13.3	9.1	9.9	8.7	5.3	0.2	100.0
Total	2.2	12.5	25.1	20.1	13.4	7.8	7.8	6.4	4.6	0.1	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	0.4	9.1	28.1	22.4	17.0	9.0	5.7	5.5	2.9	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	7.3	26.5	29.5	14.8	9.6	5.8	4.1	2.4	—	100.0
Tellicherry	0.8	5.9	19.6	24.6	16.0	10.7	6.9	10.7	4.8	—	100.0
Quilon	0.4	6.4	17.9	31.4	18.6	10.9	6.8	5.2	2.4	—	100.0
Total	0.5	7.0	22.4	26.9	16.8	10.1	6.4	6.7	3.2	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	0.2	18.0	42.0	27.2	5.3	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	—	100.0
Satna	—	21.6	32.6	21.6	13.1	5.2	3.6	1.6	0.7	—	100.0
Bhind	0.2	15.3	42.0	19.5	11.9	5.0	3.1	2.4	0.6	—	100.0
Total	0.1	18.1	39.1	22.6	10.2	4.4	2.8	1.9	0.8	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	0.3	26.1	20.5	16.1	14.7	10.3	8.5	2.6	0.9	—	100.0
Nagpur	10.7	33.1	23.8	10.3	7.4	5.6	4.1	3.7	1.3	—	100.0
Jalgaon	0.7	8.3	8.8	13.7	25.4	17.0	14.2	10.7	1.1	0.1	100.0
Poona	1.6	12.1	18.7	28.2	15.3	9.8	6.2	5.7	2.1	0.3	100.0
Total	3.9	18.8	17.7	17.7	15.6	10.6	8.0	6.1	1.5	0.1	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	0.8	18.5	25.4	24.4	11.8	9.9	5.9	2.5	0.4	0.4	100.0
Tumkur	0.7	9.6	18.0	23.2	26.3	10.4	5.2	4.8	1.7	0.1	100.0
South Kanara	1.9	11.8	22.2	23.0	12.8	7.5	9.2	8.3	3.3	—	100.0
Bidar	0.8	29.7	35.8	17.0	7.3	5.1	3.1	1.2	—	—	100.0
Total	0.9	16.4	24.2	22.6	16.0	8.9	5.7	3.9	1.2	0.2	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	19.8	32.6	17.5	9.5	8.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.0	100.0
Kalahandi	32.0	40.7	11.0	6.7	5.3	1.4	2.4	0.5	—	—	100.0
Total	23.8	35.2	15.3	8.6	7.7	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	2.2	13.9	26.6	23.3	10.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	4.5	2.8	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	0.5	16.2	25.9	23.2	11.6	8.6	8.0	4.4	1.6	—	100.0
Barmer	3.6	25.0	35.7	14.3	9.8	3.6	5.3	1.8	0.9	—	100.0
Udaipur	0.7	15.5	29.7	26.5	14.9	6.3	3.0	2.9	0.5	—	100.0
Total	0.8	16.5	28.0	23.8	12.6	7.4	6.0	3.7	1.2	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	0.9	18.7	20.8	20.2	15.4	7.8	6.1	4.7	3.7	1.7	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	10.2	7.2	10.2	22.1	29.9	9.0	6.0	4.2	1.2	—	100.0
Deoria	3.4	11.5	17.3	20.3	17.3	11.0	6.3	5.7	5.7	1.5	100.0
Allahabad	4.5	14.6	14.2	13.1	10.6	10.3	11.9	10.6	8.6	1.6	100.0
Jhansi	1.9	25.7	18.1	12.3	12.7	10.8	6.3	3.5	6.1	2.6	100.0
Total	2.6	17.2	18.4	17.1	14.3	9.8	7.4	5.8	5.7	1.7	100.0
Grand Total	2.6	16.0	22.8	20.6	14.5	8.8	6.6	5.3	2.5	0.3	100.0

TABLE X(d)

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 *years*	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above* 60 *Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	—	28.6	42.8	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Nellore	4.5	26.2	25.8	17.8	8.4	5.9	5.9	1.0	4.5	—	100.0
East Godavari	1.7	26.0	29.9	21.6	9.1	3.5	4.7	2.2	0.9	0.4	100.0
Total	3.0	26.1	28.2	20.0	8.6	4.5	5.2	1.6	2.5	0.3	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	1.4	16.3	35.7	24.9	12.3	4.9	2.8	1.7	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	0.6	12.3	28.7	28.5	15.5	7.8	3.2	2.4	1.0	—	100.0
Tellicherry	2.4	13.1	25.7	23.6	14.3	10.8	4.9	4.3	0.9	—	100.0
Quilon	0.8	12.0	25.0	25.7	16.0	9.4	4.9	5.6	0.6	—	100.0
Total	1.3	13.1	27.9	25.6	14.7	8.7	4.2	3.8	0.7	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	—	26.2	42.8	19.3	9.1	2.1	—	0.5	—	—	100.0
Satna	2.5	35.0	25.0	7.5	7.5	10.0	5.0	5.0	2.5	—	100.0
Bhind	—	25.6	44.2	13.9	9.3	2.3	4.7	—	—	—	100.0
Total	0.4	27.4	40.4	16.7	8.8	3.3	1.5	1.1	0.4	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	—	30.5	21.9	22.7	10.2	6.2	6.2	2.3	—	—	100.0
Nagpur	8.5	34.0	26.6	14.9	7.6	4.0	2.2	1.4	0.8	—	100.0
Jalgaon	1.5	18.1	24.7	16.8	24.5	9.0	3.3	1.7	0.4	—	100.0
Poona	1.5	24.1	23.5	20.6	13.0	8.6	5.4	2.3	0.9	0.1	100.0
Total	3.0	25.2	24.4	18.6	14.3	7.5	4.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	0.9	28.0	28.9	13.8	9.5	6.9	8.6	2.1	1.3	—	100.0
Tumkur	4.0	23.3	26.3	21.2	11.1	9.1	4.0	1.0	—	—	100.0
South Kanara	4.0	18.4	15.8	27.6	11.9	9.2	7.9	2.6	2.6	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	2.2	25.0	25.7	18.1	10.3	8.1	7.4	2.0	1.2	—	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	20.4	42.9	22.4	8.2	4.1	—	—	—	2.0	—	100.0
Kalahandi	36.3	18.2	18.2	18.2	—	—	—	—	9.1	—	100.0
Total	23.4	38.3	21.7	10.0	3.3	—	—	—	3.3	—	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	3.9	32.2	32.2	16.7	7.2	3.3	1.7	1.1	1.7	—	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	1.4	28.3	22.5	22.5	9.4	5.8	7.2	2.2	—	0.7	100.0
Barmer	—	37.5	37.5	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	5.4	33.8	36.4	13.5	6.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	—	—	100.0
Total	2.6	30.7	28.2	19.7	7.9	3.9	4.8	1.8	—	0.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	4.1	33.1	27.3	15.1	7.5	6.4	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.6	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	20.0	60.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	25.6	34.0	6.4	8.5	17.0	—	8.5	—	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	6.9	26.0	17.8	12.3	9.6	5.5	6.9	12.3	—	2.7	100.0
Jhansi	11.5	18.0	20.5	18.0	11.5	9.0	6.4	2.5	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	9.1	29.1	21.3	14.1	9.9	5.8	5.3	3.5	0.8	1.1	100.0
Grand Total	2.8	22.1	26.7	20.5	12.8	7.2	4.4	2.5	0.9	0.1	100.0

TABLE X(e)

DISTRIBUTION OF MEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 *Years*	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above* 60 *Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	0.7	20.0	38.0	23.3	12.7	2.0	2.0	1.3	—	—	100.0
Nellore	0.8	10.8	23.6	20.9	15.1	7.5	7.8	8.5	4.8	0.2	100.0
East Godavari	0.1	5.8	19.5	24.3	21.0	9.5	7.1	8.7	3.5	0.5	100.0
Total	0.4	8.9	22.6	23.0	18.1	8.1	6.9	8.0	3.7	0.3	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	—	16.1	35.3	18.5	12.4	5.6	5.3	5.1	1.7	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	0.2	7.9	26.1	25.7	20.9	8.9	4.1	3.7	2.3	0.2	100.0
Tellicherry	—	22.1	24.6	20.3	15.1	6.5	4.2	4.8	2.4	—	100.0
Quilon	0.2	9.3	23.2	27.4	19.2	9.5	5.7	2.4	2.6	0.5	100.0
Total	0.1	13.7	26.9	23.2	17.1	7.8	4.8	3.9	2.3	0.2	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	—	11.2	28.4	34.7	10.8	6.3	3.0	3.7	1.5	0.4	100.0
Satna	—	19.5	33.8	27.3	11.7	4.7	1.7	0.9	0.4	—	100.0
Bhind	3.7	26.3	37.4	17.8	7.7	4.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	—	100.0
Total	1.4	19.2	33.3	26.3	9.9	5.0	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.1	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	1.5	14.9	21.3	27.1	12.7	9.8	6.8	5.4	0.5	—	100.0
Nagpur	4.6	27.4	18.9	18.5	12.4	7.6	4.9	3.5	2.2	—	100.0
Jalgaon	1.4	21.0	22.3	18.3	11.9	7.8	7.1	5.7	3.8	0.7	100.0
Poona	0.1	31.8	18.6	14.3	13.0	9.4	5.7	4.6	1.9	0.6	100.0
Total	1.8	26.0	20.0	17.7	12.5	8.5	6.0	4.7	2.4	0.4	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	0.9	15.1	27.1	18.3	14.4	14.2	4.7	3.0	1.6	0.7	100.0
Tumkur	0.9	14.9	31.2	20.6	14.0	10.4	3.1	2.0	1.8	1.1	100.0
South Kanara	0.3	12.6	18.6	17.0	16.9	11.2	9.5	8.9	4.8	0.2	100.0
Bidar	1.4	22.3	26.5	24.7	15.2	5.2	2.8	1.4	0.5	—	100.0
Total	0.7	14.5	24.2	18.6	15.4	11.8	6.3	5.1	2.9	0.5	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	1.7	26.4	18.8	16.1	14.1	5.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.7	100.0
Kalahandi	8.6	22.9	31.4	11.4	12.9	2.1	3.6	3.6	2.1	1.4	100.0
Total	3.7	25.4	22.5	14.7	13.7	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.7	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	—	8.1	28.4	21.8	14.2	5.6	8.1	5.1	6.6	2.1	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	—	7.4	21.1	28.6	15.2	9.7	7.4	6.0	3.2	1.4	100.0
Barmer	—	9.5	19.1	19.1	19.1	9.5	9.5	14.2	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	—	7.7	25.7	21.5	25.7	7.7	5.7	3.9	2.1	—	100.0
Total	—	7.6	23.1	25.2	19.8	8.9	6.7	5.3	2.6	0.8	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	0.6	16.7	21.2	19.7	18.4	9.2	4.7	4.8	3.7	1.0	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	1.2	17.1	34.1	19.5	12.2	3.7	6.1	3.7	2.4	—	100.0
Deoria	2.4	20.9	16.8	13.2	23.0	9.9	7.8	4.2	1.5	0.3	100.0
Allahabad	0.7	11.3	19.2	18.2	17.7	10.4	7.6	6.9	7.1	0.9	100.0
Jhansi	1.2	16.1	20.4	16.4	18.9	8.0	8.4	5.3	5.0	0.3	100.0
Total	1.1	16.2	20.4	17.7	18.9	9.1	6.5	5.2	4.2	0.7	100.0
Grand Total	1.0	17.4	23.1	19.9	15.4	8.8	5.9	5.0	2.9	0.6	100.0

TABLE X(f)

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 *Years*	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above* 60 *Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Nellore	1.1	17.7	25.0	15.6	15.6	10.4	4.2	7.3	3.1	—	100.0
East Godavari	0.6	7.8	16.1	31.7	19.4	17.8	3.9	1.6	1.1	—	100.0
Total	1.1	11.3	19.1	26.2	18.2	14.9	3.9	3.5	1.8	—	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	—	36.3	27.4	12.7	15.7	6.9	—	—	1.0	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	19.2	28.4	24.9	17.4	5.7	2.6	0.9	0.9	—	100.0
Tellicherry	1.2	26.3	27.2	16.9	14.8	4.9	5.8	1.7	1.2	—	100.0
Quilon	—	22.0	35.2	24.0	13.3	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	—	100.0
Total	0.3	24.0	30.5	21.1	15.0	4.9	2.4	0.9	0.9	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	—	21.9	34.4	28.1	9.3	4.7	1.6	—	—	—	100.0
Satna	—	38.1	33.3	23.8	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bhind	—	29.4	41.2	23.5	—	5.9	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	26.5	35.2	26.5	6.9	3.9	1.0	—	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	—	24.7	13.7	26.0	16.4	5.5	12.3	1.4	—	—	100.0
Nagpur	10.1	18.5	18.5	19.1	14.2	9.2	4.9	3.3	2.2	—	100.0
Jalgaon	1.1	36.0	24.7	12.4	13.5	7.9	2.2	2.2	—	—	100.0
Poona	—	42.7	22.9	15.2	9.3	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.4	—	100.0
Total	3.5	32.8	21.0	17.0	11.8	6.5	4.3	2.2	0.9	—	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	3.1	18.5	26.1	16.9	13.8	6.2	7.7	4.6	3.1	—	100.0
Tumkur	—	25.0	75.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
South Kanara	0.5	19.9	29.6	14.0	14.5	11.3	3.8	6.4	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	41.2	11.8	23.5	17.6	5.9	—	—	—	100.0
Total	1.1	18.4	30.2	14.3	14.7	10.3	4.8	5.5	0.7	—	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	—	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	50.0	—	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	33.3	16.7	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	—	32.3	35.5	16.1	6.4	—	9.7	—	—	—	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	—	23.5	35.3	17.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	—	5.9	—	100.0
Barmer	—	—	50.0	25.0	—	—	—	25.0	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	—	44.5	22.2	22.2	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	26.8	33.3	20.0	6.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	1.4	26.6	25.2	20.9	13.0	8.6	3.6	—	0.7	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	—	19.2	26.9	19.2	11.5	7.7	7.7	3.9	3.9	—	100.0
Deoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allahabad	—	—	12.5	43.7	12.5	6.3	12.5	6.3	6.2	—	100.0
Jhansi	—	15.8	26.3	21.1	18.4	10.5	2.6	5.3	—	—	100.0
Total	0.9	21.9	24.6	22.4	13.7	8.7	4.6	1.8	1.4	—	100.0
Grand Total	1.7	25.5	25.8	19.6	13.5	7.1	3.7	2.1	1.0	—	100.0

TABLE XI(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED MEN TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 Years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above 60 Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	6.5	56.1	23.3	8.0	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	—	—	100.0
Nellore	—	—	50.0	—	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
East Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6.5	55.9	23.4	7.9	3.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	—	—	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	2.3	9.1	21.0	17.8	13.6	12.7	8.5	10.8	4.2	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	4.1	12.2	28.6	18.4	12.2	8.2	6.1	6.1	4.1	—	100.0
Tellicherry	5.4	10.1	11.4	14.8	9.4	13.4	12.1	12.7	10.7	—	100.0
Quilon	1.7	4.2	17.5	21.6	16.7	12.5	10.8	10.0	5.0	—	100.0
Total	3.0	8.7	18.8	17.9	13.1	12.5	9.5	10.7	5.8	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	—	29.1	38.2	20.0	3.6	5.5	1.8	1.8	—	—	100.0
Satna	1.1	27.2	37.0	10.9	4.3	5.4	7.6	5.4	1.1	—	100.0
Bhind	—	16.5	43.7	19.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	1.0	—	100.0
Total	0.4	23.2	40.0	16.4	4.4	5.2	5.2	4.4	0.8	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	5.2	49.0	23.0	10.2	5.6	3.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	—	100.0
Nagpur	6.2	45.9	17.2	4.9	8.2	8.6	4.1	3.7	1.2	—	100.0
Jalgaon	8.0	54.6	18.9	8.2	4.7	1.9	2.3	1.2	0.2	—	100.0
Poona	12.4	51.2	16.4	8.4	3.2	3.7	3.0	1.0	0.7	—	100.0
Total	8.4	50.4	19.6	8.9	4.7	3.5	2.5	1.3	0.7	—	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	3.1	28.1	35.9	17.2	6.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	0.1	—	100.0
Tumkur	0.4	6.8	12.8	36.0	25.9	10.5	3.6	2.8	1.2	—	100.0
South Kanara	12.8	53.2	19.2	5.3	4.2	3.2	2.1	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	1.1	32.3	31.4	16.8	10.2	5.5	1.7	0.9	0.1	—	100.0
Total	1.7	22.3	25.5	23.7	14.8	6.5	2.8	2.2	0.5	—	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	14.8	34.1	21.8	9.6	6.5	3.9	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.9	100.0
Kalahandi	32.3	29.1	17.6	7.7	5.1	3.2	2.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	100.0
Total	24.9	31.3	19.3	8.5	5.7	3.5	3.1	1.9	1.1	0.7	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	5.9	20.6	20.6	11.8	2.9	17.6	2.9	11.8	5.9	—	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	2.2	13.3	37.5	20.7	8.7	4.9	5.3	4.6	2.2	0.6	100.0
Barmer	16.7	55.1	20.9	4.8	1.5	0.3	—	0.3	0.3	—	100.0
Udaipur	14.4	53.2	17.8	6.4	3.1	2.3	1.0	1.5	0.3	—	100.0
Total	12.3	45.2	22.6	9.2	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	7.3	54.0	24.6	6.6	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	16.8	55.7	19.3	4.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	—	—	100.0
Deoria	6.4	45.6	29.5	10.5	4.1	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	100.0
Allahabad	8.5	42.7	22.8	6.3	6.0	4.6	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.9	100.0
Jhansi	13.5	50.0	24.2	6.0	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	100.0
Total	8.9	49.3	25.4	7.5	3.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	100.0
Grand Total	8.9	40.7	23.2	11.6	6.5	3.7	2.4	1.9	0.9	0.2	100.0

TABLE XI(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED WOMEN TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 Years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above 60 Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	5.2	25.9	34.5	6.9	13.8	10.3	3.4	—	—	—	100.0
Nellore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5.2	25.9	34.5	6.9	13.8	10.3	3.4	—	—	—	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	2.9	11.5	24.0	22.1	15.4	9.6	6.7	4.9	2.9	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	10.0	12.5	26.2	20.0	13.7	7.5	3.8	5.0	1.3	—	100.0
Tellicherry	5.2	15.5	18.1	15.5	11.2	12.9	9.5	9.5	2.6	—	100.0
Quilon	1.2	11.7	19.1	21.0	16.0	13.0	10.5	5.6	1.9	—	100.0
Total	4.1	12.8	21.2	19.7	14.3	11.2	8.2	6.3	2.2	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	1.2	42.5	25.2	13.8	9.2	5.7	1.2	1.2	—	—	100.0
Satna	10.4	48.3	31.0	—	—	6.9	—	—	3.4	—	100.0
Bhind	—	—	40.0	32.0	12.0	—	8.0	4.0	4.0	—	100.0
Total	2.8	36.2	29.1	14.2	7.8	5.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	5.3	38.9	23.7	12.4	9.5	5.6	3.5	1.1	—	—	100.0
Nagpur	17.7	32.3	16.9	11.6	10.8	5.4	1.5	2.3	1.5	—	100.0
Jalgaon	16.2	48.2	17.3	10.7	3.6	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	—	100.0
Poona	13.5	31.0	19.4	11.2	8.7	7.6	4.8	3.8	—	—	100.0
Total	12.4	36.1	19.8	11.4	8.3	5.8	3.3	2.6	0.3	—	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	0.8	43.1	25.4	8.5	11.5	4.6	2.3	3.8	—	—	100.0
Tumkur	1.2	24.4	26.9	25.0	12.5	3.8	4.4	1.8	—	—	100.0
South Kanara	25.0	40.0	20.0	—	10.0	—	5.0	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	39.7	24.8	16.5	7.4	3.3	5.0	3.3	—	—	100.0
Total	1.9	35.0	25.5	16.5	10.7	3.7	3.9	2.8	—	—	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	38.6	31.0	14.5	7.6	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.9	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	65.5	17.2	10.3	3.5	—	—	—	3.5	—	—	100.0
Total	42.8	28.9	13.9	6.9	2.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	—	—	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	21.1	36.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	—	—	5.3	5.3	—	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	7.0	24.0	31.0	15.1	8.9	6.6	4.3	2.7	0.4	—	100.0
Barmer	11.3	20.8	35.8	15.1	11.3	3.8	1.9	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	7.7	30.8	28.3	18.7	7.1	4.9	1.4	1.1	—	—	100.0
Total	7.8	27.4	29.9	17.0	8.1	5.5	2.5	1.6	0.2	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	14.6	37.3	24.4	13.1	4.8	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	12.1	39.4	21.2	9.1	6.1	3.0	9.1	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	29.1	37.2	18.8	6.4	3.4	1.3	2.1	0.4	1.3	—	100.0
Allahabad	11.9	34.9	23.8	13.3	6.3	4.9	3.5	1.4	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	10.5	27.2	31.5	15.6	6.1	4.0	1.1	1.8	2.2	—	100.0
Total	15.8	35.2	24.7	12.5	5.0	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	—	100.0
Grand Total	11.9	31.7	23.8	13.7	7.9	5.0	3.1	2.2	0.7	—	100.0

TABLE XI(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED MEN TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above 60 Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6))	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	1.0	55.6	31.3	5.1	4.0	2.0	—	1.0	—	—	100.0
Nellore	19.0	36.0	25.1	6.6	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.0	—	100.0
East Godavari	5.9	14.1	20.0	21.2	14.1	5.9	3.5	10.6	3.5	1.2	100.0
Total	11.6	36.2	25.6	9.4	7.6	2.8	1.8	3.5	1.3	0.2	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	2.7	8.2	33.6	20.0	17.3	6.4	5.5	3.6	2.7	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	7.2	32.8	24.8	20.0	8.0	5.6	0.8	0.8	—	100.0
Tellicherry	2.6	6.9	24.1	15.5	14.7	12.1	8.6	9.5	6.0	—	100.0
Quilon	1.9	7.9	18.1	32.1	15.8	11.2	5.6	5.1	2.3	—	100.0
Total	1.8	7.6	25.6	24.7	16.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	2.8	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	—	31.0	46.0	13.8	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.2	2.3	—	100.0
Satna	—	36.6	50.0	5.3	3.6	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.9	—	100.0
Bhind	—	17.1	56.1	18.5	3.9	1.5	1.9	1.0	—	—	100.0
Total	—	25.5	52.2	13.9	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.7	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	0.6	42.4	27.6	11.3	7.3	6.4	2.9	1.5	—	—	100.0
Nagpur	29.5	31.2	36.7	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	8.5	48.3	12.7	7.6	9.3	6.8	2.6	4.2	—	—	100.0
Poona	10.9	50.8	18.6	12.0	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	—	100.0
Total	17.6	38.7	29.3	6.8	3.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	—	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	1.3	47.4	35.7	9.7	3.2	1.3	0.7	—	0.7	—	100.0
Tumkur	0.7	6.8	15.4	33.3	37.0	2.9	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	100.0
South Kanara	10.0	20.0	10.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	2.5	43.1	28.4	12.7	4.4	6.9	1.5	0.5	—	—	100.0
Total	1.3	23.6	22.4	23.8	22.3	3.7	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	25.8	39.0	15.5	6.8	6.5	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.3	100.0
Kalahandi	39.5	41.9	9.0	6.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	—	—	—	100.0
Total	31.2	40.0	12.6	6.5	4.4	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	1.9	17.5	29.7	18.4	9.4	9.9	6.1	5.7	1.4	—	100.0
Barmer	7.7	46.1	33.3	7.7	2.6	2.6	—	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	1.8	25.3	34.9	15.7	5.5	6.0	3.6	6.0	1.2	—	100.0
Total	2.4	23.3	32.1	16.3	7.2	7.7	4.5	5.3	1.2	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	4.9	43.6	13.9	14.9	5.9	7.9	4.0	4.9	—	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	40.5	19.0	19.0	4.8	—	4.8	9.5	2.4	—	—	100.0
Deoria	13.2	30.7	22.3	14.5	6.0	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.4	—	100.0
Allahabad	19.5	34.1	12.2	11.0	12.2	3.7	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0
Jhansi	7.5	50.5	20.4	8.6	6.5	2.2	3.2	—	1.1	—	100.0
Total	13.8	36.8	18.2	12.0	6.6	4.6	4.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	100.0
Grand Total	11.0	30.1	26.9	13.7	8.9	4.0	2.5	1.9	0.9	0.1	100.0

TABLE XI(d)

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED WOMEN TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 Years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above 60 Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore	13.3	33.3	20.0	6.7	13.3	6.7	6.7	—	—	—	100.0
East Godavari	5.9	35.3	29.4	11.8	17.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	10.6	34.0	23.4	8.5	14.9	4.3	4.3	—	—	—	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	3.4	17.3	43.1	17.3	8.6	3.4	5.2	1.7	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	2.7	13.3	38.1	21.2	17.7	4.4	2.6	—	—	—	100.0
Tellicherry	7.8	18.0	25.8	16.9	14.6	9.0	3.4	3.4	1.1	—	100.0
Quilon	3.1	18.7	25.6	21.3	13.8	8.1	3.1	4.4	1.9	—	100.0
Total	4.1	16.9	31.4	19.8	14.3	6.7	3.3	2.6	0.9	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	—	44.5	33.3	9.5	9.5	1.6	—	1.6	—	—	100.0
Satna	10.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bhind	—	28.6	42.9	14.3	7.1	—	7.1	—	—	—	100.0
Total	1.2	42.5	33.3	10.3	9.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	—	26.8	21.4	26.8	7.2	8.9	8.9	—	—	—	100.0
Nagpur	27.9	27.1	30.3	14.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	4.8	47.6	16.6	4.8	7.1	9.5	4.8	2.4	2.4	—	100.0
Poona	4.4	37.0	26.1	18.1	3.6	5.1	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	100.0
Total	11.7	33.2	25.7	16.8	3.4	4.5	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	3.4	69.0	13.8	6.9	3.4	3.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tumkur	9.1	21.2	33.3	18.2	15.2	3.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
South Kanara	—	50.0	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6.1	43.9	24.3	13.6	9.1	3.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	42.1	31.6	26.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	16.7	—	33.3	33.3	—	—	—	—	16.7	—	100.0
Total	36.0	24.0	28.0	8.0	—	—	—	—	4.0	—	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	33.3	33.3	33.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	1.6	32.3	22.6	19.3	8.1	9.7	4.8	—	—	1.6	10.00
Barmer	—	55.6	22.2	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	7.3	40.0	38.2	9.1	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	4.0	37.3	29.4	15.0	6.3	4.8	2.4	—	—	0.8	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	10.4	46.5	22.4	10.4	5.2	3.4	—	—	1.7	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	33.3	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	36.3	39.4	9.1	6.1	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	11.7	38.2	23.5	5.8	3.0	3.0	8.8	3.0	—	3.0	100.0
Jhansi	34.6	30.8	23.1	3.8	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	20.8	40.9	19.5	7.1	5.8	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	100.0
Grand Total	9.0	30.3	27.6	15.3	8.6	4.5	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.2	100.0

TABLE XI(e)

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED MEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 Years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above 60 Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	1.7	45.8	35.6	13.5	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Nellore	17.3	48.3	20.7	—	6.9	3.4	—	—	3.4	—	100.0
East Godavari	5.6	27.8	22.2	16.6	5.6	11.1	—	11.1	—	—	100.0
Total	6.6	43.4	29.2	10.5	4.7	2.8	—	1.9	0.9	—	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	—	46.2	34.4	9.7	3.2	1.1	3.2	2.2	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	1.5	39.4	30.3	7.6	9.1	4.6	3.0	1.5	3.0	—	100.0
Tellicherry	—	67.8	17.8	9.4	3.4	0.8	—	—	0.8	—	100.0
Quilon	1.0	31.7	25.7	16.8	16.8	4.0	3.0	—	1.0	—	100.0
Total	0.5	47.9	26.2	11.1	7.9	2.4	2.1	0.8	1.1	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	—	22.4	46.3	22.3	3.0	3.0	—	—	3.0	—	100.0
Satna	—	37.2	38.4	17.4	1.2	4.6	1.2	—	—	—	100.0
Bhind	5.3	35.3	38.9	13.7	2.6	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.5	—	100.0
Total	2.9	33.3	40.2	16.3	2.3	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	4.6	38.0	27.1	16.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.3	—	—	100.0
Nagpur	7.2	45.5	16.5	19.8	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	2.4	40.0	34.9	8.5	6.4	3.0	1.4	2.0	1.4	—	100.0
Poona	0.5	61.3	16.0	7.3	5.8	5.2	1.8	1.8	0.3	—	100.0
Total	3.6	48.4	22.0	12.6	7.5	2.8	1.3	1.3	0.5	—	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	1.0	21.8	51.3	11.6	12.6	0.7	—	0.3	0.7	—	100.0
Tumkur	1.5	28.4	41.8	17.5	5.7	3.1	0.5	1.0	—	0.5	100.0
South Kanara	1.0	39.1	32.4	12.1	9.0	0.7	2.7	2.0	1.0	—	100.0
Bidar	1.8	38.8	32.4	16.2	7.2	3.6	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	1.1	31.0	40.7	13.6	9.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	4.0	50.0	16.1	8.1	11.3	4.9	1.6	—	1.6	2.4	100.0
Kalahandi	18.5	40.0	21.5	4.6	9.3	—	1.5	3.1	1.5	—	100.0
Total	9.0	46.5	18.0	6.9	10.6	3.2	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.6	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	—	50.0	31.1	—	—	6.3	6.3	6.3	—	—	100.0
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	—	14.4	34.8	18.6	9.3	8.5	8.5	1.7	3.4	0.8	100.0
Barmer	—	20.0	20.0	40.0	—	—	—	20.0	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	—	19.1	45.0	15.7	9.0	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.4	—	100.0
Total	—	16.4	38.7	17.9	9.0	5.7	5.7	2.8	3.3	0.5	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	2.1	52.9	21.5	7.9	8.6	1.4	2.1	2.1	0.7	0.7	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	12.5	12.5	37.5	25.0	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	16.7	63.3	10.0	3.3	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	4.9	21.3	26.2	18.1	16.4	4.9	3.3	—	4.9	—	100.0
Jhansi	9.3	58.2	20.9	4.7	2.3	2.3	—	—	2.3	—	100.0
Total	5.7	46.8	21.6	9.6	9.2	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.3	100.0
Grand Total	2.9	40.3	29.8	12.7	7.8	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	100.0

TABLE XI(f)

DISTRIBUTION OF UNTRAINED WOMEN TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/SECTIONS BY AGE-GROUPS (1965)

State/District	*Age-Group*										*Total*
	Less than 20 Years	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	*Above 60 Years*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
East Godavari	—	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	9.0	27.3	18.2	27.3	18.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Kerala											
Malappuram	—	59.3	25.0	6.3	3.1	6.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	52.2	17.4	21.7	2.2	6.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tellicherry	5.1	69.5	18.6	3.4	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Quilon	—	48.5	37.9	12.1	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	1.5	57.1	25.6	10.8	2.5	2.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh											
Sehore	—	40.6	37.5	9.4	9.4	3.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
Satna	—	80.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	—		—	100.0
Bhind	—	57.1	42.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	47.7	36.4	6.8	6.8	2.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra											
Aurangabad	—	41.7	12.5	25.0	8.3	—	12.5	—	—	—	100.0
Nagpur	8.4	48.2	41.0	2.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	—	58.3	33.3	—	4.2	—	4.2	—	—	—	100.0
Poona	—	74.6	20.0	1.8	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	3.8	56.4	30.1	4.8	2.7	—	2.2	—	—	—	100.0
Mysore											
Dharwar	11.1	22.2	66.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tumkur	—	50.0	50.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
South Kanara	—	36.7	40.8	14.3	6.1	2.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	75.0	12.5	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	1.5	30.9	48.5	11.7	5.9	1.5		—	—	—	100.0
Orissa											
Puri	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Punjab											
Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan											
Jaipur	—	40.0	30.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	—	10.0	—	100.0
Barmer	—	—	66.7	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	—	50.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	38.1	33.3	14.2	4.8	—	4.8	—	4.8	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh											
Meerut	—	50.0	33.3	—	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	—	33.3	33.4	—	100.0
Deoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jhansi	—	50.0	—	—	25.0	25.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	38.4	15.4	—	15.4	15.4	—	7.7	7.7	—	100.0
Grand Total	2.5	51.0	30.6	8.8	4.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.4	—	100.0

TABLE XII(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*									*Total*
	60 *and Less*	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	*Above* 200	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Nellore	—	5.1	35.9	15.4	—	5.1	20.5	2.6	15.4	100.0
East Godavari	—	—	—	70.0	20.0	—	10.0	—	—	100.0
Total	—	4.1	28.6	26.6	4.0	4.1	18.4	2.0	12.2	100.0
Kerala										
Malappuram	3.0	—	11.5	—	83.7	—	1.8	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	—	11.8	—	77.6	—	10.6	—	—	100.0
Tellicherry	3.9	—	7.8	—	84.6	—	3.7	—	—	100.0
Quilon	2.5	—	14.2	—	69.2	—	14.1	—	—	100.0
Total	2.6	—	11.7	—	79.2	—	6.5	—	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh										
Sehore	—	—	0.1	19.8	56.4	21.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	100.0
Satna	—	0.1	0.3	52.6	33.0	12.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	100.0
Bhind	—	0.1	1.0	46.5	33.1	13.6	4.6	0.8	0.3	100.0
Total	—	0.1	0.4	38.9	41.5	16.0	2.4	0.4	0.3	100.0
Maharashtra										
Aurangabad	—	—	58.9	24.4	7.2	8.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	—	—	33.3	—	33.3	33.4	—	100.0
Jalgaon	—	—	31.6	36.8	26.3	5.3	—	—	—	100.0
Poona	4.5	6.0	13.4	19.4	14.9	34.3	4.5	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	0.1	0.2	57.3	24.2	7.6	9.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	100.0
Mysore										
Dharwar	7.1	—	—	—	—	7.1	57.2	—	28.6	100.0
Tumkur	—	—	13.8	74.5	10.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	—	100.0
South Kanara	—	0.5	5.9	82.8	9.2	0.9	0.2	0.5	—	100.0
Bidar	0.2	0.1	4.9	78.0	9.3	3.1	0.9	3.5	—	100.0
Total	0.1	0.1	10.3	76.1	9.8	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.1	100.0
Orissa										
Puri	—	17.7	36.1	15.3	9.4	21.5	—	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	—	7.0	84.0	9.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	11.9	26.7	37.7	9.3	14.4	—	—	—	100.0
Punjab										
Ambala	—	—	0.0	27.6	50.2	13.7	0.8	1.5	6.2	100.0
Rajasthan										
Jaipur	—	0.3	2.5	37.5	46.1	8.6	2.7	1.0	1.3	100.0
Barmer	—	—	47.0	42.4	9.8	0.8	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	—	—	32.1	43.1	17.3	3.3	2.3	1.5	0.4	100.0
Total	—	0.1	15.2	39.8	34.2	6.3	2.4	1.1	0.9	100.0
Uttar Pradesh										
Meerut	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	—	25.0	5.0	50.0	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	—	25.0	5.0	50.0	100.0
Grand Total	0.5	0.3	13.7	38.3	35.6	7.6	2.4	0.7	0.9	100.0

TABLE XII(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY LOCAL BODIES ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*									*Total*
	60 *and Less*	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	*Above* 200	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	0.7	4.7	50.6	28.4	8.4	3.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	100.0
Nellore	0.1	5.0	58.8	32.4	3.2	0.5	0.0	—	—	100.0
East Godavari	0.2	1.4	53.1	37.6	6.6	1.1	0.0	—	—	100.0
Total	0.3	3.4	55.2	34.1	5.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Kerala										
Malappuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moovattupuzha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh										
Sehore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhind	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.6	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra										
Aurangabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagpur	—	—	29.4	45.8	24.8	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	—	—	42.6	28.9	18.6	8.3	1.6	—	—	100.0
Poona	1.2	0.9	50.4	27.8	15.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	—	100.0
Total	0.5	0.3	42.2	33.0	18.9	4.5	0.6	0.0	—	100.0
Mysore										
Dharwar	0.3	0.6	37.0	37.3	22.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	—	100.0
Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara	0.5	0.2	38.6	46.3	14.0	0.4	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.4	0.5	37.5	39.8	19.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	—	100.0
Orissa										
Puri	2.5	60.2	36.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	0.6	96.6	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	1.8	44.6	52.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	—	—	100.0
Punjab										
Ambala	1.3	—	—	26.6	32.9	11.4	7.6	6.3	13.9	100.0
Rajasthan										
Jaipur	—	—	12.1	39.4	45.8	2.4	0.2	0.1	—	100.0
Barmer	—	0.2	72.4	23.9	3.3	0.2	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	—	—	45.8	45.0	8.8	0.4	0.0	—	—	100.0
Total	—	0.0	31.3	40.1	27.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh										
Meerut	—	69.6	24.8	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	—	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	—	94.0	6.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	—	76.3	23.4	0.3	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	21.6	62.1	16.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	0.5	72.7	24.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	100.0
Total	4.3	71.6	21.7	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	—	—	100.0
Grand Total	1.5	24.8	39.6	22.8	9.4	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0

TABLE XII(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY PRIVATE BODIES ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*									*Total*
	60 *and Less*	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	*Above* 200	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	10.5	3.4	22.8	33.5	8.8	7.0	3.5	1.7	8.8	100.0
Nellore	0.2	5.7	53.7	27.7	10.9	1.8	—	—	—	100.0
East Godavari	1.1	1.1	47.4	42.3	4.2	3.3	0.3	—	0.3	100.0
Total	1.4	3.5	48.7	34.7	7.7	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.8	100.0
Kerala										
Malappuram	3.0	—	11.6	—	83.6	—	1.8	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	1.3	—	12.0	—	77.9	—	8.8	—	—	100.0
Tellicherry	4.0	—	7.8	—	84.4	—	3.8	—	—	100.0
Quilon	3.8	—	12.5	—	70.6	—	13.1	—	—	100.0
Total	3.3	—	10.3	—	81.3	—	5.1	—	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh										
Sehore	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Satna	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bhind	14.3	14.3	14.3	42.9	14.2	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	11.8	11.8	11.8	41.1	23.5	—	—	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra										
Aurangabad	—	3.3	47.4	22.9	17.6	5.0	3.0	0.8	—	100.0
Nagpur	—	44.7	33.2	22.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	—	46.3	51.4	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Poona	10.7	7.0	33.1	21.7	16.0	6.3	1.4	2.9	0.9	100.0
Total	6.3	18.5	36.1	20.2	11.2	4.2	1.1	1.8	0.6	100.0
Mysore										
Dharwar	5.2	42.1	36.9	8.9	3.2	2.3	0.7	0.7	—	100.0
Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara	1.2	0.4	14.6	61.9	21.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	46.7	40.0	13.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	1.7	6.4	18.0	54.1	18.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	—	100.0
Orissa										
Puri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalahandi	—	4.3	90.0	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	4.3	90.0	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Punjab										
Ambala	18.8	13.4	33.1	20.4	8.7	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.5	100.0
Rajasthan										
Jaipur	3.0	6.0	35.6	38.1	14.3	1.2	—	—	1.8	100.0
Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur	10.3	19.0	46.6	19.0	3.4	1.7	—	—	—	100.0
Total	4.9	9.3	38.5	33.2	11.5	1.3	—	—	1.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh										
Meerut	82.4	9.1	6.1	1.4	0.2	—	0.2	0.6	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	97.0	2.0	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	87.4	6.6	4.4	1.0	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	—	100.0
Grand Total	7.4	5.0	18.5	15.9	48.7	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.2	100.0

TABLE XII(d)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS (ALL MANAGEMENTS) BY ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*									*Total*
	60 *and Less*	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	*Above* 200	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	1.0	4.8	49.8	28.4	8.4	3.7	1.6	1.9	0.4	100.0
Nellore	0.2	5.0	58.3	31.9	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
East Godavari	0.2	1.3	52.6	38.0	6.5	1.4	0.0	—	0.0	100.0
Total	0.3	3.4	54.7	34.1	5.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0
Kerala										
Malappuram	3.0	—	11.6	—	83.6	—	1.8	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	0.9	—	11.9	—	77.8	—	9.4	—	—	100.0
Tellicherry	4.0	—	7.8	—	84.4	—	3.8	—	—	100.0
Quilon	3.1	—	13.3	—	70.0	—	13.6	—	—	100.0
Total	3.1	—	10.7	—	80.6	—	5.6	—	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh										
Sehore	—	—	0.1	19.7	56.5	21.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	100.0
Satna	—	0.1	0.3	52.6	33.0	12.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	100.0
Bhind	0.3	0.3	1.2	46.3	32.8	13.5	4.5	0.8	0.3	100.0
Total	0.1	0.1	0.5	38.9	41.5	15.9	2.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
Maharashtra										
Aurangabad	—	0.3	57.9	24.3	8.1	8.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Nagpur	—	6.9	29.9	42.0	21.0	—	0.1	0.1	—	100.0
Jalgaon	—	2.5	43.1	27.4	17.6	7.9	1.5	—	—	100.0
Poona	3.6	2.5	44.8	26.7	15.6	5.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	100.0
Total	1.3	3.1	43.4	29.8	15.9	5.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0
Mysore										
Dharwar	0.7	4.1	36.9	34.8	20.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	100.0
Tumkur	—	—	13.8	74.5	10.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	—	100.0
South Kanara	0.8	0.3	23.0	57.8	17.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	—	100.0
Bidar	0.2	0.1	5.2	77.6	9.4	3.1	0.9	3.5	—	100.0
Total	0.5	1.5	23.2	56.6	15.7	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
Orissa										
Puri	2.3	57.7	36.2	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.0	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	0.7	89.4	9.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	1.7	42.1	50.7	3.8	0.7	1.0	0.0	—	—	100.0
Punjab										
Ambala	1.0	1.1	1.2	26.9	47.8	13.2	1.1	1.6	6.1	100.0
Rajasthan										
Jaipur	0.1	0.3	9.4	38.6	44.6	4.7	1.2	0.5	0.6	100.0
Barmer	—	0.2	66.5	28.3	4.7	0.3	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	0.2	0.4	41.4	43.8	11.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	100.0
Total	0.2	0.4	25.8	39.7	29.0	3.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh										
Meerut	7.3	64.0	23.0	4.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	1.9	92.2	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	2.8	74.1	22.8	0.3	—	0.0	0.0	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	24.2	60.0	15.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	0.5	72.7	24.4	2.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	8.0	68.6	20.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Grand Total	2.2	15.7	29.9	25.4	22.1	2.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	100.0

TABLE XIII(a): DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*														*Total*
	60 *and Less*	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-220	221-240	241-260	261-280	281-300	*Above* 300	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh															
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore	—	—	—	14.3	32.1	25.0	10.7	3.6	—	3.6	—	—	3.6	7.1	100.0
East Godavari	—	1.3	5.2	36.3	18.2	27.3	6.5	2.6	1.3	—	—	—	1.3	—	100.0
Total	—	1.0	3.8	30.5	21.8	26.7	7.6	2.8	1.0	1.0	—	—	1.9	1.9	100.0
Kerala															
Malappuram	3.5	—	10.8	—	80.0	—	—	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	5.0	—	14.6	—	72.4	—	—	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tellicherry	7.3	—	13.7	—	69.0	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Quilon	5.0	—	14.0	—	70.1	—	—	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	5.0	—	12.8	—	73.7	—	—	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh															
Sehore	—	—	—	12.4	49.7	22.5	1.1	6.3	1.1	6.0	0.9	—	—	—	100.0
Satna	—	—	—	31.8	32.0	13.0	6.8	4.9	2.7	5.0	3.6	0.2	—	—	100.0
Bhind	—	—	—	19.7	36.5	13.4	6.8	13.6	1.6	7.0	1.4	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	—	—	20.5	40.2	16.7	4.6	8.4	1.8	6.0	1.8	0.0	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra															
Aurangabad	—	—	27.7	21.6	16.4	20.0	3.2	5.8	3.4	0.4	1.3	0.1	—	0.1	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	—	—	21.0	73.7	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	—	—	—	—	—	20.0	—	40.0	—	40.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Poona	—	2.9	—	22.8	14.3	14.3	5.7	2.9	—	8.6	11.4	—	—	17.1	100.0
Total	—	0.1	25.6	21.0	16.3	21.0	3.4	5.7	3.1	1.0	1.8	0.1	—	0.9	100.0
Mysore															
Dharwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tumkur	—	—	0.7	56.8	22.8	12.1	3.7	3.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
South Kannara	—	3.7	—	59.3	18.5	—	18.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	1.2	58.4	20.8	7.8	3.0	4.3	3.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	0.1	0.8	56.5	21.6	10.1	3.6	5.5	1.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	100.0

TABLE XIII(a) : HIGHER PRIMARY TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS BY EMOLUMENTS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Orissa															
Puri	—	8.9	8.1	11.7	19.3	41.9	0.8	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	—	—	—	36.3	29.6	11.0	7.7	8.8	3.3	3.3	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	6.5	5.9	8.5	23.9	38.6	3.5	8.9	2.4	0.9	0.9	—	—	—	100.0
Punjab															
Ambala	—	—	—	8.8	36.5	10.7	3.0	14.7	6.1	7.5	6.1	2.5	1.6	2.5	100.0
Rajasthan															
Jaipur	—	0.2	4.1	29.4	24.9	15.5	7.9	8.6	4.9	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	—	100.0
Barmer	—	—	20.3	32.0	18.8	10.9	6.3	6.3	2.3	2.3	0.8	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	—	—	10.8	26.9	28.0	12.4	8.9	9.2	2.6	0.3	0.7	—	0.2	—	100.0
Total	—	0.1	7.7	28.7	25.5	14.1	8.1	8.6	3.9	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh															
Meerut	—	5.6	5.6	5.6	38.8	22.2	5.6	—	11.0	—	5.6	—	—	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jhansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	5.6	5.6	5.6	38.8	22.2	5.6	—	11.0	—	5.6	—	—	—	100.0
Grand Total	0.9	0.3	6.6	24.4	36.5	13.1	4.0	7.9	2.2	2.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0

TABLE XIII(b): DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY LOCAL BODIES ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*														
	60 and *Less*	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-220	221-240	241-260	261-280	281-300	*Above* 300	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Andhra Pradesh															
Hyderabad	—	0.3	28.3	29.7	16.8	12.0	5.4	5.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	—	—	100.0
Nellore	2.2	18.1	20.2	23.5	17.3	12.8	1.9	3.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
East Godavari	3.1	12.4	29.2	24.7	18.8	10.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	2.3	13.6	24.9	24.8	17.8	11.6	1.8	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—	100.0
Kerala															
Mallappuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Movattupuzha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh															
Sehore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satna	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	33.3	—	—	—	—	33.4	—	—	100.0
Bhind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	33.3	33.3	—	—	—	—	33.4	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra															
Aurangabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagpur	—	—	—	1.2	14.3	33.5	33.5	13.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	0.2	—	30.9	28.4	22.9	10.5	7.0	0.1	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
Poona	0.9	2.1	3.1	21.2	33.3	29.6	8.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	0.4	0.9	13.6	20.4	25.7	22.7	12.5	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mysore															
Dharwar	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.7	21.5	27.7	23.7	23.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara	1.3	—	13.4	56.1	26.3	2.5	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.5	0.3	2.4	10.6	22.2	23.9	20.2	19.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Orissa															
Puri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalahandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab															
Ambala	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Rajasthan															
Jaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh															
Meerut	—	30.1	28.7	21.5	5.3	2.9	4.8	4.3	1.9	—	—	0.5	—	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	—	16.1	10.6	41.0	13.7	6.8	8.7	—	—	—	3.1	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	—	27.7	32.4	20.9	7.3	4.4	4.2	1.6	1.2	—	—	0.3	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	8.4	41.6	34.2	13.5	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	2.0	30.0	29.5	21.7	6.6	3.4	3.9	1.5	0.8	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	100.0
Grand Total	1.1	7.4	16.7	20.3	21.0	17.8	9.9	5.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

TABLE XIII(c): DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS /DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY PRIVATE BODIES ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*														*Total*
	60 and *Less*	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-220	221-240	241-260	261-280	281-300	*Above* 300	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Andhra Pradesh															
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore	0.4	2.7	14.1	37.6	24.0	16.7	3.0	1.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
East Godavari	1.2	1.7	9.1	39.5	18.3	21.2	6.2	1.7	0.5	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	100.0
Total	0.9	2.1	11.1	38.8	20.5	19.5	4.9	1.6	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	100.0
Kerala															
Malappuram	5.8	—	33.0	—	57.6	—	—	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Movattupuzha	5.4	—	34.6	—	53.7	—	—	6.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tellicherry	8.2	—	21.6	—	66.2	—	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Quilon	6.9	—	31.6	—	53.8	—	—	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	6.8	—	29.4	—	58.3	—	—	5.5	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh															
Sehore	—	—	40.0	40.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Satna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	40.0	40.0	—	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra															
Aurangabad	—	0.7	5.8	53.2	22.3	15.1	2.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	—	5.2	37.9	20.1	9.1	20.6	2.6	2.0	1.6	0.9	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	4.5	6.5	4.5	48.0	16.2	8.1	6.5	4.9	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	100.0
Poona	3.6	4.7	7.6	12.8	26.2	16.0	7.3	8.5	5.5	2.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.7	100.0
Total	1.8	1.9	3.4	13.5	31.2	17.4	7.9	14.4	3.4	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	100.0
Mysore															
Dharwar	3.5	1.4	7.8	26.2	13.5	12.1	12.1	19.9	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tumkur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara	1.0	0.3	13.5	49.7	25.3	7.1	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1.8	0.7	11.7	42.1	21.5	8.7	5.9	6.4	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Orissa															
Puri	0.2	17.3	15.0	21.1	39.9	4.9	1.0	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	—	—	56.5	31.0	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	0.2	14.1	12.3	27.6	38.2	6.3	0.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Punjab															
Ambala	8.2	13.4	13.4	25.8	13.4	8.2	9.3	5.2	—	—	—	1.0	2.1	—	100.0
Rajasthan															
Jaipur	2.6	3.8	22.3	22.9	24.8	8.3	5.1	5.1	1.9	3.2	—	—	—	—	100.0
Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur	9.2	1.0	15.4	21.4	30.6	6.1	5.1	4.1	3.1	—	2.0	2.0	—	—	100.0
Total	5.1	2.7	19.6	22.4	27.0	7.4	5.1	4.7	2.4	2.0	0.8	0.8	—	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh															
Meerut	7.5	16.5	28.9	20.1	8.9	6.8	3.5	3.5	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	—	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	63.9	24.1	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	15.9	65.2	14.5	3.4	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	2.4	29.0	26.1	18.7	13.3	3.7	3.3	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	100.0
Total	11.0	29.6	24.2	15.5	8.8	4.0	2.6	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	—	—	100.0
Grand Total	4.6	5.9	17.4	13.3	37.5	7.9	3.4	6.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0

TABLE XIII(d): DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS (BY ALL MANAGEMENTS) ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*														*Total*
	60 *and Less*	61-80	81-100	101-120	121-140	141-160	161-180	181-200	201-220	221-240	241-260	261-280	281-300	*Above* 300	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Andhra Pradesh															
Hyderabad	—	0.3	28.3	29.7	16.8	12.0	5.4	5.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	—	—	100.0
Nellore	1.8	15.3	18.8	25.7	18.6	13.7	2.2	2.9	0.7	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	100.0
East Godavari	2.5	9.3	23.1	28.9	18.6	13.7	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	100.0
Total	2.0	11.1	21.7	27.5	18.4	13.5	2.6	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	100.0
Kerala															
Malappuram	4.7	—	22.6	—	68.1	—	—	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	5.3	—	31.1	—	57.0	—	—	6.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tellicherry	8.0	—	19.9	—	66.8	—	—	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Quilon	6.4	—	26.7	—	58.3	—	—	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	6.3	—	24.7	—	62.6	—	—	6.4	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Madhya Pradesh															
Sehore	—	—	0.2	12.6	49.4	22.5	1.1	6.3	1.1	5.9	0.9	—	—	—	100.0
Satna	—	—	—	31.7	31.8	13.1	7.0	4.8	2.7	5.0	3.6	0.3	—	—	100.0
Bhind	—	—	—	19.7	36.5	13.4	6.7	13.7	1.6	7.0	1.4	—	—	—	100.0
Total	—	—	0.1	20.5	40.0	16.8	4.7	8.3	1.7	6.0	1.8	0.1	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra															
Aurangabad	—	0.1	24.2	26.6	17.3	19.2	3.1	5.0	2.8	0.4	1.1	0.1	—	0.1	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	—	3.6	28.6	25.7	18.5	17.8	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.3	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	0.6	0.7	28.1	30.3	22.2	10.3	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poona	1.8	2.6	4.8	18.4	30.8	24.9	8.0	3.8	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	100.0
Total	0.8	1.1	11.4	18.1	26.7	20.8	10.2	7.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.0
Mysore															
Dharwar	0.7	0.4	1.1	4.8	20.4	25.7	22.2	24.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Tumkur	—	—	0.7	56.8	22.8	12.1	3.7	3.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
South Kanara	1.1	0.4	12.8	52.8	25.4	4.8	2.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Bidar	—	—	1.2	58.4	20.8	7.8	3.0	4.3	3.8	0.7	—	—	—	—	100.0
Total	0.4	0.2	2.8	34.8	21.9	16.0	11.1	11.9	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	100.0

TABLE XIII(d): HIGHER PRIMARY TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS (ALL MANAGEMENTS) BY EMOLUMENTS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	16)
Orissa															
Puri	0.2	15.4	13.4	18.9	35.1	13.5	0.9	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	—	—	37.8	32.7	18.2	3.6	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.1	—	—	—	100.0
Total	0.1	12.2	10.7	22.8	34.6	14.5	1.5	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	100.0
Punjab															
Ambala	1.5	2.4	2.9	11.8	32.2	10.2	4.1	12.9	5.0	6.1	5.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	100.0
Rajasthan															
Jaipur	0.4	0.7	6.7	28.4	24.9	14.5	7.5	8.1	4.4	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	—	100.0
Barmer	—	—	20.3	32.0	18.8	10.9	6.3	6.3	2.3	2.3	0.8	—	—	—	100.0
Udaipur	1.3	0.2	11.5	26.1	28.3	11.5	8.3	8.4	2.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	—	100.0
Total	0.7	0.5	9.4	27.8	25.7	13.1	7.7	8.0	3.7	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	—	100.0
Uttar Pradesh															
Meerut	5.1	20.2	28.3	20.1	8.6	6.0	3.9	3.6	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	—	—	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	6.4	15.1	9.9	38.4	12.8	6.4	8.1	—	—	—	2.9	—	—	—	100.0
Deoria	7.6	27.3	30.0	18.4	6.4	3.9	3.7	1.4	1.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	11.4	51.1	26.3	9.5	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	0.4	29.0	26.1	18.7	3.3	3.7	3.3	7.1	7.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	100.0
Total	6.5	29.6	26.7	18.5	7.9	3.9	3.2	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	—	—	100.0
Grand Total	2.3	4.9	14.1	19.0	31.1	13.0	6.0	6.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0

TABLE XIV(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*							*Total*
	100 *and Below*	101-160	161-220	221-280	281-340	341-400	401 *and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore	—	30.8	46.1	15.4	7.7	—	—	100.0
East Godavari	1.1	26.6	47.9	14.9	8.4	1.1	—	100.0
Total	0.9	27.1	47.7	15.0	8.4	0.9	—	100.0
Kerala								
Malappuram	—	73.0	18.3	4.8	1.2	2.7	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	—	56.0	28.9	11.4	2.5	1.2	—	100.0
Tellicherry	0.4	66.3	23.1	7.8	1.6	0.4	0.4	100.0
Quilon	—	57.1	31.0	10.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	100.0
Total	0.1	64.4	24.5	8.0	1.3	1.4	0.3	100.0
Madhya Pradesh								
Sehore	—	37.0	27.2	8.9	26.0	0.9	—	100.0
Satna	—	10.6	36.1	20.8	31.7	0.8	—	100.0
Bhind	—	16.8	36.0	12.1	34.6	—	0.5	100.0
Total								
Maharashtra								
Aurangabad	3.4	51.1	19.5	17.3	6.7	2.0	—	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	64.7	32.4	2.9	—	—	100.0
Jalgaon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3.1	45.3	17.3	22.7	9.6	2.0	—	100.0
Mysore								
Dharwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumkur	2.8	19.1	47.5	23.8	3.8	1.0	2.0	100.0
South Kanara	1.6	41.1	30.4	12.2	13.1	0.8	0.8	100.0
Bidar	4.7	39.7	38.2	7.2	6.2	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	3.3	34.9	38.3	12.9	7.6	1.4	1.6	100.0
Orissa								
Puri	4.8	32.0	26.6	16.6	17.0	3.0	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	20.8	37.5	35.4	6.3	—	—	100.0
Total	4.2	30.6	28.1	19.1	15.5	2.5	—	100.0
Punjab								
Ambala	—	2.8	37.8	37.8	4.5	11.4	5.7	100.0
Rajasthan								
Jaipur	0.7	30.0	21.7	13.6	20.5	3.6	9.9	100.0
Barmer	—	40.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	—	8.0	100.0
Udaipur	2.9	26.0	30.9	16.9	13.9	2.8	6.6	100.0
Total	1.7	28.7	25.3	15.3	17.6	3.1	8.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh								
Meerut	—	—	14.3	34.4	45.7	2.8	2.8	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	3.3	34.8	40.2	13.0	6.5	1.1	1.1	100.0
Deoria	—	12.0	44.0	36.0	8.0	—	—	100.0
Allahabad	—	9.6	19.2	57.7	13.5	—	—	100.0
Jhansi	—	3.4	29.5	34.1	24.0	7.9	1.1	100.0
Total	1.0	11.9	26.0	25.7	28.2	6.2	1.0	100.0
Grand Total	1.3	36.5	28.6	15.2	14.2	2.4	1.8	100.0

TABLE XIV(b)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY LOCAL BODIES ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*							*Total*
	100 *and Below*	101-160	161-220	221-280	281-340	341-400	401 *and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	5.1	57.7	28.9	6.4	1.3	0.6	—	100.0
Nellore	4.0	21.5	57.5	13.9	0.9	1.4	0.8	100.0
East Godavari	14.4	50.0	30.6	4.3	0.4	0.3	—	100.0
Total	9.5	40.3	40.5	8.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	100.0
Kerala								
Malappuram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moovattupuzha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tellicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quilon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh								
Sehore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Satna	—	—	50.0	25.0	25.0	—	—	100.0
Bhind	2.4	61.9	26.2	2.4	7.1	—	—	100.0
Total	2.2	56.5	28.3	4.3	8.7	—	—	100.0
Maharashtra								
Aurangabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagpur	—	—	—	12.4	72.9	13.5	1.2	100.0
Jalgaon	1.4	36.3	50.8	6.5	1.4	3.6	—	100.0
Poona	14.4	30.5	40.7	10.2	0.8	0.8	2.6	100.0
Total	5.6	25.6	34.9	9.3	18.3	5.1	1.2	100.0
Mysore								
Dharwar	15.2	35.2	32.0	8.0	8.0	0.8	0.8	100.0
Tumkur	9.9	46.9	16.0	18.6	—	3.7	4.9	100.0
South Kanara	3.3	51.8	29.0	6.0	5.0	3.6	1.3	100.0
Bidar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	7.3	46.9	27.6	8.5	4.9	3.0	1.8	100.0
Orissa								
Puri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalahandi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab								
Ambala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan								
Jaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh								
Meerut	2.3	34.9	34.9	20.9	4.7	—	2.3	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Allahabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jhansi	9.1	—	18.2	63.6	9.1	—	—	100.0
Total	3.7	27.8	31.5	29.6	5.5	—	1.9	100.0
Grand Total	8.3	39.6	36.6	8.7	4.4	1.7	0.7	100.0

TABLE XIV(c)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS MANAGED BY PRIVATE BODIES ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*							*Total*
	100 *and Below*	101-160	161-220	221-280	281-340	341-400	401 *and Above*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore	2.1	26.6	39.8	18.3	9.5	2.7	1.0	100.0
East Godavari	3.2	29.8	42.6	17.0	3.5	2.5	1.4	100.0
Total	2.7	28.5	41.5	17.6	6.0	2.5	1.2	100.0
Kerala								
Malappuram	6.7	79.3	9.5	3.9	0.6	—	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	5.1	71.6	18.8	1.1	3.2	0.2	—	100.0
Tellicherry	3.6	75.8	13.8	5.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0
Quilon	4.1	77.1	15.5	2.0	1.1	0.2	—	100.0
Total	4.5	75.4	15.5	2.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh								
Sehore	18.2	27.3	36.3	18.2	—	—	—	100.0
Satna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhind	9.6	28.8	28.8	16.4	12.6	3.8	—	100.0
Total	10.5	28.7	29.6	16.5	11.3	3.4	—	100.0
Maharashtra								
Aurangabad	1.4	47.7	33.8	10.6	5.1	0.9	0.5	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	8.7	68.1	19.4	3.4	0.4	100.0
Jalgaon	6.0	55.1	27.7	6.9	2.5	1.8	—	100.0
Poona	6.6	32.5	32.0	14.4	7.2	3.4	3.9	100.0
Total	4.3	29.4	24.5	27.7	9.3	3.0	1.8	100.0
Mysore								
Dharwar	3.8	31.5	37.8	13.3	9.5	2.2	1.9	100.0
Tumkur	11.9	57.7	11.9	11.1	5.2	1.4	0.8	100.0
South Kanara	3.2	42.5	35.6	7.8	7.2	2.1	1.6	100.0
Bidar	23.1	57.7	15.3	—	1.3	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	6.0	43.7	30.5	9.2	7.0	2.0	1.6	100.0
Orissa								
Puri	8.3	71.0	11.8	7.4	1.3	0.2	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	30.2	64.0	5.8	—	—	—	100.0
Total	7.2	65.6	18.6	7.2	1.2	0.2	—	100.0
Punjab								
Ambala	4.5	29.6	43.2	11.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	100.0
Rajasthan								
Jaipur	1.1	39.4	35.1	12.7	6.3	3.2	2.2	100.0
Barmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Udaipur	—	38.0	24.0	20.0	10.0	2.0	6.0	100.0
Total	0.7	38.8	31.3	15.2	7.7	2.8	3.5	100.0
Uttar Pradesh								
Meerut	4.0	28.7	33.8	24.2	4.6	2.7	2.0	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	—	37.4	37.5	12.5	6.3	6.3	—	100.0
Deoria	1.7	33.7	30.8	14.7	8.7	7.7	2.7	100.0
Allahabad	2.3	32.4	32.0	17.1	7.2	6.7	2.3	100.0
Jhansi	3.8	32.9	30.5	21.1	7.2	3.0	1.5	100.0
Total	3.2	30.9	32.6	20.6	6.1	4.5	2.1	100.0
Grand Total	4.5	41.2	25.7	18.1	6.7	2.4	1.4	100.0

TABLE XIV(d)

DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS/DEPARTMENTS (BY ALL MANAGEMENTS) ACCORDING TO EMOLUMENTS PER MONTH (1965)

State/District	*Emoluments Per Month (in Rs.)*							
	100 *and Below*	101-160	161-220	221-280	281-340	341-400	401 *and Above*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hyderabad	5.1	57.8	28.9	6.4	1.2	0.6	—	100.0
Nellore	3.4	23.0	52.8	15.0	3.2	1.8	0.8	100.0
East Godavari	10.5	43.2	34.9	8.2	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
Total	7.5	36.8	41.0	10.5	2.3	1.3	0.6	100.0
Kerala								
Malappuram	2.3	75.2	15.2	4.5	1.0	1.8	—	100.0
Moovattupuzha	3.9	68.1	21.0	3.5	3.1	0.4	—	100.0
Tellicherry	2.5	72.6	16.9	6.4	1.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
Quilon	2.9	71.1	20.2	4.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	100.0
Total	3.0	71.5	18.7	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh								
Sehore	0.6	36.6	27.5	9.2	25.2	0.9	—	100.0
Satna	—	10.3	36.4	20.9	31.6	0.8	—	100.0
Bhind	3.1	25.7	32.7	12.2	24.8	1.2	0.3	100.0
Total	1.4	25.6	31.7	13.4	26.8	1.0	0.1	100.0
Maharashtra								
Aurangabad	2.5	49.7	25.9	14.3	6.0	1.4	0.2	100.0
Nagpur	—	—	8.0	64.9	22.7	4.0	0.4	100.0
Jalgaon	5.6	53.3	30.1	6.8	2.2	2.0	—	100.0
Poona	7.2	31.1	33.2	14.2	7.0	3.4	3.9	100.0
Total	4.4	29.6	24.8	26.5	9.9	3.1	1.6	100.0
Mysore								
Dharwar	7.1	32.5	36.1	11.8	9.1	1.8	1.6	100.0
Tumkur	9.5	46.8	20.9	15.4	4.0	1.7	1.7	100.0
South Kanara	3.1	44.6	33.3	7.7	7.2	2.5	1.6	100.0
Bidar	9.9	44.9	31.6	5.2	4.7	1.9	1.8	100.0
Total	5.8	42.8	31.3	9.7	6.7	2.1	1.6	100.0
Orissa								
Puri	7.0	57.4	17.1	10.7	6.8	1.0	—	100.0
Kalahandi	—	26.7	54.8	16.3	2.2	—	—	100.0
Total	6.1	53.4	22.0	11.3	6.2	1.0	—	100.0
Punjab								
Ambala	1.8	13.2	39.9	27.6	4.8	7.4	5.3	100.0
Rajasthan								
Jaipur	0.8	32.4	25.1	13.3	16.9	3.6	7.9	100.0
Barmer	—	40.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	—	8.0	100.0
Udaipur	2.4	28.3	29.7	17.4	13.0	3.7	5.5	100.0
Total	1.5	30.9	26.6	15.4	15.3	3.0	7.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh								
Meerut	3.8	27.7	33.2	24.5	6.1	2.6	2.1	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	2.8	35.2	39.8	13.0	6.5	1.8	0.9	100.0
Deoria	1.5	31.1	29.4	17.0	10.8	7.7	2.5	100.0
Allahabad	2.1	28.4	29.3	17.3	13.2	7.6	2.1	100.0
Jhansi	3.1	24.6	29.9	25.4	11.4	4.2	1.4	100.0
Total	2.9	28.3	31.7	21.4	9.1	4.6	2.0	100.0
Grand Total	4.3	39.9	27.9	16.2	8.0	2.3	1.4	100.0

PART IV

TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN INDIA
1950-51 to 1965-66

सत्यमेव जयते

TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN INDIA 1950-51 TO 1965-66

This study deals with the growth of educational expenditure in India during the post-independence period. Its first section deals with the various aspects of educational finance in the Indian Union as a whole for the years 1950-51 to 1965-66, while its second section relates to the educational expenditure in the states for the years 1956-57 to 1961-62. In this study we propose to examine the basic question of educational finance, viz., how much India spends on education.

2. Before we attempt to answer this question, it seems necessary to make one or two preliminary observations by way of clarifying the concepts. The first relates to the connotation of the term, "total educational expenditure'. The expenditure which a society incurs on education consists of:

(i) The expenditure—both recurring and non-recurring—incurred on the maintenance of the formal system of education comprising educational institutions, students, teachers and administration;

(ii) The expenditure incurred by the guardians of the students (or by the students themselves) on their education. This includes the *direct* cost of such items as tuition fees, purchase of books and ancillary learning materials, school uniforms, boarding charges (when the student stays in a hostel) or the indirect cost of their maintenance when they stay at home; and

(iii) The 'opportunity costs', that is, the potential earnings foregone by the students on account of their education.

When we speak of the total educational expenditure in the country, we generally refer to the first of these three categories for which alone detailed statistics are available. Although, the second and the third categories of expenditure are also very significant, but since the relevant data on these categories are not available, we shall, in this study, use the expression, 'total educational expenditure' only to denote the expenditure of the first category, i.e. the total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the educational system.

3. We may, however, add that the available statistics do not account for the total expenditure on education. For instance, they exclude the expenditure on the Central Ministry of Education, the U.G.C., the Departments of Education in the States and various other organisations which do not manage educational institutions directly. Further, they relate only to 'recognised' institutions and do not cover the 'unrecognised' institutions whose number is not negligible. Even in respect of recognised institutions, not all expenditure is reported. For instance, in government institutions the expenditure on 'pensions' paid to retired employees of government (inclusive of teaching and non-teaching staff) is not shown. In private institutions also, the expenditure on the administration and other expenditure of societies conducting educational institutions is not reported. It is, however, necessary to note that the net effect of these deficiencies is not appreciable and that in spite of these shortcomings, our statistics of educational expenditure are fairly reliable and compare favourably with those of other countries.

SECTION I

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN INDIA 1950-51 TO 1965-66

4. **Total Educational Expenditure in India**: The statistics of total educational expenditure, enrolment, national income and population along with their indices and average annual rates of growth for the period 1950-51 to 1965-66 are given in Table 1.

The total educational expenditure in India has increased from Rs. 1,144 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,897 million in 1955-56 (or the end of the first Plan) and further to Rs. 3,444 million in 1960-61 (or the end of the second Plan) and is estimated to further rise to Rs. 6,000 million in 1965-66 (or the end of third Plan). The average annual rate of increase has been 10.6 per cent during the first

TABLE I

TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN INDIA (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (*Estimated*)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total expenditure on education (Rs. in 000's)	1,143,822	1,896,610	3,443,801	6,000,000
2. Total enrolment (in 000's)	25,543	33,924	47,964	69,780
3. Total national income (Rs. in 000's)	95,300,000	99,800,000	141,400,000	210,000,000
4. Total population (in 000's)	361,130	395,900	439,235	494,781
5. Expenditure on education per head of population (Rs.)	3.2	4.8	7.8	12.1
6. National income per head of population (Rs.)	266.5	255.0	325.7	424.4
7. Percentage of expenditure on education to national income	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.9
8. *Index of growth*				
(i) Total educational expenditure	100	166	301	525
(ii) Total enrolment	100	133	188	273
(iii) Total national income	100	105	148	220
(iv) Educational expenditure per capita	100	150	244	378
(v) National income per capita	100	96	122	159
(vi) Population	100	110	122	137
9. *Average annual rate of growth*	*First Plan*	*Second Plan*	*Third Plan*	*All the Three Plans*
(i) Total educational expenditure	10.6	12.7	11.7	11.7
(ii) Total enrolment	5.8	7.2	7.8	6.9
(iii) Total national income	0.9	7.2	8.2	5.4
(iv) Per capita expenditure on education	8.4	10.2	9.2	9.3
(v) Per capita national income	(decrease)	5.0	5.4	3.2
(vi) Population	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.2

Plan, 12.7 per cent during the second Plan and 11.7 per cent during the third Plan. The average annual rate of increase during the three Plan periods has been 11.7 per cent.

5. **Total Educational Expenditure per Head of Population:** The growth of the total educational expenditure in India as indicated above has been very rapid in the first three Plans and its doubling period is about 6 years. But simultaneously, the population of the country has also been increasing and if we examine the growth of total educational expenditure in India per head of population, (i.e. by taking into consideration the growth in population also) the picture loses some of its colour.

It will be seen from Table I that the total educational expenditure per head of population has multiplied between 1950 and 1965, by 3¾-fold, as against a 5-fold increase in the total educational expenditure in absolute terms. This implies an average annual rate of increase of only 9.3 per cent in the per capita expenditure, as against an average annual increase of 11.7 per cent in the total educational expenditure in absolute figures. This is because a part of the increase in the total educational expenditure is offset by the increase in population. It is, nevertheless, true that the rate of increase in the educational expenditure has been far greater than that in population.

6. **Proportion of National Income (at Current Prices) Spent on Education (1950-51—1965-66):** There is still another way of looking at the total increase in educational expenditure. We may compare it to the national income or the national dividend at current prices which shows the extent to which education is given priority *vis-a-vis* other claimants on the national exchequer.

It will be seen that the percentage of the total national income, which is now devoted to education, has only increased from 1.2 per cent in 1950-51 to 2.9 in 1965-66. This implies an average annual rate of increase of only 6.1 per cent, as against an increase of 9.3 per cent in the per capita expenditure on education or 11.7 per cent in the total educational expenditure in absolute figures.

7. **Total Educational Expenditure in Relation to Growth in Enrolment:** There is still another angle from which the growth in total educational expenditure can be studied, namely, the increase of the total educational expenditure in relation to the growth in enrolment. There is, however, one great limitation in this comparison, and it is that while the increase in enrolment is absolute, the increase in expenditure is at current prices, which implies that this increase includes the effect of rise in prices. As it is, the increase in the total educational expenditure is always greater than that in enrolment.

The average annual rate of increase in enrolment was 5.8% during the first Plan, 7.2% during the second Plan; and 7.8% during the third Plan, as against an increase of 10.6, 12.7 and 11.7 per cent respectively in total educational expenditure during the same periods. Taking the three Plans together, the average annual increase in enrolment was only 6.9 per cent, while that in total educational expenditure was 11.7 per cent.

So far we have studied the growth of the *total* expenditure on education. But it will be interesting to study separately the growth of *direct* and *indirect* expenditure.

8. **Direct and Indirect Expenditure on Education:** The distribution of the total expenditure into direct and indirect is given in Table II. It will be seen that the rate of increase in direct expenditure has generally been less than that in indirect expenditure. The average rate of increase has been 11.2 per cent in the direct expenditure, while it was 13.2 per cent in the indirect expenditure during the period 1950-65.

9. **Proportion of Direct to Indirect Expenditure:** The proportion of direct educational expenditure to total expenditure on education is given in the table below:

Year	*Percentage of Direct Expenditure to Total Expenditure on Education*
1950-51	79.6
1955-56	76.4
1960-61	74.7
1965-66	74.9

It will be seen from the above table that the proportion of direct expenditure to total educational expenditure has been steadily decreasing. It was 79.6 per cent in 1950-51 and 74.9 per cent in 1965-66, which implies that items which are included under indirect expenditure are relatively getting more funds. In the next section we shall discuss in detail which of the indirect items received priority, but, as a general trend, this increase in the proportion of indirect expenditure is a healthy sign.

Looking at the indices of growth in Table I, it will be seen that during the period under review, the total educational expenditure increased by 425 per cent, as against an increase of 173 per cent in enrolment and only 120 per cent in the total national income. Even the increase in the per capita expenditure on education (278 per cent) has been more

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N.B.: The total educational expenditure is divided into two major categories—direct and indirect. Direct expenditure includes all expenditure incurred directly on the running of the school plant from the regular school budget (except expenditure on scholarships, etc. and hostels met from the school budget). Indirect expenditure includes: expenditure on (1) direction and inspection; (2) buildings; (3) scholarships; (4) hostel charges; and (5) miscellaneous items. As a matter of fact, it would have been better if the expenditure on scholarships, buildings and hostels had also been classified as direct. It is, however, good that this reform in the classification of educational expenditure has already been done by the Ministry of Education and that future data will be collected on that basis.

TABLE II

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

(Rs. in 000's)

Sources	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (*Estimated*)	*Average Annual Rate of Growth during*			
					1950-51 *to* 1955-56	1955-56 *to* 1960-61	1960-61 *to* 1965-66	1950-51 *to* 1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Direct Expenditure								
Central Government funds	24,611	67,324	140,259	298,984	22.3	15.8	16.3	18.1
	(2.7)	(4.6)	(5.4)	(6.7)				
State Government funds	474,369	768,687	1,503,646	2,723,800	10.1	14.4	12.6	12.4
	(52.1)	(53.1)	(58.4)	(60.6)				
District board funds	69,128	87,770	105,288	128,099	4.9	3.7	4.0	4.2
	(7.6)	(6.0)	(4.1)	(2.8)				
Municipal board funds	41,870	57,429	91,911	209,264	6.5	9.9	17.4	11.4
	(4.6)	(4.0)	(3.6)	(4.7)				
Fees	216,736	352,806	550,852	872,847	10.2	9.3	9.6	9.7
	(23.8)	(24.4)	(21.4)	(19.4)				
Other sources	83,825	114,053	181,631	261,926	6.4	9.8	7.6	7.8
	(9.2)	(7.9)	(7.1)	(5.8)				
Total	910,539	1,448,069	2,573,588	4,494,920	9.8	12.2	11.8	11.2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)				
Indirect Expenditure								
Central Government funds	10,636	54,170	155,519	301,016	38.5	23.5	14.1	25.0
	(4.6)	(12.1)	(17.9)	(20.0)				
State Government funds	143,062	281,869	541,489	948,200	14.5	14.0	11.9	13.4
	(61.3)	(62.8)	(62.2)	(63.0)				
District board funds	9,474	11,228	13,048	15,200	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2
	(4.1)	(2.5)	(1.5)	(1.0)				
Municipal board funds	4,514	7,121	14,667	25,437	9.5	15.5	11.6	12.2
	(1.9)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)				
Fees	16,536	26,226	39,406	45,153	9.7	8.5	2.8	6.9
	(7.1)	(5.9)	(4.5)	(3.0)				
Other sources	49,061	67,927	106,084	170,074	6.7	9.3	9.9	8.6
	(21.0)	(15.1)	(12.2)	(11.3)				
Total	233,282	448,542	870,214	1,505,080	14.0	14.2	11.6	13.2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)				
Total Expenditure (Direct & Indirect)								
Central Government funds	35,247	121,494	295,778	600,000	28.0	19.5	15.2	20.8
	(3.1)	(6.4)	(8.6)	(10.0)				
State Governments funds	617,431	1,050,556	2,045,136	3,672,000	11.2	14.3	12.4	12.6
	(54.0)	(55.4)	(59.4)	(61.2)				
District board funds	78,602	98,998	118,336	143,299	4.7	3.6	3.9	4.1
	(6.9)	(5.2)	(3.4)	(2.4)				
Municipal board funds	46,385	64,550	106,578	234,701	6.8	10.6	17.3	11.4
	(4.0)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(3.9)				
Fees	233,272	379,033	590,258	918,000	10.2	9.3	9.2	9.6
	(20.4)	(20.0)	(17.1)	(15.3)				
Other sources	132,885	181,980	287,715	432,000	6.5	9.6	8.5	8.2
	(11.6)	(9.6)	(8.4)	(7.2)				
Total	1,143,822	1,896,610	3,443,801	6,000,000	10.6	12.7	11.7	11.7
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)				

than the increase in the national income and in population. In short, it can be safely said that during the post-independence period education did receive its due share of the national resources.

TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES

10. **Sources of Educational Finance:** The next point which deserves examination is the study of sources from which the total educational expenditure is met. At present, the total educational expenditure is classified under six different sources: (1) Central Government funds; (2) State Government funds; (3) District board funds; (4) Municipal board funds; (5) Fees; and (6) Endowments and other sources.* Very naurally, each of these six sources plays a different role in the financing of education and the rate of increase in expenditure also varies from one source to another. It is this aspect of the problem that provides an interesting field for study.

11. **Total Educational Expenditure by Sources (1950-51 to 1965-66):** It will be seen from Table II that the bulk of the educational expenditure is provided by state governments and their contribution is increasing steadily. In 1950-51, they spent Rs. 617 million or 54 per cent of the total educational expenditure, while in 1965-66, the expenditure from state funds is estimated to have risen to Rs. 3,672 million or 61.2 per cent of the total expenditure. Next in importance is the expenditure from fees. In 1950-51, this source provided a total revenue of Rs. 233 million and it is expected to rise to Rs. 918 million by 1965-66. In spite of this increase, however, the proportion of the income from fees to total educational expenditure fell down, during the same period, from 20.4 per cent in 1950-51 to 15.3 per cent in 1965-66, which shows that the rate of increase in expenditure through fees has been less than the rate of increase in total expenditure. Third in order of importance is the expenditure from the funds of the Central Government. In 1950-51, this expenditure stood at Rs. 35 million or 3.1 per cent of the total educational expenditure and in 1965-66 it is likely to rise to Rs. 600 million or 10 per cent of the total educational expenditure. Fourth in order of importance is the expenditure from 'endowments and other sources' which rose from Rs. 133 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 432 million in 1965-66, though its proportion to total educational expenditure fell, during the same period, from 11.6 per cent to 7.2 per cent. The local bodies came last and made the least, although significant contribution. In 1950-51 the municipal boards contributed Rs. 46 million or 4 per cent of the total educational expenditure and in 1965-66, their contribution rose to Rs. 235 million or 3.9 per cent of the total expenditure. The contribution of the district boards, which are in charge of rural areas, has not been so elastic. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 79 million or 6.9 per cent of the total expenditure, and in 1960-61, Rs. 143 million or 2.4 per cent of the total educational expenditure. The average annual rate of increase during this period has been the greatest in Central Government funds (20.8%), followed by state government funds (12.6%), municipal board funds (11.4%), fees (9.6%), endowments and other sources (8.2%) and district board funds (4.1%).

12. **Total Direct Educational Expenditure by Sources (1950-51 to 1965-66):** In the case of total direct expenditure the picture appears essentially the same as in total educational expenditure. The rate of increase has been the greatest in respect of Central Government funds (18.1%), followed by state governments (12.4%), municipal board funds (11.4%), fees (9.7%), endowments and other sources (7.8%) and district board funds (4.2%).

13. **Total Indirect Educational Expenditure by Sources (1950-51 to 1960-61):** With regard to total indirect educational expenditure, there appears to be a good deal of change in the over-all picture. Here the Central Government funds play a more important role, particularly because the Government of India incurs a large expenditure on scholarships and buildings. The proportion of indirect expenditure from Central Government funds to total indirect expenditure has increased from 4.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 20.0 per cent in 1965-66. Similarly, the income from endowments and other sources also played a comparatively more significant role, especially in the field of scholarships. Fees naturally played a minor role and still less important is the role played by district boards and municipalities who do very little in respect of direction and inspection, scholarships or hostels.

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*Endowments and other sources are in fact two sources for which separate figures are available, but for the purpose of this discussion, these have been combined.

14. Now we shall discuss the role played by each source of educational finance separately.

15. **Central Government Funds:** The total educational expenditure incurred from Central Government funds during the period under review is given in Table II. As was pointed out earlier, one clarification has to be made in this context. The expenditure which the Government of India incurs on education can be divided into two categories: (i) expenditure from Central Government funds on institutions maintained or aided by the Central Government; and (ii) grants-in-aid given by the Central Government to the state governments.

From the statistics given in Table II it will be seen that the expenditure of the Government of India on education showed a phenomenal increase during 1950-65. In absolute terms, it multiplied 17-fold within 15 years. During the first Plan period, the average annual rate of increase was as high as 28.0 per cent (as against 10.6 per cent in the total educational expenditure from all sources). During the second five-year Plan, this tempo of expansion seems to have gone down to some extent: the average rate of increase in the second Plan was 19.5 per cent—but still it was higher than the rate of increase in the total educational expenditure which was 12.7 per cent. During the third five-year Plan also, although the rate of increase fell down to 15.2%, it was still higher than the rate of increase in total educational expenditure which was 11.7 per cent from all sources but was less than the rate of increase during the first two Plans. This decline is mainly due to a change in policy. In the first five-year Plan, there was a greater emphasis on the Central sector in education and the funds provided for grant-in-aid were comparatively less. In the second and third five-year Plans, the expansion of the Central sector in education was comparatively restricted, although the funds for grant-in-aid to the state governments were substantially increased. In spite of this decline in the rate of growth, the total educational expenditure from Central Government funds during the first three five-year Plans shows an annual increase of 20.8 per cent which is nearly twice as large as the rate of growth in total educational expenditure during the same period (11.7%). This larger initiative taken by the Central Government in the financing of education is a very welcome development indeed. Further, the rate of increase has been higher in indirect expenditure than the rate of increase in the direct expenditure.

16. **State Government Funds:** During the first five-year Plan, the average annual rate of increase in the state government expenditure was 11.2 per cent, as against an increase of 10.6 per cent in the total educational expenditure. In the second Plan, the tempo of expenditure from the state government funds increased considerably to 14.2 per cent, as against 12.7 per cent in the total expenditure. During the third five-year Plan the rate of increase in state government funds was 12.4 per cent, as against 11.7 per cent in the total expenditure. Taking the period of the three five-year Plans together, the annual rate of increase in expenditure from state government funds was 12.6 per cent as against an increase of 11.7 per cent in the total educational expenditure. The proportion of expenditure from state government funds to total expenditure also improved from 54.0 per cent to 61.2 per cent. In this case also the indirect expenditure received a better treatment than direct expenditure.

17. **District Board Funds:** In so far as total educational expenditure from district board funds during the first three five-year Plans is concerned, there has not been any appreciable increase in the contribution from this source. Their contribution to total expenditure has gone down from 6.9 per cent in 1950-51 to 2.4 per cent in 1965-66. The revenues of the district boards are derived mainly from the local fund cess on land revenue. The collection of this cess fluctuates very greatly, depending upon crop conditions. In some years, part of the cess is remitted or suspended, while in others even arrears are recovered and this leads to large fluctuations of income which are purely administrative in character. But taking the over-all view of the period, it will be seen that the increase in the contribution of district board funds to educational expenditure averaged 4.7 per cent per year in the first five-year Plan, 3.6 per cent per year in the second five-year Plan, 3.9 per cent per year during the third five-year Plan and 4.1 per cent for the three Plans put together. The conclusion is inevitable—this source of revenue is very inelastic and the potentialities of its expansion are getting rapidly exhausted.

18. **Municipal Board Funds:** The details about the contribution made by municipal boards to the total educational expenditure during the period under review are given in the same table. These present a much better picture than the district boards. To begin with, there has been no decrease in the rates of increase. Their total contribution has risen from Rs. 46 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 235 million in 1965-66. In the first five-year Plan, the average annual increase in the contribution of the municipal boards was 6.9 per cent as against an increase of 10.6 per cent in the total educational expenditure and only 4.7 per cent in the contribution of the district boards. Similarly in the second Plan, the contribution of the municipal boards has increased at an annual rate of 19.6 per cent as against 12.7 per cent in the total expenditure and only 3.6 per cent in the contribution of the district boards. But during the third five-year Plan, the municipal boards made a great effort and the rate of increase rose to 17.3 per cent, as against 11.7 per cent in total expenditure and 3.9 per cent in the district board expenditure on education. Taking the three Plans together, the municipal boards show an average rate of increase of 11.4 per cent which is significant. In so far as proportion of expenditure through this source to total expenditure is concerned, municipal boards after going down a bit during first and second Plan periods regained their position during the third Plan. There are still very large potentialities for expansion of this source of finance due to two reasons: (1) there is a large number of municipalities which are not yet financing education adequately; and (2) the rapid pace of urbanisation is increasing their resources.

19. **Fees:** Fees form a very important source of educational finance. During the British priod, they made a major contribution to educational expenditure; and, although the emphasis on fees has been considerably reduced in the post-independence period and delibrate policies of reducing fees or providing free education have been adopted on a fairly large scale, they still play an important part in the financing of education. During the first five-year Plan, the annual rate of increase in the contribution of fees to total educational expenditure was 10.2 per cent, as against an increase of 10.6 per cent in total educational expenditure and during the second and third five-year Plans, the annual increase in the contribution of fees was 9.3 per cent and 9.2 per cent as against an increase of 12.7 per cent and 11.7 per cent in the total educational expenditure. The policy of reducing fees or providing free education had been largely adopted during the first five-year Plan and was continued in the second and third Plans. As such the proportion of expenditure through fees to total expenditure on education has been decreasing continuously. But still the income from fees has been steadily increasing. This is mainly due to the fact that there has been tremendous increase in enrolment during this period.

20. It is, however, important to note that not all income which is shown under fees comes from private sources. In several states, there are schemes under which the fees of certain categories of students are reimbursed by government. In such cases, the amount reimbursed as fees is debited under 'scholarships' or 'other financial assistance' by the states. In the school accounts, however, these receipts are shown under fees. It is, therefore, necessary to remember that some proportion of the income from fees comes really from the public sector, although it is very difficult to identify the exact amount or proportion of this share of public funds.

21. About the revenue from fees, one or two points are particularly important. The first refers to the role played by fees at different levels of education and in different types of educational institutions. The information in Table III will be found interesting from this point of view.

22. Of the total amount of fees collected, a very large proportion (Rs. 63 million or 10.6 per cent) is realised in boards of secondary and intermediate education and represents purely examination fee. Among other institutions, the largest contribution to the total fee income is made by high/higher secondary schools—they contribute as much as Rs. 270 million or 45.8 per cent of the total fee collected. Next in order come universities and institutions of higher education which contribute as much as Rs. 155 million or 26.2 per cent of the total fees collected. The higher primary schools, where fees should really be abolished as far as practicable, still contribute a fairly large proportion —Rs. 32 million or 5.4 per cent of the total amount of fees collected—it is even more than the amount

TABLE III

EXPENDITURE THROUGH FEES ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS (1960-61)

Type of Institution	*Amount of Fees Collected (in 000's)*	*Percentage to Total Amount of Fees Collected at All Levels*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	
1. Pre-primary schools	2,184	0.4
2. Lower primary schools	17,169	2.9
3. Higher primary schools	31,677	5.4
4. Secondary schools	270,394	45.8
5. Schools for teacher training	1,856	0.3
6. Schools for vocational education (excluding teacher training)	13,604	2.3
7. Schools for special education	1,378	0.2
8. Universities and institutions of higher education (general education)	154,693	26.2
(a) Universities	52,934	9.0
(b) Research institutions	375	0.1
(c) Colleges of general education	101,384	17.2
9. Colleges for teacher training	2,761	0.5
10. Colleges for professional education (excluding teacher training)	30,346	5.1
11. Colleges for special education	1,447	0.2
All institutions:	527,510	89.4
12. Fees in boards of secondary & intermediate education, etc.	62,748	10.6
Grand Total	590,258	100.0

of fees collected in colleges of professional education —which stands at Rs. 30 million or 5.1 per cent of the total amount of fees. At the lower primary stage, there are a number of private schools which charge fees and, therefore, primary/junior Basic schools contribute Rs. 17 million or 2.9 per cent of the total fees collected and almost a similar amount is contributed by the schools of vocational education (their precise contribution is Rs. 31.6 million or 2.3 per cent of the total amount of fees collected). It will be seen that the largest income from fees is at the secondary stage; but as secondary education becomes gradually tuition-free, income on this account is likely to decline to a negligible amount during the fourth five-year Plan or soon thereafter. At the university stage also, the total receipts from fees are considerable at present; but even these are dwindling because of the expansion of students from poor families entering university education and the incapability of the state governments or universities to increase fees.

23. There is still another point which needs attention, namely, the extent of free studentships awarded and the amount of fees collected. Table IV shows the total enrolment in institutions of different types and levels as well as the number and proportion of students paying fees.

TABLE IV

PROPORTION OF FEE-PAYING STUDENTS, 1960-61

Type of Institution	*Total Enrolment*	*Number of Fee-Paying Students*	*Percentage of Students Paying Fees to Total Enrolment*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Pre-primary schools	121,184	93,914	77.5
2. Lower primary schools	26,642,348	1,044,050	3.9
3. Higher primary schools	10,610,878	1,742,908	16.4
4. Secondary schools	7,311,514	4,867,003	64.8
5. Schools for teacher training	110,502	22,057	20.0
6. Schools for vocational training (excluding teacher training)	290,772	209,414	72.2
7. Schools for special education	1,689,651	169,821	10.0
8. Universities and higher education institutions (general education)	767,965	655,846	85.4
(a) Universities	73,381	66,149	90.1
(b) Research institutions	2,952	2,547	86.3
(c) Colleges for general education	691,632	587,150	84.9
9. Colleges for teacher training	50,735	17,596	34.7
10. Colleges for professional education (excluding teacher training)	143,556	126,179	87.9
11. Colleges for special education	25,297	13,267	52.4
All Institutions	47,964,402	8,962,055	18.7

24. It will be seen that the proportion of fee-paying students varies from stage to stage and from one type of educational institution to another. This is obviously the lowest (3.9 per cent) in lower primary schools. It is also not very high in schools for special education (10 per cent) or in higher primary schools (16.4 per cent), although fees in these institutions also should, by and large, disappear. In the colleges of teacher training where no fees should really be charged, as many as 34.7 per cent of the students pay fees. In the colleges of special education the proportion of fee-paying students is 52.4 per cent. But it is still greater in universities and higher education institutions (85.4 per cent) and in colleges for professional education (87.9 per cent). In schools for vocational education, about 72.2 per cent of the students pay fees and this proportion increases to 77.5 per cent in pre-primary schools which are still largely in the private sector.

25. In the absence of information about the actual rates of fees charged at each level, it may be interesting to find out the average amount of fees collected per student. The following table (Table V) shows how this varies at different levels and in different types of institutions.

26. A word must be said about fees per student in the universities. In the universities, a large amount is received by way of 'examination fees' and since in the available data it is not posible to separate this amount from that of 'tuition fees' with which we are concerned, this item has been ignored. In other cases, the amount of fees will appear to be extremely reasonable, and if any thing, on the low side. There is a very great possibility of getting additional resources for education through raising of fees and this avenue will have to be explored in spite of the obvious difficulties involved.

TABLE V

AVERAGE FEE PER STUDENT 1960-61

Type of Institution (1)	*Amount of Fee per Student on the Basis of Total Enrolment* (2)	*Amount of Fee per Student on the Number of such Students as Pay Fees* (3)
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pre-primary schools	18.0	23.3
2. Primary and junior Basic schools	0.6	16.4
3. Middle and senior Basic schools	3.0	18.2
4. High/higher secondary schools	36.0	55.6
5. Schools for teacher training	16.8	84.2
6. Schools for vocational education (excluding teacher training)	46.8	65.0
7. Schools for special education	0.8	8.1
8. Universities and institutions of higher education (general education)	201.4	235.9
(a) Universities	721.4*	800.2*
(b) Research institutions	126.9	147.1
(c) Colleges of general education	146.6	172.7
9. Colleges for teacher training	54.4	156.9
10. Colleges for professional education (excluding teacher training)]	211.4	240.5
11. Colleges for special edution	57.2	109.0
All Institutions	11.0	58.9

*The amount of fees includes the examiation fee charged from all the students who appear in examinations conducted by the universities. But the enrolment relates to only students studying in university teaching departments or constituent colleges.

27. **Endowments and Other Sources:** The contribution of 'endowments and other sources' in absolute figures is rising steadily, through slowly. It stood at Rs. 133 million in 1950-51 and rose to Rs. 432 million in 1965-66. The rate of annual increase during the first Plan period was 6.5 per cent and that during the second and third five-year Plan periods 9.6 per cent and 8.5 per cent and for the three Plans put together 8.2 per cent. Owing to the large part played by voluntary educational organizations, these sources still continue to have an important part in educational finance—their total contribution is in fact larger than that of the local bodies (district and municipal boards put together). What is even more important, it is possible to tap larger funds in this source if the right approach is made; and, in all probability, this source has a still larger elasticity at present than the revenues of the district boards.

TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTS (1950-51 TO 1965-66)

28. **Type of Institutions/Objects:** We now turn to the discussion of educational expenditure by types of institutions and by objects. There are about 64 different types of institutions for which separate data are available but in order to keep the discussion within limits we have divided all the different types of institutions and objects, into nineteen categories each of which will be discussed separately. In this grouping, institutions with some common denominator have been combined into a separate category. For instance, schools for vocational education cover some ten types of institutions, such as schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, medicine, physical education, veterinary science, industry and technology. The colleges for professional education also cover almost the same types of institutions at the college level as vocational schools cover at the school level. Similarly, schools for special education include schools for the handicapped, schools for music, dancing and other fine arts, schools for oriental studies, schools for social workers, schools and centres for adult education and reformatory schools, etc., and colleges for special education mainly include music colleges, and those for oriental studies and for social work.

Table VI shows the total educational expenditure incurred during the first three five-year Plans on these 19 categories of institutions and objects. It may be clarified at the very outset that each of the different types of institutions is regarded as a single unit for the purpose of reporting educational expenditure. That is to say, the expenditure figures of higher primary schools which generally have lower primary sections attached to them represent the total expenditure on the whole institution including the lower primary section. This has been accepted because it is not possible to break up the expenditure by sections. This applies to all types of institutions which have attached classes.

TABLE VI

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTS, 1950-51 TO 1965-66

(Rs. in 000's)

Type of Institutions/Objects	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	*Annual Growth Rate during*			*All the Three Plans*
					Ist Plan	*2nd Plan*	*3rd Plan*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Direct Expenditure								
1. Pre-schools	1,198 (0.1)	2,499 (0.1)	5,873 (0.2)	11,000 (0.2)	15.8	18.6	13.4	15.9
2. Lower primary schools	364,843 (31.9)	537,272 (28.3)	734,461 (21.3)	1,220,500 (20.3)	8.0	6.5	10.7	8.4
3. Higher primary schools	76,990 (6.7)	154,050 (8.1)	429,219 (12.5)	717,500 (12.0)	14.9	22.7	10.8	16.0
4. Secondary schools	230,450 (20.1)	376,144 (19.8)	689,117 (20.0)	1,181,000 (19.7)	10.3	12.9	11.4	11.5
5. Schools for teacher training	15,229 (1.3)	19,757 (1.0)	34,811 (1.0)	57,400 (1.0)	5.3	12.0	10.5	9.2
6. Schools for vocational and technical education	21,715 (1.9)	34,751 (1.9)	79,280 (2.3)	192,600 (3.2)	9.9	17.9	19.4	15.7
7. Schools for special education	23,335 (2.0)	26,529 (1.4)	31,997 (0.9)	39,920 (0.7)	2.6	3.8	4.5	3.6
8. Universities	49,052 (4.3)	79,804 (4.2)	141,388 (4.1)	270,000 (4.5)	10.2	12.1	13.8	12.0

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9. Boards of intermediate/secondary education	5,338 (0.5)	13,240 (0.7)	24,133 (0.7)	45,000 (0.8)	19.3	12.8	13.3	15.3
10. Research institutions	6,256 (0.5)	13,904 (0.7)	26,986 (0.8)	65,000 (1.1)	17.3	14.2	19.2	16.9
11. Arts and science colleges	71,714 (6.3)	116,474 (6.1)	209,153 (6.1)	327,500 (5.5)	10.2	12.4	9.4	10.7
12. Colleges for teacher training	3,547 (0.3)	6,566 (0.3)	21,514 (0.6)	49,200 (0.8)	13.1	26.8	18.0	19.2
13. Colleges for professional education (excluding T.T. colleges)	38,647 (3.4)	63,442 (3.4)	136,527 (4.0)	300,800 (5.0)	10.4	16.6	17.1	14.7
14. Colleges for special education	2,224 (0.2)	3,635 (0.2)	9,125 (0.3)	17,500 (0.3)	10.3	20.1	13.9	14.7
Total Direct Expenditure	910,539 (79.6)	1,448,069 (76.4)	2,573,587 (74.7)	4,494,920 (74.9)	9.7	12.2	11.8	11.2
Indirect Expenditure								
15. Direction and inspection	27,364 (2.4)	40,006 (2.1)	70,123 (2.0)	114,009 (1.9)	7.9	11.9	10.2	10.0
16. Buildings	99,270 (8.7)	196,358 (10.4)	428,158 (12.4)	666,055 (11.1)	14.6	16.9	9.2	13.5
17. Scholarships and other financial concessions	34,456 (3.0)	82,172 (4.3)	200,222 (5.8)	420,035 (7.0)	19.0	19.5	16.0	18.1
18. Hostel charges	18,264 (1.6)	26,610 (1.4)	43,149 (1.3)	95,463 (1.6)	7.8	10.2	17.2	11.7
19. Miscellaneous	53,928 (4.7)	103,395 (5.4)	128,562 (3.8)	209,518 (3.5)	13.9	4.5	10.3	9.5
Total Indirect Expenditure	233,282 (20.4)	448,541 (23.6)	870,214 (25.3)	1,505,080 (25.1)	14.0	14.2	11.6	13.2
Grant Total	1,143,822 (100.0)	1,896,610 (100.0)	3,443,801 (100.0)	6,000,000 (100.0)	10.6	12.7	11.7	11.7

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

29. Table VI brings out many significant points some of which are mentioned below:

(1) The proportion of expenditure on the lower primary schools has, by and large, been decreasing during this period. It decreased from 31.9 per cent in 1950-51 to 20.3 per cent in 1965-66. This decrease is partly due to the reclassification in 1958-59 of elementary schools in a few states into higher primary schools and partly due to a substantial increase in the total expenditure with which the expenditure on lower primary schools has not kept pace.

(2) The higher primary schools have received somewhat better treatment but the increase in the percentage of expenditure on these institutions to the total expenditure on education from 6.7 per cent in 1950-51 to 12.0 per cent in 1965-66 was, to some extent, also due to the reclassification of elementary schools in some states as higher primary schools as mentioned above.

(3) The proportion of expenditure on the secondary schools has remained fairly constant throughout the period under review.

(4) The expenditure on higher education has slightly improved in proportion to total educational expenditure from 15.5 per cent in 1950-51 to 18.0 per cent in 1965-66.

(5) Significant improvement is observed in the case of technical education.

(6) The share of direction and inspection in the total expenditure was never very high—it has been steadily decreasing—from 2.4 per cent in 1950-51 to 1.9 per cent in 1965-66—which is not a very happy situation.

(7) The expenditure on buildings has increased very considerably—from 8.7 per cent in 1950-51 to 11.1 per cent in 1965-66. Similarly, the expenditure on scholarships and other financial

concessions to students has also increased from 3.0 per cent in 1950-51 to 7.0 per cent in 1965-66. These are the two objects which have gained materially during the period under review.

(8) As a result of the trends mentioned above, the total direct expenditure on education has fallen from 79.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 74.9 per cent in 1965-66. Correspondingly, the total indirect expenditure on education has increased from 20.4 per cent in 1950-51 to 25.1 per cent in 1965-66—a fact to which reference has already been made.

(9) In absolute terms, the greatest annual increase in expenditure during 1950-65 has been reported by colleges for teachers' training followed by scholarships, research institutions, higher primary schools, pre-primary schools and schools for vocational education. All these are desirable items. On the other extreme, schools for special education reported the lowest rate of growth of expenditure which few will regret. Notable among other desirable items which have not received the necessary financial support are the lower primary schools.

30. With these preliminary observations, we now proceed on to examine the expenditure incurred on each object separately. Here we shall confine our discussion up to the year 1960-61, the latest year for which the detailed expenditure by objects is available.

31. **Pre-Primary Schools:** Detailed statistics regarding the total expenditure on pre-primary schools in India, according to sources, during the first two five-year Plans are given in Table VII.

TABLE VII: EXPENDITURE ON PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both the Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	—	22	187	—	53.4	—
	(0.0)	(0.9)	(3.2)			
(ii) State Government funds	311	620	1,387	14.8	17.5	16.1
	(25.9)	(24.8)	(23.6)			
(iii) District board funds	1	7	185	47.6	92.5	68.6
	(0.1)	(0.3)	(3.1)			
(iv) Municipal board funds	66	71	346	1.5	37.3	18.0
	(5.5)	(2.8)	(5.9)			
(v) Fees	541	1,187	2,184	17.0	13.0	15.0
	(45.2)	(47.5)	(37.2)			
(vi) Other sources	280	592	1,584	16.2	21.7	18.9
	(23.3)	(23.7)	(27.0)			
Total expenditure	1,198	2,499	5,873	15.8	18.6	17.2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)			
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	792	1,447	3,705	12.8	20.7	16.7
3. Total enrolment	21,640	45,828	121,184	16.2	21.4	18.8
4. Total number of teachers	866	1,880	4,006	16.8	16.3	16.6
5. Number of pupils per teacher	25	24	30			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	66.1	57.9	63.1			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	914.3	769.5	924.7			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	55.4	54.5	48.5			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

It will be seen therefrom that pre-primary education is becoming rapidly popular and the expenditure is increasing at a much faster rate than in several other sectors of education. The total expenditure on these institutions which stood at Rs. 1.2 million in 1950-51 increased to Rs. 5.9 million by 1960-61. This shows an average annual increase of 17.2 per cent, as against an average annual increase of 11.7 per cent only in the total educational expenditure. The increase has been more during the second five-year Plan (18.6 per cent), than during the first five-year Plan (15.8 per cent).

32. Pre-primary education is still largely the responsibility of private enterprise. The state governments have started taking interest therein only recently by maintaining a few pre-primary schools and by assisting training institutions for pre-primary teachers. Very naturally, therefore, the funds provided by the Central Government and the state governments play a very minor role in this sector. In 1960-61 for instance, the funds provided by the Central Government formed only 3.2 per cent of the total expenditure. The state governments contributed only 23.6 per cent of the total expenditure —which was even less than that contributed in 1950-51 which formed 25.9 per cent of the total expenditure. The local bodies did even less. The district boards contributed only 3.1 per cent of the total expenditure. The municipalities fared better (pre-primary education is more popular in urban areas) and contributed 5.9 per cent of the total expenditure. The bulk of the expenditure on pre-primary education, therefore, came from fees and other sources which contributed as much as 68.5 per cent in 1950-51 and 64.2 per cent in 1960-61.

33. It may also be observed, incidentally, that the statistics given here relate only to *recognized* pre-primary schools which are not many in number. A large number of pre-primary schools do not apply for recognition to government, because no grant-in-aid generally is given to them. These schools are mostly located in urban areas, and no data are available regarding them. In addition, the Community Development Administration and the Central Social Welfare Board run a number of *balwadis* in rural areas. The expenditure on these institutions is met from the budgets of these organizations. But as these institutions are not recognized by the education departments, their statistics, whether of enrolment or of expenditure, are not reflected in the figures given above. If the expenditure on these pre-primary schools is also taken into account, the total expenditure on pre-primary education in India would be much more—perhaps about three times of what is shown in the above statistics.

34. It may be interesting to analyse the reasons for this increase in the total expenditure on pre-primary schools. These could be (1) increase in enrolment, (2) a change in the pupil-teacher ratio, (3) rise in the average salary of the teacher and (4) an increase in the ratio of non-teacher costs to teacher costs.

(1) The increase in enrolment at the pre-primary stage has been very rapid—at 18.8 per cent per year—as compared to 6.5 per cent per year in the total enrolment. By and large, the increase in the second Plan has been far more rapid than in the first Plan.

(2) The number of teachers has not increased in proportion to enrolment—the increase in their number is only 16.6 per cent per year, as against 18.8 per cent in enrolment. This has resulted in the increase of the pupil-teacher ratio from 25 in 1950-51 to 30 in 1960-61.

(3) The total expenditure also has not increased in proportion to enrolment —the increase in this case being only 17.2 per cent per year. This brings down the cost per pupil from Rs. 55.4 to Rs. 48.5 which is not a very happy situation. In the circumstances there is little possibility of quality having been improved.

(4) The average annual salary of a teacher has also not altered very appreciably. In 1950-51, it was Rs. 914.3, which declined to Rs. 769.5 in 1955-56 and increased a little to Rs. 924.7 in 1960-61. If allowance is made for the rise in the cost of living, it is obvious that the teachers in pre-primary schools were drawing a much lower wage in 1960-61, in real terms, than they did ten years previously. This is mainly because the pre-primary schools generally do not receive state assistance and do not have the financial resources to give a reasonable wage to teachers. The situation is further complicated by the large unemployment amongst pre-primary trained teachers in urban areas. This compels them to accept jobs on very low remuneration.

35. **Lower Primary Schools:** The growth of the

total expenditure on lower primary schools according to sources during the first two five-year Plans is given in Table VIII. It will be seen therefrom that the total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 365 million in 1950-51 to its double *i.e.* the figure of Rs. 734 million in 1960-61, which gives an annual rate of increase of 7.3 per cent only, as against an annual increase of 11.7 per cent in the total educational expenditure. The implication is obvious: the growth of primary education has not received the priority it deserves and, by and large, it has been, comparatively speaking, neglected during this period.

36. Considering the individual sources of finance, it may be said that here, as in pre-primary education, the Government of India plays a very minor role. In 1950-51, it contributed only Rs. 0.47 million or 0.1 per cent of the total expenditure; and even in 1960-61 its contribution did not go beyond Rs. 18 million or 2.4 per cent of the total expenditure. It is, however, significant to note that the contribution of the Central Government increased immensely during the first five-year Plan—the average annual rate of increase being 108.6 per cent—but during the second Plan, the contribution of the Central Government decreased from Rs. 18.5 million to Rs 17.9 million. This is because during the first five-year Plan the Central Government gave specific-purpose grants but during the second Plan it gave lump-sum grants which resulted in the funds being diverted to other sectors of education.

The state governments naturally bear the lion's share of the burden. In 1950-51, they contributed

TABLE VIII: EXPENDITURE ON LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both the Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	468	18,517	17,943	108.6	Decrease	44.0
	(0.1)	(3.4)	(2.4)			
(ii) State Government funds	248,646	376,994	573,278	8.7	8.7	8.7
	(68.2)	(70.2)	(78.1)			
(iii) District board funds	56,566	62,474	60,161	2.0	Decrease	0.6
	(15.5)	(11.6)	(8.2)			
(iv) Municipal board funds	34,585	44,983	46,540	5.4	0.7	3.0
	(9.5)	(8.4)	(6.3)			
(v) Fees	8,621	17,527	17,170	15.3	Decrease	7.1
	(2.3)	(3.3)	(2.4)			
(vi) Other sources	15,957	16,777	19,369	1.0	2.9	2.0
	(4.4)	(3.1)	(2.6)			
Total expenditure	364,843	537,272	734,461	8.1	6.5	7.3
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)			
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	292,903	450,370	647,213	9.0	7.5	8.3
3. Total enrolment	18,293,967	22,919,734	26,642,348	4.6	3.1	3.8
4. Total number of teachers	537,918	691,249	741,515	5.2	1.4	3.3
5. Number of pupils per teacher	34	33	36			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	80.3	83.8	88.1			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	544.5	651.5	872.8			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	19.9	23.4	27.6			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

Rs. 249 million or 68.2 per cent of the total expenditure and in 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 573 million or 78.1 per cent. The average annual increase in the contribution from the state government funds was 8.7 per cent, which ranked next only to the increase in the contribution of the Government of India.

The district boards made a small contribution which stood at Rs. 57 million or 15.5 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 60 million or 8.2 per cent in 1960-61. The average annual increase in the contribution of the district boards has been negligible—0.6 per cent—which shows the inelasticity of their revenues. The municipal boards fared better. They contributed Rs. 35 million or 9.5 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 47 million or 6.3 per cent in 1960-61, thereby showing an average annual increase of 3 per cent.

Fees, even at this stage of education, which should ordinarily be wholly free, play a fairly significant role, due mainly to the prevalence and growing popularity of private enterprise in urban areas. In 1950-51, fees contributed Rs. 8.6 million or 2.3 per cent of the total expenditure, and in 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 17 million or 2.4 per cent of the total expenditure, the average annual increase in the contribution from this source being as high as 7.1 per cent. The contribution of other sources was only marginal and nothing better can be expected. They contributed Rs. 16 million or 4.4 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 19 million or 2.6 per cent in 1960-61, the annual increase in the contribution from this source being only 2.0 per cent.

On the whole, it may be said that primary education is financed mainly by the state governments (78 per cent), the balance of the expenditure being made up mostly by the contribution of local bodies (14.5 per cent), fees and other sources (5.0 per cent) and the Central Government (2.4 per cent).

37. As in pre-primary education, the reasons for the increase in the total expenditure on primary schools are to be sought in (1) enrolment, (2) pupil-teacher ratio, (3) average salary of teachers and (4) proportion of teacher costs to total expenditure. The following points will emerge from these statistics:

(1) The enrolment in lower primary schools has increased very slowly. The rate of increase was 4.6 per cent during the first Plan and 3.1 per cent during the second Plan. At no time has the expansion of enrolment in primary schools been greater than the expansion in total enrolment. The average annual increase during the period as a whole has been 3.8 per cent only, as against an over-all increase of 6.5 per cent in the total educational enrolment. The impression that the development of primary education has been emphasized or over-emphasized in the post-independence period seems to be contradicted by these facts and figures.

(2) The number of teachers has not increased in proportion to enrolment—the rate of annual increase being only 3.3 per cent. Consequently, the pupil-teacher ratio has increased from 34 in 1950-51 to 36 in 1960-61.

(3) The increase in expenditure on lower primary education has been far larger than that in enrolment —the annual increase being 7.3 per cent. This is a happy sign and it is mainly responsible for increasing the cost per pupil from Rs. 19.9 in 1950-51 to Rs. 27.6 in 1960-61.

(4) The primary teachers were extremely low paid on the eve of the attainment of independence. Very naturally, there was a great emphasis on the improvement of their salaries. It will be seen from Table VIII that the total expenditure on teachers' salaries has increased annually at the rate of 8.3 per cent which is even higher than the rate of increase in total expenditure on primary schools (7.3 per cent). The average annual salary of a primary teacher has increased, during this period, from Rs. 544.5 in 1950-51 to Rs. 872.8 in 1960-61. Even if allowance is made for the increase in the cost of living, it is expected that the primary teachers did get a higher remuneration in 1960-61, in real terms, than what they received ten years previously.

(5) It will also be noticed that the proportion of teacher costs to total expenditure has consistently increased throughout the period under review. It was 80.3 per cent in 1950-51 and in 1960-61 it stood at 88.1 per cent. The obvious implication is that our primary schools are becoming impoverished in the amenities they provide. This shows that we do very little at present for our primary schools beyond providing a teacher. It may be pointed out that, in the advanced countries, the proportion between teacher costs and non-teacher costs is generally 50:50 or at least 60:40.

38. **Higher Primary Schools:** The statistics of the total expenditure on higher primary schools during the first two five-year Plans, according to sources, are given in Table IX. It will be seen therefrom that the general picture is rather different from that of lower primary schools. In 1950-51, the total expenditure on higher primary schools was Rs. 77 million and in 1960-61 it increased to Rs. 429 million, which implies an average annual increase of 18.7 per cent as against an increase of 11.7 per cent only in the total educational expenditure. As already indicated, part of this increase is due merely to a reclassification. In some states, schools offering teaching in classes I to VII were classified as lower primary. In 1958-59, a decision was taken to adopt a uniform basis of classification and to regard these schools as higher primary schools. This reclassification led to a sudden and purely statistical increase in the expenditure of higher primary schools (which implies a corresponding decrease in the expenditure on the primary schools). But even after an allowance is made for this consideration, it goes without saying that, by and large, the higher primary schools have received a fair share of expenditure and have done well during the first two five-year Plans. This is mainly due to the fact that there is a great public demand for higher primary schools in rural areas and that the tendency to stay in schools has also been continuously increasing.

TABLE IX : EXPENDITURE ON HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	308 (0.4)	1,570 (1.0)	11,914 (2.8)	38.6	50.0	44.2
(ii) State Government funds	38,923 (50.6)	95,290 (61.9)	306,162 (71.3)	19.6	26.3	23.0
(iii) District board funds	8,557 (11.1)	14,288 (9.3)	22,115 (5.1)	10.8	9.1	10.0
(iv) Municipal board funds	2,882 (3.7)	5,626 (3.6)	32,036 (7.5)	14.3	41.6	27.3
(v) Fees	18,413 (23.9)	24,878 (16.1)	31,677 (7.4)	6.2	5.0	5.6
(vi) Other sources	7,907 (10.3)	12,398 (8.1)	25,315 (5.9)	9.4	15.4	12.3
Total expenditure	76,990 (100.0)	154,050 (100.0)	429,219 (100.0)	14.9	22.7	18.7
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	58,342	120,020	365,066	15.5	24.9	20.1
3. Total enrolment	2,072,508	3,812,952	10,610,878	13.0	22.8	17.7
4. Total number of teachers	85,496	148,894	345,228	11.7	18.4	15.0
5. Number of pupils per teacher	24	26	31			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	75.8	77.9	85.1			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	682.4	808.8	1,057.5			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	37.1	40.4	40.5			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

39. Considering the different sources of finance, the over-all picture of expenditure on higher primary schools, though similar to that of lower primary schools, makes some significant departures from it. In both, the Government of India plays a minor role. It contributed, to the total expenditure on higher primary schools, Rs. 0.3 million or 0.4 per cent in 1950-51, and even in 1960-61 its contribution was only Rs. 12 million or 2.8 per cent of the total expenditure. The state governments again bore the lion's share of the burden; they contributd Rs. 39 million or 50.6 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 306 million or 71.3 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. The average annual increase in the contribution of the state governments is also high (23.0 per cent) and is much higher than that for lower primary education (8.7 per cent) and even pre-primary education (16.5 per cent). The district boards put in a much better effort for higher primary schools. They contributed Rs. 8.6 million or 11.1 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 22 million or 5.1 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase in their contribution being 10 per cent. The municipal boards, which have better resources and within whose jurisdiction the desire for higher primary school education is spreading rapidly, gave a good account of themselves during this period. As against their contribution of Rs. 2.9 million or 3.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51, they spent Rs. 32 million or 7.5 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase in their contribution being as high as 27.3 per cent. Fees and other sources also did fairly well. They contributed Rs. 26 million or 34.2 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 57 million or 13.3 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase being 5.6 per cent in fees and 12.3 per cent in other sources. At the higher primary school stage, the proportion of fee-charging schools is still very large in some states and private enterprise often plays a more important role at this stage than at the lower primary stage. The contribution of fees and other sources is, therefore, much more significant at the higher primary school stage than at the lower primary school stage. As compulsory education gets extended to the age of 14, more and more free schools will have to be provided, and when that happens, the contribution of fees and other sources is likely to diminish at this stage also.

40. Now, we shall turn to the discussion of the various factors which impinge upon the total expenditure in higher primary schools such as enrolment, pupil-teacher ratio, average salary of teachers and proportion of teacher costs to total expenditure. The following interesting points emerge from these statistics:

(i) The enrolment in higher primary schools has increased very rapidly—at 17.7 per cent as against 6.5 per cent for the total educational enrolment. This shows how keen the demand is for the establishment of higher primary schools, especially in rural areas. It also shows that the extent of wastage at this stage is diminishing largely.

(ii) The number of teachers in these schools has not increased in proportion to the enrolment—the annual increase in this case being only 15 per cent. Consequently, the pupil-teacher ratio has increased from 24 in 1950-51 to 31 in 1960-61. Also, the expenditure on higher primary schools has increased almost at the same rate as the total enrolment (17.7 per cent). The cost per pupil, therefore, has varied only slightly during this period—from Rs. 37.1 in 1950-51 to Rs. 40.5 in 1960-61.

(iii) The average annual salary of a higher primary school teacher has gone up considerably—from Rs. 682.4 in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,057.3 in 1960-61. Even allowing for the rise in the cost of living, it appears that the higher primary school teachers were getting, in real terms, better remuneration in 1960-61 than what they got ten years previously. In spite of this improvement, however, the over-all salaries of higher primary school teachers (and this is even more true of lower primary teachers) were still very low.

(iv) As in the case of lower primay schools, the percentage of teacher costs to total expenditure has gone up—from 75.8 per cent in 1950-51 to 85.1 per cent in 1960-61. The implication is precisely the same, that is, we are doing little more than providing a teacher in the higher primary schools and that the physical amenities provided in them are much less today than in the past. For instance, the non-teacher cost per teacher-unit was Rs. 218.1 in 1950-51 and only Rs. 185.8 in 1960-61. If we take into account the increase in prices, the non-teacher expenditure per pupil in 1960-61 would be even less.

41. **Secondary Schools (including Post-Basic Schools):** The statistics of the total expenditure incurred on secondary schools are given in Table X. It will be seen that, by and large, schools for secondary education (general) have been neglected during this period. The total expenditure on them was Rs. 230 million in 1950-51 and it increased to Rs. 689 million in 1960-61, thus showing an average annual increase of 11.6 per cent which is equal to the rate of increase in the total educational expenditure.

42. The Central Government funds play a very minor role in this sector. They contributed only Rs. 2.2 million or 1.0 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and only Rs. 6.4 million or 0.9 per cent of the expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase in their contribution being only 11.1 per cent as compared to 11.7 per cent from all the sources. The state governments bear, very naturally, the highest share of the burden; but they cannot be said to have contributed as much for the maintenance of secondary schools as for other sectors of education. For instance, they contributed only Rs. 82 million or 35.5 per cent of the total educational expenditure in 1950-51. This is broadly in keeping with the policy under the British rule in accordance

TABLE X: EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	2,229 (1.0)	3,428 (0.9)	6,412 (0.9)	9.0	13.3	11.1
(ii) State Government funds	81,784 (35.5)	146,539 (39.0)	324,620 (47.1)	12.4	17.2	14.8
(iii) District board funds	3,376 (1.4)	10,643 (2.8)	22,075 (3.2)	26.0	15.7	20.7
(iv) Municipal board funds	3,192 (1.4)	5,136 (1.4)	10,032 (1.5)	10.0	14.3	12.1
(v) Fees	116,118 (50.4)	175,614 (46.7)	270,394 (39.2)	8.6	9.0	8.8
(vi) Other sources	23,751 (10.3)	34,785 (9.2)	55,585 (8.1)	7.9	9.8	8.9
Total expenditure	230,450 (100.0)	376,145 (100.0)	689,118 (100.0)	10.3	12.9	11.6
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers	159,179	270,760	498,087	11.2	13.0	12.1
3. Total enrolment	3,159,501	4,713,557	7,511,514	8.4	9.8	9.0
4. Total number of teachers	126,504	189,794	296,305	8.5	9.3	8.9
5. Number of pupils per teacher	25	25	25			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	69.1	72.0	72.3			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	1,258.3	1,426.6	1,681.0			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	72.9	79.8	91.7			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

with which the Government bore only one-third of the total expenditure on secondary education. There has been a change in this policy during the first two five-year Plans and the Government of India is now assuming a larger share in the expenditure. But even in 1960-61, the state governments contributed only Rs. 325 million or 47.1 per cent of the total expenditure, the average annual increase in their contribution being 14.8 per cent.

The best performance in this sector is that of the district boards. Prior to independence, the general idea was that the district boards have an almost exclusive responsibility to provide elementary education and that they should not incur any expenditure on secondary education. This view was gradually given up when secondary education began to spread to rural areas and the demand for it came to be put forward very strongly by the village people themselves. Consequently, district boards have been permitted to conduct secondary schools and in several areas, particularly in Madras, they are conducting large number of secondary schools. Consequently, the contribution from this source increased fast during this period. In 1950-51, they contributed only Rs. 3.4 million or 1.5 per cent of the total expenditure. In 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 22 million or 3.2 per cent of the total expenditure—the average annual increase being as high as 20.7 per cent. The municipal boards rank next in effort. Their contribution increased from Rs. 3.2 million or 1.4 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 to Rs. 10 million or 1.5 per cent of the expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase being 12.1 per cent.

The contribution of fees as a source of educational finance is diminishing very considerably, partly because children from the weaker and poorer sections of the community are now coming to the secondary schools and partly because of a deliberate policy adopted by the state governments to make secondary education as much free (or as less costly) as possible. In 1950-51, the income from fees contributed Rs. 116 million or 50.4 per cent of the total expenditure; in 1960-61 it was only Rs. 270 million or 39.2 per cent of the total expenditure, the average annual increase being only 8.8 per cent.

The role of the last source—endowments and other sources—has been similar, though even less significant. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 23.8 million or 10.2 per cent of the total expenditure; but in 1960-61 their contribution stood at Rs. 55.6 million or 8.1 per cent of the expenditure, the average annual increase being 8.9 per cent. On the whole, two things become clear: (1) the secondary schools of general education have not received the financial support they deserve or in proportion to their expansion; and (2) since the significance of fees and endowments is diminishing rapidly as a source of their financial support, larger burdens are being assumed in their maintenance by the state governments and the local bodies.

43. It may be interesting to analyse the increase in the total expenditure on secondary schools in terms of other relevant factors such as enrolment, pupil-teacher ratio, average annual salary per teacher and proportion of teacher, costs to total expenditure. The following points emerge from a study of these statistics:

(1) The total enrolment in secondary schools has increased veryfast—the average annual increase being 9 per cent, as against 6.5 per cent for total educational enrolment.

(2) The increase in the number of teachers is almost in the same proportion as that in enrolment i.e. 8.9 per cent. That is why the average pupil-teacher ratio has remained fairly constant throughout this period.

(3) The rate of increase in expenditure is higher than that in enrolment and stands at 11.6 per cent.

(4) The increase in the total expenditure on teachers' salaries is slightly greater and stands at 12.1 per cent.

(5) The average annual salary of teachers increased from Rs. 1,258.3 in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,681 in 1960-61. If the increase in the cost of living is taken into consideration, the average salary of a teacher in 1960-61 may perhaps still be slightly better than that in 1950-51. It is, however, obvious that the increase in salary at this stage is much less as compared to that at the lower primary or higher primary school stages. It will be seen later that it is also less in comparison with the increase in salaries at the university stage. By and large, therefore, an average secondary teacher has not received a fair deal in the post-independence period.

(6) The percentage of teacher costs to total expenditure was 69.1 in 1950-51 and it rose to 72.3

in 1960-61, which shows that under financial pressures the provision of amenities in secondary schools is suffering to some extent. This proportion between teacher and non-teacher costs ought to be about 50:50 or at the most 60:40.

(7) The cost per pupil shows a small increase—from Rs. 72.9 in 1950-51 to Rs. 91.7 in 1960-61. Since the pupil-teacher ratio has remained fairly constant, this may be said to be due almost entirely to the increase in the salaries of teachers.

44. **Teacher Training Schools:** We shall now turn to a consideration of the total expenditure on teacher training schools, i.e. schools meant for the training of teachers for elementary schools. At the beginning of the first five-year Plan, the position regarding the training of teachers was not very happy, the provision of facilities was inadequate, the percentage of trained teachers was low, and the quality of the programme left a good deal to be desired. It was, therefore, necessary, in the interest of improving the standard of education, to concentrate on the development of teacher training schools. Unfortunately, this was not done with the result that the growth of expenditure on teacher training schools does not present, by and large, a happy picture.

Detailed statistics on this subject will be found in Table XI.

It will be seen from this table that the total expenditure on teacher training schools, which stood only at Rs. 15 million in 1950-51, increased to only Rs. 34.8 million in 1960-61 showing an average annual increase of 8.6 per cent, as against an increase of 11.7 per cent in the total educational expenditure. There has, however, been a significant increase in the expenditure during the second Plan. This was due to substantial grants by the Government of India to the state governments on a hundred per cent basis for the expansion of teacher training facilities.

45. Going by sources, it will be seen that the Central Government played a very minor role in the beginning. In 1950-51, it had hardly any programme in teacher training. During the first five-year Plan, a Centrally sponsored sector was started for assisting the development of teacher education; but even in 1955-56, the Central Government contributed only 0.1 million or 0.7 per cent of the total expenditure. By 1960-61, a number of new teacher training institutions were started in almost all the states with the help of Central assistance. Consequently, the expenditure of the Central Government on this programme increased to Rs. 1.8 million or 5.1 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. The programme was discontinued in the third five-year Plan so that the role of the Centre has again become a minor one. The state governments have assumed almost total responsibility for teacher training from the very early days. The Indian Education Commission of 1882 recommended that the training of teachers should be the responsibility of the state governments and this position continues to this day. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 12.9 million or 84.5 per cent of the total expenditure, which in 1960-61, increased to Rs. 29.7 million or 85.3 per cent of the total expenditure. This gives an average annual increase of 8.7 per cent.

The district boards, which were doing something for the cause at the beginning of the planning in 1951 have now almost completely absolved themselves of this responsibility. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 0.2 million or 1.3 per cent of the total expenditure. Since then, their expenditure has come down to Rs. 12,000 only, thus showing an annual decrease of 24.3 per cent. The contribution of municipal boards, on the other hand, has slightly increased in absolute terms, though not in proportion. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 75,000 or 0.5 per cent of the expenditure, but in 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 98,000 or 0.3 per cent of the expenditure, the annual increase in the expenditure being only 2.7 per cent.

Fees in teacher training schools cannot be expected to play any significant role. In fact, it is a surprise that they exist at all. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 0.7 million or 4.7 per cent of the expenditure, but in 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 1.9 million or 5.3 per cent. This gives the average annual increase of 10 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the fees of several teachers under training are reimbursed by the state governments so that a very large part of this expenditure is indirectly borne from the state revenues.

TABLE XI

EXPENDITURE ON TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS (1950-51 TO 1968-69)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both the Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	— (0.0)	145 (0.7)	1,778 (5.1)	—	65.8	—
(ii) State Government funds	12,873 (84.5)	16,581 (83.9)	29,692 (85.3)	5.2	12.4	8.7
(iii) District board funds	192 (1.3)	21 (0.1)	12 (0.0)		Decrease	
(iv) Municipal board funds	75 (0.5)	77 (0.4)	98 (0.3)	0.5	4.9	2.7
(v) Fees	714 (4.7)	1,221 (6.2)	1,856 (5.3)	11.3	8.7	10.0
(vi) Other sources	1,375 (9.0)	1,712 (8.7)	1,375 (4.0)	4.5	Decrease	—
Total Expenditure	15,229 (100.0)	19,757 (100.0)	34,811 (100.0)	5.3	12.0	8.6
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	9,260	10,154	17,167	1.9	11.1	6.4
3. Total enrolment	69,416	83,467	110,502	3.8	5.8	4.8
4. Total number of teachers	4,798	6,373	8,581	5.8	6.1	6.0
5. Number of pupils per teacher	14	13	13			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	60.8	51.4	49.3			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	1,930.0	1,593.2	2,000.6			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	219.4	236.7	315.0			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

The situation with regard to endowments and other sources is also similar. Their contribution was Rs. 1.4 million both in 1950-51 and 1960-61 which constituted 9 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and 4 per cent in 1960-61. There are a few private training schools in some states, but the trend now is for the state governments to assume this responsibility direct. Consequently, the financial burden of this sector is now being assumed almost wholly by the state governments.

46. If we look at this financial picture in a broader context, the following points emerge:

(1) The enrolment in teacher training schools shows only a small increase from 69,416 in 1950-51 to 110,502 in 1960-61 which gives an average annual rate of increase of 4.8 per cent only.

(2) The number of teacher-educators has increased at a slightly higher rate—6.0 per cent per year. Consequently, the pupil-teacher ratio in the training schools has improved slightly—from 14 in 1950-51 to 13 in 1960-61.

(3) The average annual salary of teacher-educators worsened during this period. It was Rs.

1,930 in 1950-51 and it went down to Rs. 1,593.2 in 1955-56, thus bearing witness to the general neglect of teacher education in the first five-year Plan. Things improved somewhat in the second five-year Plan and the average annual salary rose to Rs. 2,000.6 in 1960-61 which is almost the same as in 1950-51. If allowance is made for the increase in the cost of living, the teacher-educators may be said to have been getting, in 1960-61, much less emoluments in real terms, than what they did in 1950-51. This is another important factor which has a bearing upon the quality of our teacher training programmes.

(4) The percentage of teacher costs to total educational expenditure on these institutions has fallen during this period — it was 60.8 in 1950-51 and only 49.3 in 1960-61. This is a trend in the right direction and it implies that more attention is being paid to the physical amenities in training institutions. But unfortunately, as was pointed out earlier, this improvement has taken place at the cost of the teacher-educators.

(5) The cost per pupil shows an increase—from Rs. 219.4 in 1950-51 to Rs. 315 in 1960-61. This is mainly due to the provision of better physical amenities and stipends and thus indicates some improvement in the quality of the programme.

47. **Vocational and Technical Schools:** The growth of educational expenditure in these institutions has been given in Table XII. It will be seen

TABLE XII: EXPENDITURE ON VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(Excluding Teacher Training Schools) (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	1,720 (7.9)	6,181 (17.8)	9,241 (11.7)	29.1	8.4	18.3
(ii) State Government funds	13,231 (60.9)	17,298 (49.8)	49,840 (62.9)	5.5	23.6	14.2
(iii) District board funds	257 (1.2)	145 (0.4)	234 (0.3)	—	10.1	—
(iv) Municipal board funds	353 (1.6)	329 (1.0)	354 (0.5)	—	1.5	0.1
(v) Fees	3,614 (16.7)	6,724 (19.3)	13,604 (17.2)	13.2	15.1	14.2
(vi) Other sources	2,540 (11.7)	4,073 (11.7)	6,007 (7.6)	9.9	8.1	9.0
Total expenditure	21,715 (100.0)	34,751 (100.0)	79,280 (100.0)	9.9	18.0	13.8
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	10,514	15,886	38,248	8.6	19.2	13.8
3. Total enrolment	117,778	178,998	290,772	8.7	10.2	9.5
4. Total number of teachers	6,800	10,224	18,571	8.5	12.7	10.6
5. Number of pupils per teacher	17	18	16			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	48.4	45.7	48.2			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	1,546.2	1,553.8	2,059.6			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	184.4	194.1	272.7			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

from that table that this group of institutions, on the whole, has received considerable attention and has done much better than any other category of institutions at the second level. This is mainly due to the establishment of industrial training institutes (I.T.I.'s) for the vocational and technical training of labour under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, functioning in cooperation with the state governments, and to the increasing emphasis that has been placed, in the first two five-year Plans, on the development of engineering and medical schools of all types. In 1950-51, the total expenditure on these institutions was only Rs. 22 million. In 1960-61, it rose to Rs. 79 million, the average annual increase being as high as 13.8 per cent.

48. The Government of India plays an important role in this sector, particularly in the financing of industrial training institutes. We, therefore, find that its contribution which stood at Rs. 1.7 million or 7.9 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51, increased to Rs. 9.2 million or 11.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase being as high as 18.3 per cent (which is higher than that in any other source of finance). The major part of the financial responsibility was, however, borne by the state governments. In 1950-51 they contributed Rs. 13 million or 60.9 per cent of the total expenditure, and in 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 49.8 million or 62.9 per cent of the total expenditure, showing an annual increase of 14.2 per cent.

The local bodies—district boards and municipalities—did very little in this sector. Their total contribution was only Rs. 0.6 million or 2.8 per cent in 1950-51 and it remained almost steady at Rs. 0.6 million in 1960-61. Fees played a fairly significant part in this sector and especially in some types of institutions like schools for commerce. In 1950-51, the total amount of fees raised was Rs. 3.6 million or 16.7 per cent of the total expenditure. This increased to Rs. 13.6 million or 17.2 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 14.2 per cent.

49. Income from endowments and other sources in this category of institutions, as in most other sectors, reported a declining trend. These sources contributed Rs. 2.5 million or 11.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 6 million or 7.6 per cent of the expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase being only 9 per cent. It is clear, therefore, that vocational schools —and particularly some types of vocational schools like the I.T.I.'s are coming into prominence and receiving considerable attention at present. This is a trend in the right direction, although one would wish that the increase could be even faster.

50. The following are some of the other significant developments that have taken place in this sector during the decennium under report:

(1) The enrolment in professional and vocational schools shows a slightly higher rate of increase—9.5 per cent per year—than that in general schools of secondary education.

(2) The rate of increase in the number of teachers has been more than that in the number of students (10.6 per cent). Consequently, the pupil-teacher ratio has decreased from 17 in 1950-51 to 16 in 1960-61.

(3) The average annual salary of a teacher in this category of institutions has risen considerably. It stood at Rs. 1,546.2 in 1950-51 and rose to Rs. 2,059.6 in 1960-61. The increase is mainly due to the establishment of the I.T.I.'s where teachers have to be paid better scales of pay.

(4) It will also be seen that the proportion of the teacher costs to total expenditure has remained fairly constant throughout the period and has varied only between 46 and 48 per cent. This is as it should be.

(5) The cost per pupil shows an increase of about 50 per cent—from Rs. 184.4 in 1950-51 to Rs. 272.7 in 1960-61.

51. **Schools for Special Education:** The statistics of the total expenditure on schools for special education, classified according to sources, during the period of the first two five-year Plans, have been given in Table XIII. It will be seen therefrom that this is, by and large, a neglected sector and has received insufficient attention. The total expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 23 million in 1950-51 and it rose only to Rs. 32 million in 1960-61, thus showing an annual increase of 3.2 per cent

TABLE XIII

EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both the Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	104 (0.5)	806 (3.0)	1,087 (3.4)	50.7	6.2	26.5
(ii) State Government funds	13,869 (59.4)	16,957 (63.9)	20,704 (64.7)	4.1	4.1	4.1
(iii) District board funds	122 (0.5)	137 (0.5)	383 (1.2)	2.3	23.0	12.1
(iv) Municipal board funds	300 (1.3)	464 (1.8)	534 (1.7)	9.2	2.8	5.9
(v) Fees	568 (2.4)	949 (3.6)	1,378 (4.3)	10.	7.7	9.2
(vi) Other sources	8,372 (35.9)	7,216 (27.2)	7,911 (24.7)	—	1.9	—
Total expenditure	23,335 (100.0)	26,529 (100.0)	31,997 (100.0)	2.6	3.8	3.2
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	11,057	15,907	18,860	7.5	3.5	5.5
3. Total enrolment	1,404,443	1,487,878	1,689,651	1.2	2.6	1.9
4. Total number of teachers	166,686	20,611	31,699	4.3	9.0	6.6

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

only as against an increase of 11.7 per cent in the total educational expenditure. Most of this increase has occurred in the funds of the Central Government, due largely to the fact that the Government of India has adopted a liberal policy in the development of education for the handicapped children. In 1950-51, the Central Government spent only a small sum of Rs. 104,000 or 0.5 per cent of the total expenditure on these institutions; but in 1960-61 this expenditure rose to Rs. 1 million or 3.4 per cent of the total expenditure—thus showing an average annual increase of 26.5 per cent. The state governments bore a large portion of the burden no doubt—they contributed Rs. 13.9 million or 59.4 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 20.7 million or 64.7 per cent in 1960-61—but the increase in their contribution to this section has been very small—only 4.1 per cent per year. In fact, all other sources have done better.

The municipalities contributed Rs. 300,000 or 1.3 per cent in 1950-51 and Rs. 534,000 or 1.7 per cent in 1960-61, showing an annual increase of 5.9 per cent. The district boards contributed Rs. 122,000 or 0.5 per cent in 1950-51 and Rs. 383,000 or 1.2 per cent in 1960-61, showing an annual increase of 12.1 per cent, and even the contribution of fees increased from Rs. 568,000 or 2.4 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 to Rs. 1.4 million or 4.3 per cent of the expenditure in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 9.2 per cent. The receipts from endowments and other sources actually show a fall—which is not a very happy sign—from Rs. 8.4 million or 35.9 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 to Rs. 7.9 million or 24.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. It is evident that this group of institutions is still very largely dependent on public charity. The sources of this charity seems to be drying up and probably the only way to meet the situation would be for the state governments to come forward boldly to share a larger burden than in the past.

52. **Universities:** We shall now turn to the discussion of the total educational expenditure on the different categories of institutions imparting higher education. The universities, both Central and State, form the first important category and the expenditure thereon classified, according to sources, is given in Table XIV. It will be seen therefrom that the total expenditure on universities stood at Rs. 49 million in 1950-51 and that it increased to Rs. 141 million in 1960-61, thus showing an average increase of 11.2 per cent per year which is slightly less than the average annual increase of 11.7 per cent in total educational expenditure. The implication is that although the institutions for higher education have received priority in the post-independence period, the universities have received less than their due share of the increase in educational expenditure. But still the demand to establish new universities is very strong and a number of

TABLE XIV: EXPENDITURE ON UNIVERSITIES (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth* *First Plan*	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	5,103 (10.4)	12,096 (15.1)	25,715 (18.2)	18.8	16.3	17.6
(ii) State Government funds	14,868 (30.3)	20,977 (26.3)	39,537 (28.0)	7.1	13.5	10.3
(iii) District board funds	— —	13 (0.0)	13 (0.0)	—	0.0	—
(iv) Municipal board funds	16 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	6 (0.0)	—	3.7	—
(v) Fees	17,331 (35.3)	31,344 (39.3)	52,935 (37.4)	12.6	11.0	11.8
(vi) Other sources	11,734 (24.0)	15,369 (19.3)	23,183 (16.4)	5.5	8.6	7.0
Total expenditure	49,052 (100.0)	79,804 (100.0)	141,389 (100.0)	10.2	12.1	11.2
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	11,595	19,081	30,598	10.5	9.9	10.2
3. Total enrolment	31,321	49,476	73,381	9.6	8.2	8.9
4. Total number of teachers	3,085	3,497	5,589	2.5	9.8	6.1
5. Number of pupils per teacher	10	14	13			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	23.6	23.9	21.6			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	3,758.4	5,456.4	5,474.7			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	1,570.6	1,613.0	1,926.8			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

new institutions are coming into existence almost every year. There is thus a steady increase in the expenditure on universities.

53. An analysis of the total expenditure on universities according to sources show some interesting points. For instance, the Central Government plays a very important role in this sector. In 1950-51, it contributed Rs. 5 million or 10.4 per cent of the total expenditure, but in 1960-61, its contribution rose to Rs. 26 million or 18.2 per cent of the total expenditure, thus showing an average annual increase of 17.6 per cent which is higher than that in any other source. This large share of the financial burden borne by the Central Government is due to two reasons: (1) a large number of Central universities and institutes maintained by the Government of India, and (2) the developmental grants which are now being given to other universities also through the University Grants Commission. The state governments bore, as compared to other important types of institutions, a smaller burden of the total cost of the universities. They contributed Rs. 15 million or 30.3 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 39.5 million or 28.0 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase in their contribution being 10.3 per cent.

The contribution of the district and municipal boards was extremely small and negligible. But fees played a very significant role. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 17 million or 35.3 per cent of the total expenditure; and in 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 53 million or 37.4 per cent of the total expenditure, the average annual increase being 11.8 per cent. It must be remembered here that most of the universities are affiliating universities and that they receive large revenues by way of examination fees. It is this factor, raher than any other, which gives such a significant role to fees in the financing of universities.

Endowments and other sources also play a very important role. A university has now become a status institution and there is a general desire to contribute funds for their establishment. Whenever new universities are established, a certain amount of popular contribution generally comes forward. In 1950-51, the total revenue from this source was Rs. 12 million or 24.0 per cent of the total expenditure. In 1960-61, it almost doubled and increased to Rs. 23 million or 16.4 per cent of the total expenditure.

54. We shall now study the growth of the total expenditure on universities against the background of other important developments particularly in regard to enrolment, pupil-teacher ratio, average annual salaries of teachers, and proportion of teacher costs to total expenditure.

(1) The total enrolment in universities has increased at an average rate of 8.9 per cent per year, as against 6.5 per cent for the total educational enrolment. This indicates the intensity of demand for higher education and the consequential development of the universities in the post-independence period.

(2) The number of teachers has not increased at the same rate as enrolment—the average annual increase in teachers being only 6.1 per cent. Consequently, the number of pupils per teacher has increased from 10 in 1950-51 to 13 in 1960-61.

(4) There has been considerable improvement in the average annual salary of a university teacher—it has increased from Rs. 3,758.4 per annum to Rs. 5,474.7 per annum. Even if allowance is made for the increase in the cost of living, it appears that there will be some increase in the salaries of university teachers in real terms. It is mainly due to the revised scales of pay introduced by the University Grants Commission.

(4) On account of the large share which the examination fees have in the revenue of the universities, the proportion of the expenditure on salaries of teachers to the total expenditure is very low—it was 23.6 per cent in 1950-51 and it dropped to 21.6 per cent in 1960-61. This shows how the major activity in many universities is still the holding of examinations and not teaching or research.

55. The cost per pupil in the universities has been very high—it has increased from Rs. 1,570.6 in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,926.8 in 1960-61. This is, however, an exaggerated figure. The total expenditure

of the universities contains, as already stated, a large slice spent on examinations, which, according to the available statistics, cannot be separated so that the exependiture incurred on teaching alone cannot be ascertained. In order, therefore, to find out the cost per student in the universities, the problem should be studied separately.

56. **Research Institutions:** The financial data about research institutions are given in Table XV. It will be seen therefrom that the total expenditure on research institutions was only Rs. 6.3 million in 1950-51 and that it increased to Rs. 27 million in 1960-61—showing an annual rate of increase of 15.8 per cent.

57. Of all sources, we find that the Central Government spent the largest proportion of expenditure on these institutions. In 1950-51, it contributed 5.4 million or 86 per cent of the total expenditure, and in 1960-61, Rs. 22.6 million or 83.6 per cent of the expenditure. The other important sources of revenues are only two—the state governments which contributed Rs. 0.3 million or 4.6 per cent of the expenditure in 1950-51, and Rs. 1.9 million or 7.2 per cent of the expenditure in 1960-61; and endowments and other sources which contributed Rs. 0.5 million or 8.5 per cent in 1950-51, and Rs. 1.8 million or 6.8 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. Fees accounted for only a very small part of the expenditure (0.9 per cent in 1950-51

TABLE XV

EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	5,383 (86.0)	11,950 (85.9)	22,560 (83.6)	17.3	13.6	15.4
(ii) State Government funds	284 (4.6)	1,030 (7.4)	1,937 (7.2)	29.4	13.5	21.2
(iii) District board funds	—	—	—			
(iv) Municipal board funds	— —	1 (0.0)	267 (1.0)	—	205.7	—
(v) Fees	59 (0.9)	176 (1.3)	375 (1.4)	24.5	16.3	20.3
(vi) Other sources	530 (8.5)	747 (5.4)	1,847 (6.8)	7.1	19.8	13.3
Total expenditure	6,256 (100.0)	13,904 (100.0)	26,986 (100.0)	17.3	14.2	15.8
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	2,458	4,320	5,552	11.9	5.1	8.5
3. Total enrolment	634	1,960	2,952	25.3	8.5	16.6
4. Total number of teachers	251	574	615	18.0	1.4	9.4
5. Number of pupils per teacher	3	3	5			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	39.3	31.1	20.6			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	9,792.8	7,526.1	9,027.6			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	9,867.5	7,094.0	9,141.6			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

and 1.4 per cent in 1960-61). It may, therefore, be said that in financial terms, this programme by and large is a responsibility of the Centre.

58. Other significant points that emerge from the data in Table XV are as follows:

(1) The total number of research students in these institutions rose from 634 in 1950-51 to 2,952 in 1960-61, thus showing an average annual increase of 16.6 per cent.

(2) The number of teachers (these comprise those members of the staff who guide research or conduct teaching in research institutions) did not increase in proportion to students—its annual rate of increase being only 9.4 per cent. The number of students per teacher thus increased from 3 in 1950-51 to 5 in 1960-61.

(3) The cost per pupil is very high. But this is not a dependable figure. It is not possible, under the present system of statistics, to separate the expenditure incurred on the teaching programmes as apart from the research programmes of these institutions.

(4) The percentage of expenditure on the salaries of teachers to the total expenditure of these institutions is very low—it was 39.3 per cent in 1950-51 and it declined to 20.6 per cent in 1960-61. This is due to the fact that teaching is only a small part of the total activity of these institutions which concentrate on research.

(5) The average annual salary of teachers was Rs. 9,792.8 in 1950-51 and Rs. 9,027.6 in 1960-61. In so far as educational institutions are concerned, the staff of the research institutions is the best paid.

59. **Boards of Secondary/Intermediate Education:** The statistics of expenditure on boards of secondary/intermediate education in India, classified according to sources, is given in Table XVI. It will be seen therefrom that the total expenditure on these boards has increased from Rs. 5.3 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 24.1 million in 1960-61, showing an

TABLE XVI

EXPENDITURE ON BOARDS OF SECONDARY/INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	—	—	
(ii) State Government funds	233 (4.3)	126 (1.0)	194 (0.8)	—	9.0	Decrease
(iii) District board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
(iv) Municipal board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	—	—	—
(v) Fees	5,096 (95.5)	12,805 (96.7)	23,342 (96.7)	20.2	12.8	16.5
(vi) Other sources	9 (0.2)	309 (2.3)	597 (2.5)	102.8	14.1	52.2
Total expenditure	5,338 (100.0)	13,240 (100.0)	24,133 (100.0)	20.0	12.8	16.3

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

annual rate of increase of 16.3 per cent. It will be seen that all these boards generally maintain themselves on examination fees and have hardly any other source of revenue, except small amounts by way of endowments. It is not possible, in view of the inadequate data available, to study the expenditure on these boards in detail.

60. **Colleges for Arts and Science:** The expenditure incurred, during the first two five-year Plans, on colleges of arts and science is given in Table XVII. It will be seen therefrom that the total expenditure on arts and science colleges which stood at Rs. 72 million in 1950-51 has increased to Rs. 209 million in 1960-61, showing an annual increase of 11.3 per cent as against an increase of 11.7 per cent for total educational expenditure at all levels. It will thus be seen that, by and large, the colleges of arts and and science are institutions comparatively less cared for at higher education level. The increase in expenditure in the second five-year Plan has been larger than that in the first.

TABLE XVII

EXPENDITURE ON COLLEGES FOR ARTS AND SCIENCE (1951-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	1,106 (1.5)	1,834 (1.6)	10,687 (5.1)	10.7	42.2	25.4
(ii) State Government funds	26,366 (36.8)	38,102 (32.7)	71,371 (34.1)	7.6	13.4	10.5
(iii) District board funds	37 (0.0)	24 (0.0)	78 (0.0)	—	27.1	8.0
(iv) Municipal board funds	140 (0.2)	100 (0.1)	138 (0.1)	—	6.7	—
(v) Fees	36,640 (51.1)	63,511 (54.5)	101,384 (48.5)	11.6	9.8	10.7
(vi) Other sources	7,425 (10.4)	12,903 (11.1)	25,495 (12.2)	11.7	14.6	13.1
Total expenditure	71,714 (100.0)	116,474 (100.0)	209,153 (100.0)	10.2	12.4	11.3
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	41,283	73,101	130,091	12.1	12.2	12.2
3. Total enrolment	310,123	522,530	691,632	11.0	5.8	8.4
4. Total number of teachers	15,312	23,812	35,555	9.3	8.4	8.8
4. Number of pupils per teacher	20	22	19			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	57.6	62.8	62.2			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	2,696.1	3,069.9	3,658.9			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	231.2	222.9	302.4			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

61. According to sources, we find that the Government of India plays a very minor role in this field. In 1950-51, it contributed Rs. 1.1 million or 1.5 per cent of the total expenditure and this contribution rose to Rs. 10.7 million or 5.1 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. The annual increase in the Central contribution is, however, very large—25.4 per cent—which is the highest rise among all the sources of finance in this category of institutions. The state governments bear about a third of the total expenditure. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 26.4 million or 36.8 per cent of the total expenditure; and in 1960-61 their contribution rose to Rs. 71.4 million or 34.1 per cent of the total expenditure, thus showing an average annual increase of 10.5 per cent.

The district boards and the municipalities incur only a very small expenditure (mostly on the provision of scholarships or stipends) which may be ignored. Fees form the main support of the colleges of arts and science. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 36.6 million or 51.1 per cent of the total expenditure, and in 1960-61 Rs. 101.4 million or 48.5 per cent of the total expenditure, thereby showing an average annual increase of 10.7 per cent. As a large number of colleges are conducted by private enterprise, endowments and other sources also play a significant role. Their contribution stood at Rs. 7.4 million or 10.4 per cent in 1950-51 and rose toRs.25.5 million or 12.2 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase being as high as 13.1 per cent. The increase in the revenues of this source shows that colleges are now becoming prestige institutions and a good deal of financial support is coming forward for their establishment. At one time, even primary schools were scarce in rural areas and a good deal of support came forth for the establishment of primary schools. Later on, the primary schools became general and stopped eliciting public support and the demand was transferred to secondary schools which were still scarce. As secondary schools began to be more general, the public demand and support has now been transferred to the next higher stage—the colleges of arts and science and universities.

62. The following are some of the other points that emerge from Table XVII:

(1) The enrolment in colleges of arts and science has increased fairly rapidly, the average annual increase being 8.4 per cent as compared to 6.5 per cent for total educational enrolment. It will be noticed that, by and large, there was large expansion in the first five-year Plan, while the rate of expansion dropped during the second five-year Plan. It is not possible to explain this fall; but it may be incidentally observed that the rate of expansion has gone up again in the third five-year Plan.

(2) The number of teachers has kept pace with the growth of enrolment and has been rising steadily at the annual rate of 8.8 per cent. Consequently, the pupil-teacher ratio has remained fairly constant and has decreased from 20 to 19.

(3) The average salary of the college teachers has increased from Rs. 2,696.1 in 1950-51 to Rs. 3,658.9 in 1960-61. Even after allowing for the increase in the cost of living, there will still be some gain, in real terms, in the remuneration of college teachers during this period. It is obvious that this increase is less than what has taken place in the case of university teachers. This is mainly due to the fact that the revised scales of pay introduced by the UGC have not, by and large, been adopted, at the collegiate stage.

(4) The proportion of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure has remained fairly steady during this period and has varied only from 57.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 62.2 per cent in 1960-61. If allowance is made for the rise in prices, this will imply that our expenditure on the amenities in colleges has not improved during this period. This is not a satisfactory position.

(5) The cost per pupil has shown an improvement—from Rs. 231.2 in 1950-51 to Rs. 302.4 in 1960-61. But this is still low, and for improvement in quality, there is a great need for increase in the non-teacher costs.

63. **Colleges for Teacher Training:** The total expenditure incurred on colleges for teacher training which train teachers mainly for secondary schools is given in Table XVIII. It will be seen from this table that the total expenditure on training colleges rose from Rs. 3.5 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 21.5 million in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 19.8 per cent, which is very high. It

TABLE XVIII

EXPENDITURE ON COLLEGES FOR TEACHER TRAINING (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Average Annual Rate of Growth		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	136 (3.8)	360 (5.5)	1,100 (5.1)	21.4	25.0	23.2
(ii) State Government funds	2,772 (78.1)	4,413 (67.2)	15,660 (72.8)	9.7	28.8	18.9
(iii) District board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)			
(iv) Municipal board funds	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)			
(v) Fees	311 (8.8)	1,038 (15.8)	2,761 (12.8)	27.3	21.6	24.4
(vi) Other sources	329 (9.3)	755 (11.5)	1,993 (9.3)	18.1	21.4	19.7
Total expenditure	3,548 (100.0)	6,566 (100.0)	21,514 (100.0)	13.1	26.8	19.8
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	1,972	3,623	11,946	12.9	27.0	19.7
3. Total enrolment	3,944	11,262	50,735	23.3	35.1	29.1
4. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	55.6	55.2	55.5			
5. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	899.5	583.0	424.0			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

shows that the training of secondary teachers has received considerable emphasis in the post-independence period.

64. As regards the sources of this expenditure, we find that the Central Government plays a minor role. In 1950-51, it contributed Rs. 0.1 million or 3.8 per cent of the total expenditure and its contribution increased to Rs. 1.1 million or 5.1 per cent, in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 23.2 per cent. As may be anticipated, the state governments provide the largest proportion of the financial support to these institutions. This position is analogous to that of the training institutions for elementary school teachers. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 2.8 million or 78.1 per cent of the total expenditure, and in 1960-61 their contribution stood at Rs. 15.7 million or 72.8 per cent of the total expenditure, the average annual increase being 18.9 per cent. The district boards and municipalities contributed nothing. Fees, which should not exist in these institutions at all, played a significant role. They contributed Rs. 0.3 million or 8.8 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 2.8 million or 12.8 per cent in 1960-61, thus showing as high a rate of annual increase as 24.4 per cent during the entire period. Since a large number of institutions are conducted by private enterprise, endowments and other sources also made a significant contribution. They provided Rs. 0.3 million or 9.3 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51, and Rs. 2 million or 9.3 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, thereby showing an average annual increase of 19.8 per cent.

65. Some further important statistics about training colleges for secondary teachers are given below:

(1) The enrolment in these institutions shows a very high rate of growth, 29.1 per cent per year, as compared to 6.5 per cent for total educational enrolment. Against this rate of increase in enrolment the rate of increase in expenditure is only 19.8 per cent, thus showing that this sector has not received the proportionate increase in finance. This has led to the cost per pupil to decline from Rs. 899.5 in 1950-51 to Rs. 424.0 in 1960-61. This is rather a disturbing feature, because most of this decrease is in non-teacher costs, which is not a happy situation.

(2) The proportion of teacher costs to total expenditure has also remained fairly constant and decreased from 55.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 55.5 per cent in 1960-61.

66. **Colleges for Professional Education (excluding Teacher Training Colleges):** The total expenditure on colleges for professional education, excluding those for teacher training is given in Table XIX. It will be seen from this table that the total expenditure which stood at Rs. 38.6 million in 1950-51 increased to Rs. 136.5 million in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 13.5 per cent. By and large the increase during the second five-year Plan has been much larger than that in the first Plan. This was due mainly to the greater emphasis that

TABLE XIX

EXPENDITURE ON COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION EXCLUDING TEACHER TRAINING
(1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	7,928 (20.5)	10,181 (16.1)	30,255 (22.2)	5.1	24.4	14.3
(ii) State Government funds	19,247 (49.8)	32,177 (50.7)	64,719 (47.4)	10.8	15.0	12.9
(iii) District board funds	1 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	25.0	—	14.9
(iv) Municipal board funds	254 (0.7)	635 (1.0)	1,546 (1.1)	20.0	19.5	19.8
(v) Fees	8,447 (21.8)	15,284 (24.1)	30,346 (22.2)	12.6	14.7	13.6
(vi) Other sources	2,769 (7.2)	5,162 (8.1)	9,657 (7.1)	13.3	13.4	13.3
Total expenditure	38,646 (100.0)	63,442 (100.0)	136,527 (100.0)	10.4	16.6	13.5
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	17,376	29,899	63,947	11.5	16.6	13.9
3. Total enrolment	50,206	82,636	143,556	10.5	11.7	11.1
4. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	45.0	47.1	46.8			
5. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	769.7	767.7	951.0			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

came to be placed, on technical education during the first Plan.

67. As regards sources of expenditure, we find that the Central Government played a much more important role here than in the colleges of arts and science. In 1950-51, it contributed Rs. 7.9 million or 20.5 per cent of the expenditure, while in 1960-61 its share increased to Rs. 30.3 million or 22.2 per cent of the total expenditure, thereby showing an average annual increase of 14.3 per cent. The state governments met about half of the total expenditure on these institutions. They provided Rs. 19.2 million or 49.8 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 64.7 million or 47.4 per cent in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 12.9 per cent. The local boards contributed almost nothing. The municipal boards did make a small contribution which stood at 0.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and 1.1 per cent in 1960-61. Fees contributed about a fifth of the total expenditure and played a less important role than in colleges of arts and science. They provided Rs. 8.4 million or 21.8 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 30.3 million or 22.2 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase being 13.6 per cent. A large number of these institutions are conducted by government, but there are a few private institutions also. Consequently, endowments and other sources played a minor but significant role. They contributed Rs. 2.8 million or 7.2 per cent of the expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 9.7 million or 7.1 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase being 13.5 per cent.

68. The following are some of the other important points about these colleges:

(1) The enrolment in these institutions has increased at an annual rate of 11.1 per cent, as against 6.5 per cent for total educational enrolment.

(2) The proportion of teachers' salaries to total cost is lower in these institutions than that in colleges of arts and science for obvious reasons. During the period under review, it varied from 45.0 per cent in 1950-51 to 46.8 per cent in 1960-61.

(3) The cost per pupil also shows a slight increase— from Rs. 769.7 in 1950-51 to Rs. 951.0 in 1960-61. It will be noticed that the cost in these institutions is far higher than that in the colleges of arts and science.

69. **Colleges for Special Education:** The total expenditure incurred on colleges for special education during the first two five-year Plans, is given in Table XX. It will be seen therefrom that the expenditure on these institutions, which stood at Rs. 2.2 million in 1950-51 rose to Rs. 9.1 million in 1960-61, showing an annual increase of 15.2 per cent.

70. According to sources, we find that the district boards and municipalities have hardly any role to play. The Central Government contributed Rs. 0.1 million or 5.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 which increased to Rs. 1.4 million or 15.1 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. The state governments provide the largest financial support to these institutions. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 1.0 million or 43.2 per cent of the total expenditure and it increased to Rs. 4.5 million or 19.8 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. Fees accounted for Rs. 0.3 million or 11.9 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51, and Rs. 1.4 million or 15.9 per cent in 1960-61. The contribution of endowments and other sources has also been very significant. Their contribution in 1950-51 was Rs. 0.8 million or 37.9 per cent of the total expenditure which rose to Rs. 1.7 million or 18.8 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61.

71. **Indirect Expenditure:** The foregoing review completes our examination of the direct expenditure on education by objects and sources. We shall now turn to an examination of the indirect expenditure. In so far as the total indirect expenditure by sources is concerned, a brief discussion has already been made in an earlier section. Now we shall examine the indirect expenditure on education by different items and by sources.

72. As was pointed out earlier, the total indirect expenditure consists of five different items:

(i) Direction and inspection;
(ii) Buildings;
(iii) Scholarships and other financial concessions;
(iv) Hostel charges; and
(v) Miscellaneous items.

TABLE XX : EXPENDITURE ON COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	127 (5.7)	232 (6.4)	1,378 (15.1)	12.8	42.9	26.9
(ii) State Government funds	961 (43.2)	1,585 (43.6)	4,546 (49.8)	10.5	23.4	16.8
(iii) District board funds	19 (0.9)	14 (0.4)	32 (0.3)	Decrease	18.0	5.4
(iv) Municipal board funds	7 (0.4)	2 (0.1)	13 (0.1)	Do	45.4	6.4
(v) Fees	264 (11.9)	546 (15.0)	1,447 (15.9)	15.6	21.5	18.5
(vi) Other sources	845 (37.9)	1,256 (34.5)	1,709 (18.7)	8.3	6.4	7.3
Total expenditure	2,224 (100.0)	3,635 (100.0)	9,125 (100.0)	10.3	20.1	15.2
2. Expenditure on salaries of teachers (Rs. in 000's)	1,497	2,344	5,799	9.4	20.0	14.5
3. Total enrolment	7,381	13,315	25,297	12.5	13.7	13.1
4. Total number of teachers	904	1,299	2,556	7.5	14.5	11.0
5. Number of pupils per teacher	8	10	10			
6. Percentage of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure	67.3	64.5	63.6			
7. Average annual salary per teacher (Rs.)	1,656.0	1,804.5	2,268.8			
8. Average annual cost per pupil (Rs.)	301.3	273.0	360.7			

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

TABLE XXI: EXPENDITURE ON DIRECTION AND INSPECTION (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	— (0.0)	4 (0.0)	673 (1.0)	—	178.7	—
(ii) State Government funds	26,295 (96.1)	37,405 (93.5)	67,370 (96.1)	7.3	12.5	9.9
(iii) District board funds	526 (1.9)	961 (2.4)	1,071 (1.5)	12.8	2.2	7.4
(iv) Municipal board funds	464 (1.7)	672 (1.7)	828 (1.2)	7.7	4.3	6.0
(v) Fees	6 (0.0)	963 (2.4)	46 (0.1)	176.2	—	22.6
(vi) Other sources	73	1	135	—	166.7	6.4
Total expenditure	27,364 (100.0)	40,006 (100.0)	70,123 (100.0)	7.9	11.9	9.9

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

We shall now examine each of these objects separately.

73. **Direction and Inspection:** The details of the expenditure incurred during the first two five-years Plans on direction and inspection, classified according to sources, are given in Table XXI. It will be seen that this expenditure has increased from Rs. 27 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 70 million in 1960-61, thereby showing an average annual increase of 9.9 per cent, as against annual increase of 11.7 per cent in total educational expenditure. It is true that the overhead charges—which direction and inspection broadly represent—should be reduced, but still there is reason to believe that we are being miserly about the expenditure on direction and inspection. A reference to Table VI (page 285) will show that the proportion of the expenditure on direction and inspection to total educational expenditure was 2.4 per cent in 1950-51 and that declined to 2.0 per cent in 1960-61. This implies that the question of strengthening the education departments has been unduly neglected making it difficult for them to discharge their responsibilities for expansion and improvement of education satisfactorily. This is an important area in which our policies probably need a revision.

74. The analysis of the total expenditure on direction and inspection by sources shows that most of the expenditure is met by the state governments. In 1950-51, the state governments contributed Rs. 26 million or 96.1 per cent of the total expenditure. In 1960-61, their contribution rose, in absolute terms, to Rs. 67.4 million, but it represented the same proportion of total expenditure (96.1 per cent). The other sources, namely, Central funds, the funds of the district boards and municipalities, fees and even endowments and other sources made small contributions.

75. **Buildings:** The total expenditure on educational buildings during the first two five-year Plans, classified according to sources, is given in Table XXII*. It will be seen that this expenditure has increased from Rs. 99 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 428

TABLE XXII

EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	8,278 (8.3)	26,701 (13.6)	111,447 (26.0)	26.3	33.0	29.7
(ii) State Government funds	49,280 (49.6)	109,561 (55.8)	222,189 (51.9)	17.3	15.2	16.3
(iii) District board funds	5,752 (5.8)	7,321 (3.7)	8,275 (1.9)	4.9	5.5	3.7
(iv) Municipal board funds	2,582 (2.6)	3,737 (1.9)	10,701 (2.5)	7.7	23.4	15.3
(v) Fees	4,979 (5.0)	6,196 (3.2)	10,306 (2.4)	4.5	10.7	7.5
(vi) Other sources	28,399 (28.6)	42,841 (21.8)	65,239 (15.2)	8.6	8.8	8.7
Total expenditure	99,270 (100.0)	196,358 (100.0)	428,158 (100.0)	14.6	16.9	15.8

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

* This total expenditure includes the expenditure on buildings at all stages of education. It is not possible, on the basis of existing data, to break up this total expenditure according to the different stages of education.

million in 1960-61. This shows an average annual increase of 15.8 per cent, as against the increase of 11.7 per cent in total educational expenditure. This shows that the building programmes have received a high priority.

Considering the expenditure by sources, we find that the Central Government bore a large share of the total burden. In 1950-51, it contributed Rs. 8.3 million or 8.3 per cent of the total expenditure. But in 1960-61, this contribution rose to Rs. 111 million or 26 per cent of the total expenditure. The annual increase in the expenditure of the Central Government on buildings is very high—29.7 per cent. It is, in fact, much higher than the rise in any other source financing the expenditure on buildings. There is no dearth of speeches on the need to observe austerity in expenditure and on the futility of spending money on 'brick and mortar'. But when it comes to practical programme of construction of buildings, the Central Government itself sets up lavish standards which others follow, and ultimately the expenditure on buildings goes on mounting up. The state governments generally bear about half the total expenditure on buildings. Their contribution was Rs. 49 million or 49.6 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51; and it rose to Rs. 222 million or 51.9 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, the average annual increase being 16.3 per cent. The district boards show the smallest increase relatively. In 1950-51 they contributed Rs. 5.8 million or 5.8 per cent of the total expenditure and in 1960-61 their contribution rose to Rs. 8.3 million or 1.9 per cent of the total expenditure, showing an average annual increase of 3.7 per cent only. The municipal boards also spent something on this account as there is a general trend in urban areas to spend more on buildings. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 2.6 million or 2.6 per cent of the total expenditure, and in 1960-61, Rs. 10.7 million or 2.5 per cent of the total expenditure, the average annual increase being 15.3 per cent. Fees, endowments and other sources have made a significant contribution, especially with regard to the construction of buildings of private organisations. It will be seen that these sources, taken together, contributed Rs. 33.4 million or 33.6 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51. In 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 75.5 million or 17.6 per cent of the total expenditure—the average annual increase being 7.5 per cent in fees and 8.7 per cent in endowments and other sources. There is a considerable willingness among people to contribute to the non-recurring expenditure on education and, particularly, for the construction of buildings. If proper steps are taken, this source is likely to yield even better results in future.

76. **Scholarships and Other Concessions :** The total expenditure on scholarships and other financial concessions during the first two five-year Plans, classified according to sources, has been given in Table XXIII. It will be seen that the total expenditure has increased from Rs. 34.5 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 200 million in 1960-61, thereby showing an average annual increase of 19.3 per cent as against an increase of 11.7 per cent in total educational expenditure. On the whole, the annual increase has been very high. This is the one programme where the largest expansion has taken place in the post-independence period.

77. The distribution of expenditure by sources shows that the Central Government incurred a significant part of the total expenditure on scholarships. In 1950-51, it contributed Rs. 1.8 million or 5.1 per cent of the total expenditure, and in 1960-61, its contribution rose to Rs. 32.5 million or 16.2 per cent of the total expenditure, showing an average annual increase of 33.8 per cent. The state governments provide the largest amount and proportion of funds for this programme. They contributed Rs. 25.7 million or 74.7 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 and Rs. 153 million or 76.6 per cent in 1960-61, thus showing an average annual increase of 19.5 per cent in their contribution. It may be incidentally mentioned here that these amounts include large subventions from Central funds. The local boards and fees played only a marginal role. Endowments and other sources, however, fared somewhat better. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 5 million or 14.8 per cent of the total expenditure. This contribution rose to Rs. 11.9 million or 5.9 per cent of the expenditure in 1960-61, thereby showing an average annual increase of 8.9 per cent.

78. **Hostels:** The total expenditure on hostels incurred during the first two Plans, classified according to sources, is given in Table XXIV. It may

TABLE XXIII

EXPENDITURE ON SCHOLARSHIPS AND OTHER FINANCIAL CONCESSIONS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	1,769 (5.1)	19,789 (24.1)	32,478 (16.2)	64.0	10.4	33.8
(ii) State Government funds	25,725 (74.7)	51,540 (62.7)	153,287 (76.6)	14.9	24.4	19.5
(iii) District board funds	677 (2.0)	675 (0.8)	1,031 (0.5)	—	8.8	4.3
(iv) Municipal board funds	463 (1.3)	276 (0.3)	223 (0.1)	—	—	—
(v) Fees	736 (2.1)	2,100 (2.6)	1,351 (0.7)	23.3	—	6.3
(vi) Other sources	5,087 (14.8)	7,792 (9.5)	11,852 (5.9)	8.9	8.8	8.9
Total expenditure	34,456 (100.0)	82,172 (100.0)	200,222 (100.0)	19.0	19.5	19.3

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

TABLE XXIV: EXPENDITURE ON HOSTEL CHARGES (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both the Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	158 (0.9)	439 (1.7)	1,206 (2.6)	22.7	20.3	21.4
(ii) State Government funds	7,519 (41.2)	11,873 (44.6)	12,702 (29.4)	9.6	1.4	5.4
(iii) District board funds	193 (1.1)	118 (0.4)	217 (0.5)	—	12.9	2.2
(iv) Municipal board funds	24 (0.1)	394 (1.5)	557 (1.3)	75.0	7.2	37.0
(v) Fees	5,372 (29.4)	9,425 (35.4)	18,177 (42.1)	11.9	14.1	13.0
(vi) Other sources	4,999 (27.4)	4,362 (16.4)	10,389 (24.1)	—	19.0	7.6
Total expenditure	18,264 (100.0)	26,610 (100.0)	43,149 (100.0)	7.8	10.2	9.0

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

be incidentally pointed out that this expenditure includes only the maintenance charges on hostels and that it does not include the food charges paid by students residing in them or the capital expenditure on hostel buildings, etc. It is unfortunately not possible to break this total expenditure according to the different levels of education.

79. It will be seen that the total expenditure on hostels, which stood at Rs. 18 million in 1950-51 increased to Rs. 43 million in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 9 per cent, as against an increase of 11.7 per cent in total educational expenditure. The Government of India contributed a very small part of the total cost. In 1950-51, its share was Rs. 0.2 million or 0.9 per cent of the total expenditure; but in 1960-61, it increased to Rs. 1.2 million or 2.6 per cent of the total expenditure showing an annual increase of 21.4 per cent. The state governments contributed less than a third of the total expenditure. In 1950-51, they provided Rs. 7.5 million or 41.2 per cent of the total cost. In 1960-61 their contribution rose, in absolute figures, to Rs. 12.7 million; but its proportion to the total expenditure declined to 29.4 per cent. The average annual increase in the contribution of the state governments was also comparatively small—5.4 per cent. The contribution of the district boards should have been large because hostels are really needed for rural students; but they made a very negligible contribution, mainly because their over-all resources are very scanty and inelastic. The municipal boards, however, did much better. They contributed Rs. 24,000 or 0.1 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51, but in 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 0.6 million or 1.3 per cent of the total expenditure showing an average annual increase of 37.0 per cent—the highest amongst all sources financing this object. It is interesting to know that fees are bearing a very significant part of the total expenditure on hostels. In 1950-51, they contributed Rs. 5.4 million or 29.4 per cent of the total expenditure; but in 1960-61, their contribution rose to Rs. 18 million or 42.1 per cent of the total expenditure. Similarly, endowments and other sources also made a significant contribution as this is a programme where private charity takes considerable interest. In 1950-51, these sources contributed Rs. 5 million or 27.4 per cent of the total expenditure. This increased to Rs. 10.4 million or 24.1 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 7.6 per cent. It, therefore, appears that, if this activity is to expand in future—as it should be—it would be possible to draw upon fees and the voluntary contributions of people to a substantial extent.

TABLE XXV: EXPENDITURE ON MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Item	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	*Average Annual Rate of Growth*		
				First Plan	*Second Plan*	*Both the Plans*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Expenditure by sources (Rs. in 000's)						
(i) Central Government funds	431 (0.8)	7,237 (7.0)	9,815 (7.6)	75.8	6.3	36.7
(ii) State Government funds	34,243 (63.5)	71,490 (69.1)	85,941 (66.8)	15.9	3.8	9.6
(iii) District board funds	2,326 (4.3)	2,153 (2.1)	2,454 (1.9)	—	2.7	0.6
(iv) Municipal board funds	982 (1.8)	2,043 (2.0)	2,358 (1.8)	15.8	2.9	9.2
(v) Fees	5,443 (10.1)	7,542 (7.3)	9,526 (7.4)	6.8	4.8	5.8
(vi) Other sources	10,503 (19.5)	12,931 (12.5)	18,469 (14.4)	4.3	7.4	5.8
Total Expenditure	53,928 (100.0)	103,396 (100.0)	128,562 (100.0)	13.9	4.5	9.1

N.B. Figures within parentheses indicate percentages.

80. **Miscellaneous Items:** The details about the total expenditure incurred, during 1950-60 on miscellaneous items, classified according to sources, are given in Table XXV. It will be seen that the total expenditure on these items has increased from Rs. 53.9 million in 1950-51 to Rs. 128.6 million in 1960-61, showing an average annual increase of 9.1 per cent. The most important source from which this expenditure has been met is the state governments who provided about two-thirds of the total expenditure. A little more than a fifth of the total cost is contributed by fees and other sources. The Central Government provided about one-fourteenth of the total expenditure and the district and municipal boards, a little less than 4 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY DIFFERENT SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL FINANCE ON OBJECTS

81. In the preceding paragraphs we discussed the role played by different sources of educational finance in supporting each level/object of education by considering one object at a time. We shall now consider the relative support received by different objects through each source of educational finance.

82. It will be seen from Table XXVI that the pattern of expenditure from almost all the sources has undergone considerable changes during the period under study. With the exception of district boards and fees, all other sources spent proportionately more on indirect expenditure, thus increasing the percentage of indirect expenditure from 20.4 per cent in 1950-51 to 25.3 per cent in 1960-61. The biggest lead in this direction has been given by Central Government. In 1960-61, 52.6 per cent of the expenditure from Central Government funds was spent on indirect expenditure as compared to 30.2 per cent in 1950-51; this was followed by municipal boards and state governments. The major increases have been observed in the expenditure on buildings and scholarships. The expenditure on direction and inspection has decreased from 2.4 per cent in 1950-51 to 2.0 per cent in 1960-61 which is not a healthy development.

83. So far as direct expenditure is concerned, the higher primary schools received the maximum priority followed by schools and colleges for vocational education and colleges for teacher training. The schools for special education which received 2.0 per cent of the total expenditure in 1950-51 received only 0.9 per cent in 1960-61.

We shall now discuss separately the relative support provided to different objects of education by different sources of finance.

84. **Central Government Funds:** As already observed, expenditure from this source has varied widely in its distribution over different institutions/objects during the period from 1950-51 to 1960-61. In 1950-51, Central Government funds did not play any part in so far as pre-primary schools, teacher training schools and direction and inspection were concerned. In 1960-61, there was no aspect of education in which Central Government funds did not play any role. But the most significant contribution is for buildings and scholarships. In 1960-61, these two objects claimed about half of the total expenditure from Central Government funds (48.7%) as against 28.5% in 1950-51. Central Government funds also played increasing role in the first level of education and correspondingly the proportion of its expenditure on the second level of education went down. The proportion of expenditure devoted to universities and institutions for higher education including colleges for professional education has also gone down considerably, but in spite of this the Central Government has been devoting a much larger proportion of its expenditure to higher education than any other source.

85. **State Government Funds:** The distribution of the expenditure from state government funds broadly shows the same trends as by Central Government funds. However, in this case higher priority has been given to higher primary and secondary schools. Of the total direct expenditure from state government funds, about 87 per cent was spent on school education in 1960-61, the corresponding figure for 1950-51 was 86 per cent. The main change has, however, been in the internal distribution between lower primary schools, higher primary schools and secondary schools, in which the latter two categories have received higher priority. The state governments have also tried to devote a slightly larger portion of indirect expenditure to buildings and scholarships. Their expenditure on direction and inspection, which is their sole responsibility has,

TABLE XXVI

PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE BY SOURCES ON DIFFERENT OBJECTS (1950-51 TO 1960-61)

Type of Institution	*Central Government*		*State Governments*		*District Boards*		*Municipal Boards*		*Fees*		*Other Sources*		*Total*	
	50-51	60-61	50-51	60-61	50-51	60-61	50-51	60-61	50-51	60-61	50-51	60-61	50-51	60-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Direct Expenditure														
1. Pre-primary schools	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
2. Lower primary schools	1.3	6.1	40.3	28.0	72.0	50.8	74.6	43.7	3.7	2.9	12.0	6.7	31.9	21.3
3. Higher primary schools	0.9	4.0	6.3	15.0	10.9	18.7	6.2	30.1	7.9	5.4	5.9	8.8	6.7	12.5
A. Total first level education	2.2	10.2	46.6	43.1	82.9	69.7	80.9	74.1	11.8	8.6	18.2	16.1	38.7	24.0
4 Secondary schools	6.3	2.2	13.2	15.9	4.3	18.7	6.9	9.4	49.8	45.8	17.9	19.3	20.1	20.0
5. Teacher training schools	—	0.6	2.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.0
6. Schools for vocational education (excluding teacher training)	4.9	3.1	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3
7. Schools for special education	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	6.3	2.7	2.0	0.9
B. Total second level education	11.5	6.8	19.7	20.8	5.0	19.2	8.5	10.3	51.9	48.7	27.1	24.6	25.4	24.3
8. Universities and institutions for higher general education	32.9	19.9	6.8	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	25.4	30.2	14.8	17.8	11.6	11.7
9. Colleges for teacher education	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6
10. Colleges for professional education excluding teacher training	22.5	10.2	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.6	5.1	2.1	3.4	3.4	4.0
11. Colleges for special education	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3
C. Total third level education	56.1	31.1	10.5	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.8	29.2	36.0	17.8	22.4	15.5	16.5
Total Direct Expenditure	69.8	47.4	76.8	73.5	87.9	89.0	90.3	86.2	92.9	93.3	63.1	63.1	79.6	74.7
Indirect Expenditure														
12. Direction and inspection	—	0.2	4.3	3.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	2.0
13. Buildings	23.5	37.7	8.0	10.9	7.3	7.0	5.6	10.0	2.1	1.7	21.4	22.7	8.7	12.4
14. Scholarships and stipends	5.0	11.0	4.2	7.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	3.8	4.1	3.0	5.8
15. Hostel charges	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	1.6	1.3
16. Miscellaneous	1.2	3.3	5.5	4.2	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.6	7.9	6.4	4.7	3.7
Total Indirect	30.2	52.6	23.2	26.5	12.1	11.0	9.7	13.8	7.1	6.7	36.9	36.9	20.4	25.3
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

however, suffered a setback which should be rectified as early as possible.

86. **District Board Funds:** About nine-tenths of the funds provided by district boards are spent as direct expenditure and bulk of it is on the first level of education. During the period under review district boards have taken an increasing interest in the second level of education. The secondary schools received 18.7 per cent of expenditure in 1960-61 as compared to 4.3 per cent in 1950-51. So far as the third level is concerned, hardly 0.1 per cent of the total expenditure from district board funds is at this level. Among the indirect expenditure, buildings have been claiming a bigger share. The most noticeable changes in the allocation of expenditure has been the increased emphasis on secondary and higher primary schools with corresponding reduction in the allocation for lower primary schools.

87. **Municipal Board Funds:** Expenditure from municipal board funds follows closely the pattern of expenditure from district board funds—in both cases bulk of expenditure is on direct expenditure mostly at the school stage. Municipal boards have, however, shown much greater interest in higher primary schools as against secondary schools in the case of district board funds. They have also shown a greater preference for professional colleges and buildings.

88. **Fees:** Fees have been playing a major role in financing expenditure on pre-primary schools, secondary schools, universities and institutions of higher education and colleges for professional education. Over the years the role of fees has considerably gone down in so far as institutions at the first level are concerned as a result of introduction of programmes of free education. Among indirect items, hostel charges have been increasingly dependent on the income from fees.

89. **Other Sources:** The proportion of expenditure from other sources to direct and indirect expenditure has remained almost constant at 63.1 per cent and 36.9 per cent. Over the period 1950-51 to 1960-61, the proportion of expenditure from other sources has shown a downward tendency for the first and the second level of education and has given relatively more support to the third level of education. Lower primary schools received only 6.7 per cent in 1960-61 as against 12.0 per cent in 1950-51. The schools for special education received the greatest setback and the percentage decreased from 6.3 to 2.7. The schools for higher primary education, secondary education, institutions for higher education received a greater proportion of expenditure in 1960-61. This is due to the greater interest which the general public has started taking in higher education.

SECTION II

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN THE STATES OF THE INDIAN UNION (1956-57 to 1961-62)

90. After having studied the growth of the total educational expenditure in the Indian Union as a whole for the period from 1950-51 to 1965-66, we may now take up the study of the growth of the educational expenditure in the states. Unfortunately, it is not possible to cover the same period in this part of the study because the reorganization of states, which was carried out in November, 1956, makes it almost impossible to have strictly comparable state data for the periods before and after that date. Further, the latest data available with the Ministry of Education in respect of educational expenditure in states pertain to 1961-62. In the circumstances, this study is confined to a a period of 5 years from 1956-57 to 1961-62.

TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY STATES 1956-61

91. **Average Annual Rate of Increase in the Total Educational Expenditure:** It will be seen from Table XXVII that the average annual rate of growth in the total educational expenditure during 1956-61 was 14 per cent for the Indian Union as a whole. In the different states, however, this rate varied from 10.1 per cent in Uttar Pradesh to 19.8 per cent in Rajasthan. Of all the 15 states this rate was lower than the national average of 14 per cent in seven states and more than the national average in the remaining eight states.

It is obvious that the rate of increase in the absolute educational expenditure figures is not a prefectly reliable indicator of the effort made by a state to promote education in its area, because a smaller effort in an educationally backward state may show a higher rate of growth than a bigger effort made in an educationally advanced state. This is exactly what has happened during this period when Rajasthan, with a comparatively small

TABLE XXVII

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY STATES (1956-57 AND 1961-62)

State	*Total Expenditure on Education (Rs. in 000's)*						*Average Annual Rate of Growth in Total Expenditure*
	1956-57			1961-62			
	Direct	*Indirect*	*Total*	*Direct*	*Indirect*	*Total*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	122,150 (82.9)	25,265 (17.1)	147,415 (100.0)	215,093 (78.9)	57,647 (21.1)	272,740 (100.0)	13.1
Assam	34,428 (71.2)	13,938 (28.8)	48,366 (100.0)	78,387 (75.4)	25,628 (24.6)	104,015 (100.0)	16.6
Bihar	87,450 (63.5)	50,224 (36.5)	137,674 (100.0)	164,909 (66.1)	84,656 (33.9)	249,565 (100.0)	12.6
Gujarat	95,728 (73.6)	34,321 (26.4)	130,049 (100.0)	170,297 (79.6)	44,021 (20.4)	214,318 (100.0)	10.5
Jammu & Kashmir	9,566 (76.4)	2,949 (23.6)	12,515 (100.0)	23,372 (77.6)	6,752 (22.4)	30,124 (100.0)	19.2
Kerala	84,091 (73.8)	29,843 (26.2)	113,934 (100.0)	172,356 (78.2)	47,950 (21.8)	220,306 (100.0)	14.1
Madhya Pradesh	87,071 (79.1)	23,050 (20.9)	110,121 (100.0)	202,354 (81.3)	46,577 (18.7)	248,931 (100.0)	17.7
Madras	140,330 (74.0)	50,270 (26.0)	193,600 (100.0)	258,063 (66.7)	128,575 (33.3)	386,638 (100.0)	14.9
Maharashtra	212,339 (85.2)	36,876 (14.8)	249,215 (100.0)	394,785 (70.3)	166,488 (29.7)	561,273 (100.0)	17.6
Mysore	85,520 (79.4)	22,142 (20.6)	107,661 (100.0)	155,108 (71.2)	62,619 (28.8)	217,727 (100.0)	15.1
Orissa	28,962 (63.8)	16,419 (36.2)	45,382 (100.0)	56,121 (67.9)	24,509 (32.1)	80,630 (100.0)	12.2
Punjab	97,409 (85.9)	15,936 (14.1)	113,345 (100.0)	154,080 (71.6)	61,234 (28.4)	215,314 (100.0)	13.7
Rajasthan	52,951 (88.7)	6,747 (11.3)	59,698 (100.0)	121,078 (82.1)	26,521 (17.9)	147,599 (100.0)	19.8
Uttar Pradesh	225,497 (81.2)	52,166 (18.8)	277,663 (100.0)	352,612 (78.5)	96,708 (21.5)	449,320 (100.0)	10.1
West Bengal	168,368 (72.0)	65,327 (28.0)	233,694 (100.0)	276,475 (72.5)	104,790 (27.5)	381,265 (100.0)	10.3
INDIA	1,596,355 (77.4)	466,587 (22.6)	2,062,941 (100.0)	2,933,123 (74.0)	1,030,351 (26.0)	3,963,474 (100.0)	14.0

NOTE: Figures in brackets indicate percentages of direct and indirect expenditure to total state expenditure.

educational base, in 1956-57 shows the highest rate of growth of educational expenditure during the next 5 years. In order, therefore, to measure the educational effort by the different states on a more reliable basis, one has to look out for some other indices. One or two such indices could be (a) the percentage of state income devoted to education and (b) the per capita expenditure on education.

92. **Total Educational Expenditure as Percentage of State Income:** Unfortunately, data about income of states are not available for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has, however, recently published data on state income for the year 1960-61. The behaviour of the educational expenditure in the different states during 1960-61 in relation to the state income for that year has been studied in another section. Here, it will suffice to point out that Kerala devoted the highest percentage of its income to education—3.6 per cent, and Orissa the lowest—1.5 per cent.

93. **Total Educational Expenditure Per Head of Population:** Table XXVIII gives the expenditure on education per head of population for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 together with the average annual growth rate in this expenditure. It will be seen from this table that in 1956-57 the total educational expenditure per head of population was only Rs. 5.3 in the Indian Union as a whole. The highest educational expenditure per capita was incurred in West Bengal (Rs. 8.2) and the lowest in Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 2.7). Of all the 15 states, nine states reported lower percentage than the national average of Rs. 5.3 and the remaining six states higher than this national average.

TABLE XXVIII

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION PER CAPITA (1956-57 AND 1961-62)

State	*Educational Expenditure per Capita*		*Average Annual Rate of Growth*
	1956-57	1961-62	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs.	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	4.3	7.5	11.8
Assam	4.8	8.4	11.9
Bihar	3.3	5.2	9.5
Gujarat	7.0	10.1	7.6
Jammu & Kashmir	2.7	8.4	25.5
Kerala	7.4	12.7	11.4
Madhya Pradesh	4.0	7.4	13.1
Madras	5.9	11.4	14.1
Maharashtra	7.0	13.9	14.7
Mysore	5.0	9.0	12.5
Orissa	3.0	4.5	8.5
Punjab	6.6	10.3	9.3
Rajasthan	3.4	7.1	15.9
Uttar Pradesh	4.1	6.0	7.9
West Bengal	8.2	10.6	5.3
INDIA	5.3	8.8	10.7

The position changed a good deal in the following five years. In 1961-62, the total educational expenditure per head of population increased to Rs. 8.8 in the Indian Union as a whole. The highest per capita expenditure was incurred in Maharashtra (Rs. 13.9) and the lowest in Orissa (Rs. 4.5). Eight of the 15 states reported lower per capita expenditure than the national average of Rs. 8.8 and seven states above it. Mysore is the only state which jumped the national average from the lower to the higher group during this period. Moreover, some of the top states changed their positions. For instance, West Bengal surrendered its first position to Maharashtra and occupied the fourth place and the old Bombay State (Maharashtra & Gujarat) gave its third position to Madras. Kerala and Punjab, however, maintained their second and fifth positions respectively.

The average annual rate of growth of per capita expenditure on education was the highest in Jammu & Kashmir (25.5 per cent) and the lowest in West Bengal (5.3 per cent). The national average was 10.7 per cent. Ten states were above this average and only five below it.

94. **Direct Expenditure on Education:** Taking the Indian Union as a whole, the total direct expenditure on education was 77.4 per cent of the total expenditure in 1956-57 and it decreased to 74.0 per cent in 1961-62. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that the expenditure on some of the items

of indirect expenditure such as scholarships, buildings, etc. increased substantially, as it should. Cols. (2) and (5) of Table XXVII will show how the total direct expenditure on education varied from state to state during the period under review.

It will be seen that Bihar incurred the lower proportion (63.5 per cent and 61.1 per cent) on 'direct' expenditure and Rajasthan the highest (88.7 per cent and 82.1 per cent) in both the years 1956-57 and 1961-62.

95. **Indirect Expenditure on Education:** The details about the total indirect expenditure on education incurred by the states can be seen from Cols. (3) and (6) of Table XXVII. The position of the states in respect of indirect expenditure was exactly the opposite of that in respect of direct expenditure.

96. **Total Educational Expenditure by Sources (1956-57 to 1961-62):** We shall now proceed to study the manner in which the total educational expenditure was met from various sources in all the states of the Indian Union. Detailed statistics in this regard are given in Table XXIX. The following points emerge from these statistics:

(a) In 1956-57, the proportion of expenditure from government funds to total educational expenditure was 62.8 per cent. It rose to 68.6 per cent in 1961-62. The general trend, therefore, was for the government to assume an increasing share of responsibility for financing education. This trend was perceptible in the case of almost all the states.

(b) The proportion of the contribution of district boards to total educational expenditure fell from 5.2 per cent in 1956-57 to 3.5 per cent in 1961-62. This was partly due to the fact that the resources of these local bodies are inelastic and partly to the fact that, in some states (as in Punjab and Kerala), government relieved themselves of their responsibility for the administration of primary education.

(c) The proportion of the contribution of municipal boards to the total expenditure showed a small decline from 3.4 per cent in 1956-57 to 3.1 per cent in 1961-62. This was also mainly due to their being relieved of the responsibility for financing primary education in some states as in Punjab and Kerala.

(d) The contribution of fees was also on the decline. They formed 19.4 per cent of the total expenditure in 1956-57 and only 16.5 per cent in 1961-62. The picture, however, is not uniform; there was a slight increase in the proportional contribution of fees to total expenditure in some states and a decrease in others.

(e) The contribution of endowments and other sources also decreased from 9.2 per cent in 1956-57 to 8.3 per cent in 1961-62. Small increases have been observed here and there, but in most states it has declined.

97. We shall now discuss the contribution of each source of educational finance to the total educational expenditure separately. This will be done mainly from two points of view, viz., (i) the average annual rate of increase of educational expenditure from each source during this period, and (ii) the proportion which the expenditure from that source bore to the total educational expenditure in 1961-62. For both these points, reference may be made to Table XXIX.

98. **Educational Expenditure from Government Funds:** It will be seen that the average annual rate of growth of government expenditure in India as a whole was 16 per cent. The state of Gujarat showed the lowest rate of growth—10.6 per cent per year—due mainly to its pre-occupation with other programmes of development and Punjab, the highest —22.5 per cent. Gujarat and five other states, namely, Orissa (11.5 per cent), West Bengal (11.8 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (12.4 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (14.4 per cent) and Mysore (15.2 per cent) were below the national average, and 9 states, viz., Kerala (16.1 per cent), Madhya Pradesh and Madras (17.8 per cent each), Assam (17.9 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (19.4 per cent), Maharashtra (19.9 per cent), Bihar (20.1 per cent), Rajasthan (20.3 per cent) and Punjab (22.5 per cent) were above the national average. In some of these states, such as Rajasthan, the high rate of increase was due to the over-all development of education and in states like Punjab, it was only partially due to the over-all development, but mainly due to the taking over of primary schools by the government.

There were considerable variations even in respect of the proportion of the educational expenditure which the government met in the states.

This proportion was the highest in Jammu & Kashmir (92.5 per cent) where education is free at all levels and the private effort is small. At the other extreme is the state of Uttar Pradesh, where the government contributed only 58.9 per cent of the total educational expenditure. This was due to the fact that a good deal of reliance was placed on the contribution of local bodies, fees and 'other sources' usually raised by private enterprise. Between these two extremes, lay other states, of which 4 were below the national average of 68.6 per cent and 9 above it. As pointed out earlier, the trend now is for the Central and state governments to assume ever-increasing responsibility for the support of education.

99. **Educational Expenditure from District Board Funds:** It would be seen that in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, the local bodies made no contribution at all to education. In the remaining states, the district boards contributed a total amount of Rs. 106.7 million in 1956-57 which increased to Rs. 139.6 million in 1961-62. But the picture was not uniform in all the states. In five states—Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan—there were actual decreases due mainly to the policy of the state governments to take over greater responsibilities in respect of primary schools. In the other states, there were increases which varied from 1.1 per cent per year in West Bengal to 21.3 per cent per year in Gujarat. The over-all rate of growth in the expenditure from district board funds was very small—5.5 per cent per year— as against 16.0 per cent in the case of government funds and 14.0 per cent in the case of the total expenditure on education.

The extent to which the total educational expenditure was met from district board funds also varied from state to state. As stated earlier, in Jammu and Kashmir, district boards did not play any role in the field of education and in Orissa, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Assam also, their role was negligible. Their highest contribution was made in Andhra Pradesh (10.8 per cent), to be followed by Madras (9.0 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (4.6 per cent) which were above the national average in respect of the contribution of district boards to educational expenditure. In the remaining states, their contribution was below the national average. The present is definitely a declining trend in the proportional contribution from this source, although it has still some potentialities for growth.

100. **Educational Expenditure from Municipal Board Funds:** It will be seen that, taking all the states together, the contribution of the municipalities to educational expenditure increased from Rs. 69.4 million in 1956-57 to Rs. 122.2 million in 1961-62, the over-all annual rate of increase being 12.0 per cent. As in the case of the district boards, the picture was not uniform in all the states. In Jammu & Kashmir, the municipalities made no contribution to education, while in Bihar, Kerala and Punjab their contribution decreased. This was mainly because these states decided to take over the responsibility of primary education from the local boards.

The municipal boards, however, gave a better account of themselves than the district boards. During the period under review, the annual increase in the contributions to education from municipal funds averaged 12.0 per cent, as against 5.5 per cent from the district boards in the Indian Union as a whole. This is, therefore, a more promising source of educational finance, specially as the urban areas are more education-conscious and richer. The highest rate of increase in the contribution from the municipalities was in Orissa (19.1 per cent). The rate of increase in this state and five other states was above the national average and in the remaining 9 states less than that.

In 1961-62, the municipal boards contributed 3.1 per cent of the total educational expenditure in the Indian Union as a whole. The highest contribution from this source was in Maharashtra (7.4 per cent), which was followed by Madras (4.5 per cent), Gujarat (3.4 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (2.6 per cent), Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (2.0 per cent each), Mysore (1.4 per cent), West Bengal (1.3 per cent), Bihar (0.6 per cent) and Orissa (0.5 per cent). In the states of Assam, Punjab and Rajasthan the contribution of municipal boards to educational expenditure is negligible and it did not exist at all in Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala.

101. **Educational Expenditure from Fees.:** Table XXIX also gives the detailed statistics about the contribution of fees towards educational expenditure in the different states.

TABLE

(*Rs. in 000's*)

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES

State	1956-57							
	Government Funds	*District Board Funds*	*Municipal Board Funds*	*Fees*	*Other Sources*	*Total*	*Government Funds*	*District Board Funds*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	91,874 (62.3)	16,500 (11.2)	2,991 (2.0)	21,314 (14.5)	14,735 (10.0)	147,415 (100.0)	179,807 (65.9)	29,524 (10.0)
Assam	34,974 (72.3)	223 (0.5)	94 (0.2)	9,204 (19.0)	3,872 (8.0)	48,366 (100.0)	79,778 (76.7)	526 (0.5)
Bihar	68,866 (50.0)	26,214 (19.1)	3,601 (2.6)	25,370 (18.4)	13,623 (9.9)	137,674 (100.0)	171,860 (68.9)	4,831 (1.9)
Gujarat	90,370 (69.5)	2,297 (1.8)	5,052 (3.9)	20,840 (16.0)	11,490 (8.8)	130,019 (100.0)	149.570 (69.8)	6,023 (2.8)
Jammu & Kashmir	11,468 (91.6)	— (—)	— (—)	503 (4.0)	544 (4.4)	12,515 (100.0)	27,867 (92.5)	— (—)
Kerala	87,476 (76.8)	3,769 (3.3)	395 (0.3)	16,583 (14.6)	571 (5.0)	113,934 (100.0)	184,184 (83.6)	162 (0.1)
Madhya Pradesh	91,211 (82.8)	4,135 (3.8)	2,601 (2.4)	6,952 (6.3)	5,221 (4.7)	110,121 (100.0)	206,380 (82.9)	6,483 (2.6)
Madras	111,020 (57.3)	18,625 (9.6)	9,796 (5.1)	31,185 (16.1)	22,973 (11.9)	193,600 (100.0)	251,394 (65.0)	34,604 (9.0)
Maharashtra	138,371 (60.3)	5,914 (2.2)	20,747 (6.8)	63,195 (22.1)	20,987 (8.6)	249,215 (100.0)	342,489 (61.0)	8,158 (1.5)
Mysore	79,508 (73.8)	4,316 (4.0)	2,443 (2.3)	11,689 (10.9)	9,704 (9.0)	107,661 (100.0)	161,355 (74.1)	4,936 (2.3)
Orissa	36,823 (81.1)	586 (1.3)	166 (0.4)	4,039 (8.9)	3,768 (8.3)	45,382 (100.0)	63,483 (78.7)	1 (0.0)
Punjab	56,100 (49.5)	6,227 (5.5)	4,560 (4.0)	32,560 (28.7)	13,898 (12.3)	113,345 (100.0)	154,619 (71.8)	108 (0.1)
Rajasthan	49,671 (83.2)	444 (0.7)	98 (0.2)	5,488 (9.2)	3,997 (6.7)	59,698 (100.0)	125,122 (84.8)	344 (0.2)
Uttar Pradesh	47,401 (53.1)	13,054 (4.7)	8,015 (2.9)	73,622 (26.5)	35,571 (12.8)	277,663 (100.0)	264,636 (58.9)	20,722 (4.6)
West Bengal	139,899 (59.9)	4,260 (1.8)	3,861 (1.7)	66,668 (28.5)	19,005 (8.1)	233,694 (100.0)	243,793 (63.9)	4,489 (1.2)
INDIA	1,295,616 (62.8)	106,735 (5.2)	69,424 (3.4)	401,002 (19.4)	190,165 (9.2)	2,062,941 (100.0)	2,718,317 (68.6)	139,638 (3.5)

XXIX

IN STATES (1956-57 AND 1961-62)

1961-62				*Average Annual Rate of Growth during the Period*					
Municipal Board Funds	*Fees*	*Other Sources*	*Total*	*Government Funds*	*District Board Funds*	*Municipal Board Funds*	*Fees*	*Other Sources*	*Total*
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
5,406 (2.0)	39,011 (14.3)	18,992 (7.0)	272,740 (100.0)	14.4	12.3	12.6	12.9	5.2	13.1
176 (0.2)	17,410 (16.7)	6,125 (5.9)	104,015 (100.0)	17.9	18.7	13.3	13.6	9.6	16.6
1,542 (0.6)	49,002 (19.6)	22,330 (9.0)	249,565 (100.0)	20.1	Decrease	Decrease	14.1	10.4	12.6
7,314 (3.4)	36,157 (16.9)	15,254 (7.1)	214,318 (100.0)	10.6	21.3	7.7	11.7	5.8	10.5
— (—)	1,440 (4.8)	817 (2.7)	30,124 (100.0)	19.4	—	—	23.4	8.5	19.2
— (—)	21,149 (9.6)	14,811 (6.7)	220,306 (100.0)	16.1	Decrease	Decrease	5.0	21.0	14.1
4,866 (2.0)	19,194 (7.7)	12,002 (4.8)	248,931 (100.0)	17.8	9.4	13.3	22.6	18.1	17.7
17,538 (4.5)	45,017 (11.6)	38,085 (9.9)	386,638 (100.0)	17.8	13.2	12.4	7.6	10.6	14.9
41,646 (7.4)	124,257 (22.1)	44,723 (8.0)	561,273 (100.0)	19.9	6.6	15.0	14.5	16.4	17.6
3,125 (1.4)	21,370 (9.8)	26,941 (12.4)	217,727 (100.0)	15.2	2.7	5.0	12.8	22.7	15.1
398 (0.5)	8,525 (10.6)	8,223 (10.2)	80,630 (100.0)	11.5	Decrease	19.1	16.1	16.9	12.2
560 (0.2)	41,287 (19.2)	18,740 (8.7)	215,314 (100.0)	22.5	Decrease	Decrease	4.9	6.2	13.7
166 (0.1)	12,852 (8.7)	9,115 (6.2)	147,599 (100.0)	20.3	Decrease	11.1	18.6	17.9	19.8
11,655 (2.6)	97,558 (4.7)	54,749 (12.2)	449,320 (100.0)	12.4	9.7	7.8	5.8	9.0	10.1
4,896 (1.3)	102,032 (26.8)	26,055 (6.8)	381,265 (100.0)	11.8	1.1	4.9	8.9	6.5	10.3
122,233 (3.1)	656,066 (16.5)	327,220 (8.3)	3,963,474 (100.0)	16.0	5.5	12.0	10.3	11.5	14.0

It will be seen that the average annual increase in the contribution of fees to total educational expenditure was 10.3 per cent for the Indian Union as a whole during this period. The highest increase had taken place in Jammu & Kashmir (23.4 per cent) although the total volume of fees collected in this state is extremely small even now. Then comes Madhya Pradesh (22.6 per cent) followed by Rajasthan (18.6 pr cent), Orissa (16.1 per cent) Maharashtra (14.5 per cent), Bihar (14.1 per cent), Assam (13.6 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (12.9 per cent), Mysore (12.8 per cent), Gujarat (11.7 per cent)—all above the national average. The remaining 5 states fall below this average.

In 1961-62, fees contributed 16.5 per cent of the total educational expenditure. The highest contribution was in West Bengal (26.8 per cent). The other states above the national average in this respect were Maharashtra (22.1 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (21.7 per cent), Bihar (19.6 per cent), Punjab (19.2 per cent), Gujarat (16.9 per cent) and Assam (16.7 per cent). The remaining 8 states were below the national average. The amount of fees collected is increasing every year due mainly to increase in enrolment, but its contribution to the total educational expenditure is decreasing because of more rapid increase in the contribution from other sources to the educational expenditure especially from state government funds.

102. **Educational Expenditure from Endowments and Other Sources:** The last source of educational finance is endowments and other sources.

It will be seen from Table XXIX that, taking the Indian Union as a whole, endowments and other sources showed an average annual increase of 11.5 per cent during the period 1956-57 to 1961-62. The highest increase took place in Mysore (22.7 per cent), which was followed by Kerala (21.0 per cent), Mysore (22.7 per cent), which was followed by Kerala (21.0 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (18.1 per cent), Rajasthan (17.9 per cent), Orissa (16.9 per cent), Maharashtra (16.4 per cent)—all above the national average and Madras (10.6 per cent), Bihar (10.4 per cent), Assam (9.6 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (9.0 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (8.5 per cent), West Bengal (6.5 per cent), Punjab (6.2 per cent), Gujarat (5. per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (5.2 per cent) below the national average.

The contribution from endowments and other sources decreased to 8.3 per cent of the total educational expenditure in 1961-62. The highest contribution was in Mysore (12.4 per cent) and the least in Jammu & Kashmir (2.7 per cent). Of the remaining, 5 states were above the national average and 8 states below it. This source which includes income from endowments or trusts meant for educational purposes, subscriptions and contributions of the public and private managements, is required to be tapped further so that it could be of greater use in financing the increasing demand of education.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE ACCORDING TO OBJECTS

We shall now study some major developments in different sectors of education and compare the achievements of different states therein.

103. **Proportion of the Total Expenditure on Different Objects:** Table XXX gives the proportion of the total expenditure on different educational objects in the year 1961-62.

It will be seen that states' emphasis on different sectors of education varied from state to state. For example, while Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh devoted 29.7 per cent of their total educational expenditure to lower primary schools, Maharashtra spent only 13.4 per cent on this sector. The proportion of expenditure on this sector in the case of other states varied within this range. The all-India average was 20.9 per cent. As against this, Andhra Pradesh, with the exception of West Bengal, allocated the lowest proportion of its expenditure, 6.4 per cent, to higher primary schools and Gujarat the highest, 23.3 per cent. The all-India average was 12.3 per cent. In India as a whole, 20.0 per cent of the total educational expenditure was devoted to secondary schools, while in the states its proportion varied from 12.7 per cent in Mysore to 27.3 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir. On higher education, the country as a whole spent 16.5 per cent of its total educational expenditure, whereas in the states its range extended from 12.2 per cent in Assam to 23.2 per cent in Uttar Pradesh.

Direction and inspection remained a neglected sector and only 2.0 per cent of the total educational expenditure was devoted to it in the Indian Union as a whole. The highest proportion of expenditure

TABLE XXX

PROPORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT OBJECTS/TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS BY STATES (1961-62)

Object/Type of Institution	*A.P.*	*Assam*	*Bihar*	*Gujarat*	*J&K*	*Kerala*	*M.P.*	*Madras*	*Maharashtra*	*Mysore*	*Orissa*	*Punjab*	*Rajasthan*	*U.P.*	*W.B.*	*India*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Direct Expenditure																
Pre-schools	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	—	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	—	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lower primary schools	29.7	26.1	19.4	13.8	14.0	26.5	29.7	20.5	13.4	19.3	28.7	18.7	18.7	24.6	21.0	20.9
Higher primary schools	6.4	11.5	11.5	23.3	12.7	16.8	13.5	13.1	18.1	20.0	10.2	8.8	15.0	6.7	4.4	12.3
Secondary schools	21.8	22.1	14.0	19.0	27.3	22.4	16.6	18.4	19.7	12.7	13.2	22.5	20.8	23.0	22.2	20.0
Teacher training schools	1.3	0.8	2.6	1.2	2.6	0.5	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.4	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.0
Vocational and technical schools (excluding teacher training schools)	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.5	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.2
Schools for special education	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9
Universities	5.2	3.7	2.5	5.0	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.0	5.4	1.7	11.7	4.8	4.2
Research institutions	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.4	2.2	—	—	—	2.5	0.8	0.7
Boards of education	0.6	—	1.5	0.5	—	—	1.1	0.5	0.7	—	0.6	—	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.8
Colleges for arts and science	6.5	5.3	6.9	6.2	8.0	5.6	6.2	4.4	5.2	4.4	6.1	7.5	8.0	4.8	7.3	5.9
Colleges for teacher training	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.4	2.4	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
Colleges for professional education (excluding teacher training)	3.7	2.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	2.2	4.4	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.2	4.0	4.5	1.8	5.5	4.1
Colleges for special education	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total direct expenditure	78.9	75.4	66.1	79.5	77.6	78.2	81.3	66.7	70.3	71.2	69.6	71.6	82.0	78.5	72.5	74.0
Indirect Expenditure																
Direction and inspection	1.5	2.8	3.3	1.1	3.7	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.5	2.0	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.0
Buildings	10.7	11.3	16.4	6.3	14.5	10.4	8.7	13.6	8.7	14.1	16.8	18.8	8.5	9.1	15.3	11.8
Scholarships, etc.	7.9	6.3	7.4	7.5	1.4	3.6	5.2	4.8	14.6	3.9	9.3	4.1	2.4	5.4	4.5	6.6
Hostel charges	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	6.2	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.4
Miscellaneous	0.1	3.5	5.7	4.7	2.5	4.8	2.0	7.0	4.2	7.6	2.2	2.0	5.1	3.4	5.2	4.2
Total indirect expenditure	21.1	24.6	33.9	20.5	22.4	21.8	18.7	33.3	29.7	28.8	30.4	28.4	18.0	21.5	27.5	26.0
Grand Total (Direct & Indirect)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(3.7 per cent) was incurred in Jammu & Kashmir and the lowest (1.1 per cent) in Gujarat.

On educational buildings we spent 11.8 per cent of the total expenditure in the Indian Union as a whole. Punjab incurred the highest proportion of its expenditure (18.8 per cent) on this item and Gujarat the lowest (6.3 per cent).

In the case of scholarships and other financial concessions, Maharashtra was at the top with 14.6 per cent of its expenditure incurred on this sector, while Jammu & Kashmir with 1.4 per cent was at the bottom. This was due mainly to the introduction of the scheme of economically backward class concessions in Maharashtra under which the children of parents whose annual income is less than Rs. 1200 get financial concessions. In Jammu & Kashmir, however, since education is free at all levels, less amount is directly spent on providing more scholarships and concessions.

More detailed discussion on each object is given below.

104. **Pre-Primary Schools:** Table XXXI below gives the main statistics relating to this stage of education.

TABLE XXXI

EXPENDITURE ON PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Exp.*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
						Rs.		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	208	138	4,831	144	66.4	958.8	34	43.0
Assam	84	59	2,728	75	70.7	790.6	36	30.7
Bihar	115	71	1,407	53	62.1	1,341.6	27	81.4
Gujarat	1,349	732	29,975	823	54.3	889.5	36	45.0
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	98	57	2,775	109	58.2	522.6	25	35.3
Madhya Pradesh	801	530	14,229	516	66.2	1,028.0	28	56.3
Madras	245	173	2,961	106	70.4	1,629.8	28	82.8
Maharashtra	1,882	1,141	35,814	1,364	60.6	836.3	26	52.5
Mysore	636	454	18,008	558	71.3	813.4	32	35.3
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	31	21	298	16	65.9	1,282.8	19	104.5
Rajasthan	305	225	2,891	111	73.6	2,022.9	26	105.6
Uttar Pradesh	933	557	10,067	559	59.7	996.0	18	92.7
West Bengal	556	363	6,548	330	65.5	1,099.0	20	84.9
INDIA	7,491	4,692	148,866	4,895	62.6	958.5	30	50.3

It will be seen that the expenditure on this sector is extremely small in all the states and forms a negligible proportion of the total educational expenditure. From qualitative point of view, Rajasthan probably paid the best salary to its teachers with an average annual salary of Rs. 2,022.9 but it was at the expense of non-teacher costs because the percentage of the expenditure incurred on non-teacher costs was only 26.4 per cent. The average annual cost per pupil was also highest (Rs. 106.6). On the other extreme, Kerala paid an average annual salary of Rs. 522.6 only. The average annual cost per pupil was also very low. The lowest cost per student was in Assam —Rs.30.7 only. So far as proportional expenditure on these schools is concerned, Gujarat incurred the highest proportion—0.6 per cent of its total educational expenditure in this sector.

105. **Lower Primary Schools:** The relevant statistics about lower primary schools in the different States of the Indian Union are given in Table XXXII.

It will be seen that the average annual salary of teachers was the highest in Maharashtra—Rs. 1260.6. Other states where the average salary was more than Rs. 1,000 are: Punjab—Rs. 1,247.1, Gujarat — Rs. 1,167.7, Kerala —Rs. 1,806.5, Rajasthan — Rs. 1,051.8 and Mysore — Rs. 1,021.7. Some of the states at the other end of the scale are: Orissa — Rs. 547.1, Uttar Pradesh—Rs. 606.8 and Bihar —Rs. 704.8.

TABLE XXXII

EXPENDITURE ON LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Exp.*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
						Rs.		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	81,033	73,875	3,064,409	77,002	91.2	959.4	40	26.4
Assam	27,157	24,877	1,136,317	27,980	91.6	889.1	41	23.9
Bihar	48,441	45,104	2,854,805	63,998	93.1	704.8	45	17.0
Gujarat	29,631	24,255	785,801	20,771	81.9	1,167.7	38	37.7
Jammu & Kashmir	4,209	3,761	158,049	4,606	89.4	816.6	34	26.6
Kerala	58,429	53,678	1,841,079	49,405	91.9	1,086.5	37	31.7
Madhya Pradesh	73,852	60,470	1,840,190	60,499	81.9	999.5	30	40.1
Madras	79,368	70,595	2,614,257	75,978	88.9	929.9	34	30.4
Maharashtra	75,483	65,349	1,865,595	51,838	84.2	1,260.6	36	40.5
Mysore	42,089	39,998	1,438,563	39,147	95.0	1,021.7	37	29.3
Orissa	23,156	22,032	1,407,620	40,277	95.2	547.1	35	16.5
Punjab	40,291	37,713	1,376,383	30,240	93.6	1,247.1	46	29.3
Rajasthan	36,317	32,567	977,616	30,964	89.7	1,051.8	32	37.1
Uttar Pradesh	94,357	68,385	4,723,419	112,703	72.5	606.8	42	20.0
West Bengal	82,835	75,962	2,843,302	89,769	91.7	846.2	32	29.1
INDIA	826,691	726,060	29,476,314	794,758	87.8	913.6	37	28.0

The percentage of teacher costs to total expenditure was highest in Orissa, 95.2 per cent, which means that the physical facilities in the schools in this state were comparatively the poorest. This position appears to be the best in Uttar Pradesh where teachers' salaries account for 72.5 per cent of the total expenditure. This leaves a bigger margin for providing physical facilities in schools no doubt, but in U.P. that margin may not be great, due to the fact that the teachers' salaries were meagre there.

With regard to the pupil-teacher ratio, the position seems to be the best in Madhya Pradesh—30:1 and the worst in Punjab—46:1. Regarding the average annual cost per pupil, the situation appears to be the best in Maharashtra —Rs. 40.5, and the worst in Orissa —Rs. 16.5. If these indices are any guide, Maharashtra on the whole should have a uniformly good system of lower primary schools, where teacher salary is the highest, where comparatively a fair proportion of direct expenditure is spent on providing physical facilities to their schools, where pupil-teacher ratio is not abnormally high and where the cost per pupil is the highest. On on the same standards, Orissa is on the opposite end.

106. **Higher Primary Schools:** The relevant statistics about higher primary schools in the different states of the Indian Union are given in Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXIII

EXPENDITURE ON HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary Per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost Per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
						Rs.		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	17,432	14,826	378,247	14,060	85.0	1,054.5	27	46.1
Assam	11,962	10,193	215,051	9,642	85.2	1,057.2	22	55.6
Bihar	28,778	24,816	902,806	26,891	86.2	922.8	34	31.9
Gujarat	50,062	41,999	1,738,227	41,636	83.9	1,008.7	42	28.8
Jammu & Kashmir	3,828	3,001	94,424	3,197	78.4	938.6	30	40.5
Kerala	37,033	33,828	841,496	31,250	91.3	1,082.5	27	44.0
Madhya Pradesh	33,490	27,319	561,171	24,996	81.6	1,092.9	22	59.7
Madras	50,913	43,477	1,399,653	45,178	85.4	962.3	31	36.4
Maharashtra	101,510	85,036	2,646,299	68,196	83.8	1,246.9	39	38.4
Mysore	43,544	39,873	1,396,975	39,018	91.6	1,021.9	36	31.2
Orissa	8,178	6,674	123,960	6,236	81.6	1,070.3	20	66.0
Punjab	19,003	16,937	434,448	12,291	89.1	1,378.0	35	43.7
Rajasthan	22,156	18,636	369,209	15,031	84.1	1,239.8	25	60.0
Uttar Pradesh	29,909	22,265	601,232	24,695	74.4	901.6	24	49.7
West Bengal	16,766	13,399	249,787	11,675	79.9	1,147.7	21	67.1
INDIA	488,418	415,343	12,136,018	382,021	85.0	1,087.2	32	40.3

It will be seen that the best average annual salary of higher primary school teachers was given in Punjab—Rs. 1,378.0 which was followed by Maharashtra—Rs. 1,246.9, Rajasthan—Rs. 1,239.8 and West Bengal—Rs. 1,157.7. The three states offering the lowest salaries were Uttar Pradesh—Rs. 901.6, Bihar—Rs. 922.8 and Jammu & Kashmir—Rs. 938.6. The percentage of teacher costs to total expenditure was the lowest in Uttar Pradesh—74.4 per cent, which was followed by Jammu & Kashmir—78.4 per cent and West Bengal—79.9 per cent. The three states on the other extreme with the highest percentage of teacher costs to total expenditure were Mysore—91.6 per cent, Kerala—91.3 per cent and Punjab—89.1 per cent. The pupil-teacher ratio was the most favourable in Orissa—20:1, which was followed by West Bengal —21:1 and Madhya Pradesh and Assam—22:1 each. The three states with the highest pupil-teacher ratios were Gujarat—42:1, Maharashtra—39:1 and Mysore—36:1. The average annual cost per pupil was the highest in West Bengal—Rs. 67.1 which was followed by Orissa—Rs. 66. The two states with the lowest cost per pupil per annum were Gujarat—Rs. 28.8 and Mysore—Rs. 31.2. From these indices, West Bengal, on the whole, appears to be having a uniformly good system of higher primary schools, where the teacher salary is comparatively good, where a substantial part of the direct expenditure is incurred on providing physical facilities in schools, where pupil-teacher ratio is fairly low and the cost per pupil fairly high. Likewise, situation appears to be bad in Mysore.

107. **Secondary Schools:** The relevant statistics regarding these institutions are given below in Table XXXIV.

TABLE XXXIV: EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*				Rs.		Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	59,517	45,392	642,798	28,296	76.3	1,604.2	23	92.6
Assam	22,965	18,007	251,166	10,124	78.4	1,781.6	25	91.4
Bihar	34,996	27,493	573,583	18,944	78.6	1,451.3	30	61.0
Gujarat	40,795	26,333	409,554	15,747	64.6	1,672.3	26	99.6
Jammu & Kashmir	8,223	3,151	100,217	4,287	38.3	735.0	23	82.0
Kerala	49,360	40,468	776,720	30,393	82.0	1,331.5	26	63.5
Madhya Pradesh	41,325	28,643	326,669	16,001	69.3	1,790.1	20	126.5
Madras	70,997	54,123	759,522	32,849	76.2	1,647.6	23	93.5
Maharashtra	110,738	71,566	935,100	37,714	64.6	1,897.6	25	118.4
Mysore	27,724	20,401	279,110	11,685	73.6	1,746.0	24	99.3
Orissa	10,664	7,953	114,169	5,422	74.6	1,466.8	21	93.4
Punjab	48,464	41,919	819,396	23,368	86.5	1,793.9	35	59.1
Rajasthan	30,701	22,164	242,888	11,205	72.2	1,978.0	22	126.4
Uttar Pradesh	103,319	69,756	1,021,489	39,193	67.5	1,779.8	26	101.1
West Bengal	84,505	58,179	855,285	31,762	68.8	1,831.7	27	98.8
INDIA	791,185	569,994	8,429,721	330,559	72.0	1,724.3	26	93.9

It will be seen from the above table that the highest average annual salary per teacher in a secondary school was in Rajasthan—Rs. 1,978.0, which was followed by Maharashtra—Rs. 1,897.6 and West Bengal—Rs. 1,831.7. The states with the lowest average salaries per teacher were: Jammu & Kashmir—Rs. 735, Kerala—Rs. 1,331.5 and Bihar—Rs. 1,451.3. With regard to the proportion of teacher cost to total expenditure, the most favourable position was in Jammu & Kashmir where teacher cost formed only 38 .3 per cent of the total expenditure. The big proportion of direct expenditure spent on the provision of physical facilities in secondary schools in this state may not necessarily mean a substantial expenditure on that account because of the low salaries paid to teachers. At the other end was Punjab, where the expendtiure on the salaries of teachers was as high as 86.5 per cent of the total expenditure. In so far as the pupil-teacher ratio is concerned, the position was the best in Madhya Pradesh—20:1, and the least favourable in Punjab—35:1. The highest cost per pupil was in Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 126.5 and the lowest in Punjab—Rs. 59.1.

Judged on the basis of these indices, the position of secondary education, on the whole, seems to be very good in Maharashtra, where the average salary of a secondary school teacher, comparatively speaking, is fairly high, where a good part of the direct expenditure is spent on providing physical facilities in secondary schools and where the pupil-teacher ratio is not abnormally high and consequently the cost per pupil is substantial. On similar grounds, secondary schools seem to be poor in Bihar.

108. **Teacher Training Schools:** The position relating to this sector varied considerably from state to state . The total expenditure on teacher training schools averaged 1.0 per cent of the total educational expenditure on India as a whole. The highest proportion of expenditure—2.6 per cent was incurred in Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir and the lowest—0.1 per cent in Madras. Some other important statistics relating to teacher training schools are given in Table XXXV.

TABLE XXXV: EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS FOR TEACHER TRAINING BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Ppupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*				Rs.		Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	3,519	1,821	16,905	910	51.8	2,001.2	19	208.1
Assam	831	515	2,157	193	62.0	2,669.0	11	385.1
Bihar	6,241	2,059	19,431	928	33.0	2,218.8	21	321.2
Gujarat	2,591	1,358	9,082	731	52.4	1,857.7	12	285.3
Jammu & Kashmir	785	220	613	88	28.0	2,494.6	7	1,280.3
Kerala	1,025	737	7,480	439	71.9	1,677.8	17	137.0
Madhya Pradesh	4,734	2,512	5,444	524	52.6	4,793.9	10	876.9
Madras	323	220	2,593	108	68.2	2,037.1	24	124.5
Maharashtra	5,710	3,444	20,294	1,852	60.3	1,859.5	11	281.4
Mysore	1,044	357	946	95	34.2	3,759.9	10	1,103.2
Orissa	832	573	5,917	349	68.9	1,643.2	17	140.7
Punjab	784	641	4,799	256	81.8	2,505.4	19	163.3
Rajasthan	3,187	1,207	5,907	477	37.9	2,530.7	12	539.6
Uttar Pradesh	6,140	3,621	15,653	1,643	59.0	2,204.5	10	392.3
West Bengal	888	609	3,119	265	68.5	2,296.4	12	284.6
INDIA	39,704	20,221	121,652	8,990	50.9	2,249.3	14	326.4

It will be seen from the above table that the average annual salary per member of the teaching staff in these institutions was the highest in Madras —Rs. 4,793.9 and the lowest in Orissa—Rs. 1,643.2. The percentage of the teacher costs to total expenditure was the lowest in Jammu & Kashmir—28.0 per cent and the highest in Punjab—81.8 per cent. The pupil-teacher ratio showed considerable variation from 7:1 in Jammu & Kashmir to 24:1 in Madras . The average annual cost per student teacher was the highest in Jammu & Kashmir— Rs. 1,280.3 and the lowest in Madras— Rs. 124.5.

109. **Vocational and Technical Schools (excluding Schools for Teacher Training)**: The vocational and technical schools (other than teacher training) accounted for 2.2 per cent of the total educational expenditure in the country as a whole. The highest proportion of the expenditure—3.5 per cent was incurred on this sector in Gujarat and the lowest —1.2 per cent in Kerala. Some other important statistics about this sector are given below in Table XXXVI.

TABLE XXXVI

EXPENDITURE ON VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING TEACHER TRAINING) BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
						Rs.		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	6,108	3,023	12,662	1,220	49.5	2,477.5	10	482.9
Assam	2,239	1,174	6,734	414	52.4	2,836.4	16	332.5
Bihar	5,000	2,415	15,787	1,074	48.3	2,248.6	15	316.7
Gujarat	7,403	4,071	37,005	1,667	55.0	2,442.1	22	200.0
Jammu & Kashmir	742	163	464	54	22.0	3,018.5	9	1,599.1
Kerala	2,591	1,639	11,413	907	63.2	1,807.0	13	227.0
Madhya Pradesh	5,016	2,172	6,026	664	43.3	3,270.3	9	832.4
Madras	7,093	4,002	44,312	2,143	56.4	1,867.4	21	160.1
Maharashtra	15,201	6,433	40,893	3,421	42.3	1,880.6	12	371.7
Mysore	6,535	3,697	34,823	1,711	56.6	2,160.7	20	187.7
Orissa	1,712	1,284	3,621	360	75.0	3,567.9	10	472.8
Punjab	6,077	3,558	15,093	1,364	58.5	2,608.4	11	402.7
Rajasthan	2,291	959	2,361	364	41.9	2,634.2	6	970.2
Uttar Pradesh	8,053	4,088	17,371	1,666	50.8	2,453.8	10	463.6
West Bengal	9,997	5,422	44,021	2,384	54.2	2,274.3	18	227.1
INDIA	88,261	45,457	297,391	20,049	51.5	2,267.3	15	296.8

It will be seen from the above table that the average annual salary of a teacher was the highest in Orissa—Rs. 3,567.9 and the lowest in Kerala —Rs. 1,807.0. The proportion of teacher cost to total expenditure was the lowest in Jammu & Kashmir—22.0 per cent and the highest again in Orissa—75.0 per cent. The pupil-teacher ratio varied from 6:1 in Rajasthan to 22:1 in Gujarat; and the average annual cost was the highest in Jammu & Kashmir—Rs. 1,599.1 and the lowest in Madras—Rs. 160.1.

110. **Schools for Special Education:** This is a comparatively smaller sector. The average proportion of expenditure on schools for special education in the country as a whole was 0.9 per cent—the highest (1.7 per cent) was incurred in Orissa and the lowest (0.1 per cent) in Jammu & Kashmir. Table XXXVII gives detailed statistics about it.

TABLE XXXVII

EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
						Rs.		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	2,191	1,388	54,196	804	63.8	1,726.3	68	40.4
Assam	395	293	30,167	593	74.2	494.1	51	13.1
Bihar	3,988	2,226	318,731	2,519	55.8	883.7	127	12.5
Gujarat	1,706	845	183,828	7,125	45.0	118.6	26	10.2
Jammu & Kashmir	22	10	31	8	43.6	1,194.2	4	706.6
Kerala	509	337	2,090	186	66.1	1,809.5	11	243.5
Madhya Pradesh	1,186	855	40,125	525	72.1	1,629.0	76	29.5
Madras	1,411	939	24,783	460	66.6	2,042.1	54	56.9
Maharashtra	3,937	1,016	1,277,237	851	25.8	1,194.1	150	3.1
Mysore	1,189	674	79,926	5,026	56.7	134.0	16	14.9
Orissa	1,366	895	102,346	2,931	65.5	305.4	35	13.4
Punjab	1,228	481	19,840	679	39.1	708.2	29	61.9
Rajasthan	1,719	731	144,694	690	42.5	1,059.5	210	11.9
Uttar Pradesh	5,366	3,823	74,686	5,801	71.2	659.1	13	71.8
West Bengal	5,228	2,837	236,976	4,558	54.3	622.4	52	22.1
INDIA	34,567	19,148	2,625,997	34,335	55.4	557.7	76	13.2

It will be seen that the average annual teacher salaries were the best in Madras—Rs. 2,042.1 and the poorest in Gujarat—Rs. 118.6. The percentage of teacher costs to total expenditure was the least in Maharashtra—25.8 per cent and the highest in Assam—74.2 per cent. The cost per pupil also showed similar variations—from Rs. 706.6 in Jammu & Kashmir to Rs. 3.1 in Maharashtra. It is difficult to explain these variations on an aggregate basis. This group of schools contains miscellaneous types of institutions from a literacy class to a school for music or for the handicapped children. In Maharashtra, there was a big movement for making adults literate at very little cost to government, and it was because of this that we find higher enrolment and a very small cost per pupil per year. In Jammu & Kashmir, on the other hand, the institutions were few and of a different type altogether so that the cost per pupil per year was comparatively very high.

111. **Universities (including Their Teaching Departments):** Of the total educational expenditure, 4.2 per cent was incurred in India as a whole on universities and their teaching departments—the highest proportion being in Uttar Pradesh—11.7 per cent and the lowest in Rajasthan—1.7 per cent. Some other important statistics regarding this sector are given in Table XXXVIII.

From the available statistics it is not possible to

TABLE XXXVIII

EXPENDITURE ON UNIVERSITIES BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					Rs.	
Andhra Pradesh	14,270	2,328	3,543	456	5,105.3	8
Assam	3,862	943	1,510	120	7,861.3	13
Bihar	6,233	1,782	5,306	288	6,187.5	18
Gujarat	10,637	170	563	57	2,985.9	10
Jammu & Kashmir	1,132	185	262	31	5,961.9	9
Kerala	5,098	318	224	39	8,150.1	6
Madhya Pradesh	5,486	1,552	2,771	202	7,683.1	14
Madras	9,411	2,369	3,988	368	6,434.0	11
Maharashtra	16,194	1,726	3,182	326	5,293.2	10
Mysore	4,933	623	1,176	133	4,684.5	9
Orissa	1,615	276	321	40	6,895.9	8
Punjab	11,644	1,435	1,693	201	7,138.4	8
Rajasthan	2,499	461	1,032	85	5,418.2	12
Uttar Pradesh	52,471	13,664	33,126	2,263	6,038.0	15
West Bengal	18,167	6,497	14,193	1,164	5,581.8	12
INDIA	168,658	35,994	75,011	6,022	5,977.1	12

find out the expenditure on the university teaching departments. The total direct expenditure figures given in the above table relate to the total expenditure on the establishment of the universities and their teaching departments, while the enrolment, teachers and expenditure on salaries of teachers relate to university teaching departments only. On account of this limitation the proportion of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure and average annual cost per pupil cannot be studied accurately. In so far as the average annual salary per teacher is concerned, it was the highest in Kerala—Rs. 8,150.1 followed by Assam—Rs. 7,861.3 and Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 7,683.1. The states with the lowest salary per teacher were: Gujarat—Rs. 2,985.9, Mysore—Rs. 4,684.5 and Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 5,105.3. As regards student-teacher ratio, **Kerala** again was at the top amongst all the states **with 6** pupils per teacher, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab—8:1 each. The largest number of students per teacher was in Bihar—18:1 and Uttar Pradesh—15:1.

112. **Colleges for Arts and Science:** In India as a whole, 5.9 per cent of the total educational expenditure was incurred on arts and science colleges. The states of Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan allocated the highest proportion of their expenditure, 8.0 per cent, on this sector, while Madras and Mysore allocated the lowest—4.4 per cent. Some important statistics about arts and science colleges are given below in Table XXXIX.

TABLE XXXIX

EXPENDITURE ON ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
						Rs.		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	17,727	10,943	43,753	3,256	61.7	3,361.0	13	405.2
Assam	5,468	3,973	27,752	935	72.7	4,249.1	30	197.0
Bihar	17,219	11,902	82,678	3,236	69.1	3,678.1	26	208.3
Gujarat	13,325	6,479	33,883	1,836	48.6	3,529.0	18	293.3
Jammu & Kashmir	2,426	1,402	7,978	461	57.8	3,179.2	18	304.1
Kerala	12,396	7,793	41,739	2,336	62.9	3,336.0	18	297.0
Madhya Pradesh	15,406	8,846	34,517	2,258	57.4	3,917.6	15	446.3
Madras	16,926	10,172	44,276	3,087	60.1	3,295.2	14	382.3
Maharashtra	29,264	14,890	86,936	4,194	50.9	3,550.5	21	336.6
Mysore	9,561	6,648	34,692	2,103	69.5	3,161.3	16	275.6
Orissa	4,935	2,602	12,864	737	52.7	3,530.3	17	383.6
Punjab	16,108	10,588	46,197	2,600	65.7	4,072.2	18	348.7
Rajasthan	11,818	6,543	25,829	1,654	55.4	3,956.1	16	457.5
Uttar Pradesh	21,646	13,874	71,982	3,690	64.1	3,760.0	20	300.7
West Bengal	27,953	18,458	105,960	5,365	66.0	3,440.4	20	263.8
INDIA	233,815	142,907	724,861	39,474	61.1	3,620.3	18	322.6

From the above table it will be seen that the highest average salary per teacher in colleges for arts and science was in Assam—Rs. 4,249.1. Next came Punjab—Rs. 4,072 and Rajasthan—Rs. 3,956.1. On the other end, teachers were paid the least in Mysore—Rs. 3,161.3 and Jammu & Kashmir—Rs. 3,179.2. The percentage of teacher cost to total expenditure varied from 48.6 per cent in Gujarat to 72.7 per cent in Assam. In so far as the number of pupils per teacher is concerned, the most favourable position was in Andhra Pradesh—13:1, followed by Madras—14:1 and Madhya Pradesh 15:1. The states having the highest number of pupils per teacher were Assam—30:1, Bihar—26:1 and Maharashtra—21:1. Average annual cost per pupil varied from state to state. The highest cost per pupil was in Rajasthan—Rs. 457.5, followed by Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 446.3 and Andhra Pradesh—Rs. 405.2. Assam spent the minimum per student—Rs. 197.0 followed by Bihar—Rs. 208.3.

113. **Colleges for Teacher Training:** The colleges for teacher training, which train teachers for secondary schools, accounted for 0.6 per cent of the total educational expenditure in the country as a whole. The highest proportion of the expenditure on this sector was incurred by Madhya Pradesh—2.4 per cent and the lowest by Bihar—0.1 per cent. Some other important statistics about colleges for teacher training are given below in Table XL.

TABLE XL

EXPENDITURE ON COLLEGES FOR TEACHER TRAINING BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Percentage of Teachers' Salaries to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Cost Per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	827	526	1,041	63.6	794.0
Assam	327	60	86	18.3	3,407.0
Bihar	338	186	696	55.2	485.7
Gujarat	626	314	873	50.2	717.5
Jammu & Kashmir	350	93	246	26.5	1,423.7
Kerala	896	477	2,096	53.2	427.5
Madhya Pradesh	5,951	3,609	7,166	60.7	830.4
Madras	4,693	3,197	22,546	68.1	208.2
Maharashtra	2,182	1,208	7,038	55.4	310.1
Mysore	3,192	1,404	6,430	44.0	496.4
Orissa	376	237	1,068	62.9	352.4
Punjab	1,764	1,144	5,369	64.8	328.6
Rajasthan	659	269	755	40.9	873.5
Uttar Pradesh	1,513	730	1,790	48.2	845.3
West Bengal	1,256	767	1,659	61.1	757.1
INDIA	25,760	16,945	59,583	65.8	432.3

As the number of teachers in colleges for teacher training is not available, the average annual salary per teacher and pupil-teacher ratio cannot be discussed. The proportion of teacher cost to total expenditure in these colleges varied considerably from state to state. It ranged from 18.3 per cent in Assam to 68.1 per cent in Madras. The average annual cost per student was the highest in Assam—Rs. 3,407.0 followed by Jammu and Kashmir—Rs. 1,423.7. The lowest cost was in Madras—Rs. 208.2.

114. **Colleges for Professional Education (Other than Teacher Training)**: In the case of colleges for professional education other than teacher training, the proportion of expenditure on this sector to total expenditure was 4.1 per cent for the whole country. It was the highest—5.5 per cent in West Bengal and the lowest—1.8 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Some other important statistics about this sector are given in Table XLI.

TABLE XLI

EXPENDITURE ON COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (EXCLUDING TEACHER TRAINING)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Percentage of Teachers' Salries to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	10,012	5,540	11,441	55.3	875.1
Assam	3,085	1,730	2,930	56.1	1,052.9
Bihar	9,332	4,423	13,170	47.4	708.5
Gujarat	8,864	4,597	15,776	51.9	561.9
Jammu & Kashmir	1,444	575	1,054	39.8	1,370.2
Kerala	4,754	2,853	5,856	60.0	811.8
Madhya Pradesh	10,981	4,666	10,879	42.5	1,009.4
Madras	13,782	7,962	12,395	57.8	1,111.9
Maharashtra	25,523	10,191	32,067	39.9	795.9
Mysore	9,438	5,078	14,450	53.8	653.1
Orissa	2,579	1,505	2,785	58.4	926.0
Punjab	8,484	4,200	7,067	49.5	1,200.5
Rajasthan	6,691	2,782	5,648	41.6	1,184.6
Uttar Pradesh	8,054	3,711	6,921	46.1	1,163.7
West Bengal	21,146	9,198	18,599	43.5	1,136.9
INDIA	160,782	72,002	165,445	44.8	971.8

For these institutions also the number of teachers is not available and as such the average salary per teacher and the pupil-teacher ratio cannot be discussed. A look at the above table will reveal that the proportion of expenditure on salaries of teachers to total expenditure was by and large 50:50 which was good for quality. Jammu & Kashmir spent only 39.8 per cent and Kerala, on the other end, spent 60.0 per cent of its total educational expenditure on these institutions. The average annual cost per pupil was the highest in Jammu & Kashmir —Rs. 1,370.2, followed by Punjab—Rs. 1,200.5. Gujarat spent the minimum—Rs. 561.9 preceded by Mysore—Rs. 653.1.

115. **Colleges for Special Education:** The expenditure on the colleges for special education was comparatively less. On this sector only 0.2 per cent of the total educational expenditure was incurred in the country as a whole and in the states its range varied from negligible in Assam to 0.7 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir. Other important statistics regarding this sector are given in Table XLII.

TABLE XLII

EXPENDITURE ON COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure (Rs. in 000's)*		*Total Enrolment*	*Total Number of Teachers*	*Percentage of Exp. on Salaries of Teachers to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary per Teacher*	*Pupil-Teacher Ratio*	*Average Annual Cost per Pupil*
	Total	*Salaries of Teachers*						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
						Rs.		Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	561	556	1,067	237	84.1	2,345.4	5	619.6
Assam	11	9	18	4	78.1	2,190.0	5	623.5
Bihar	330	260	581	83	78.7	3,129.6	7	568.3
Gujarat	933	536	1,599	160	57.5	3,352.5	10	583.3
Jammu & Kashmir	210	146	839	79	69.3	1,844.2	11	250.6
Kerala	166	130	706	60	78.2	2,162.3	12	234.9
Madhya Pradesh	1,219	760	4,463	345	62.4	2,203.0	13	273.1
Madras	806	548	1,782	203	68.0	2,701.1	9	452.4
Maharashtra	946	516	2,098	225	44.9	2,293.2	9	547.7
Mysore	337	218	2,465	123	64.7	1,778.7	20	136.7
Orissa	263	197	591	76	75.0	2,598.5	8	..
Punjab	202	156	1,299	76	77.2	2,052.6	17	..
Rajasthan	719	485	2,280	229	67.4	2,118.5	10	315.5
Uttar Pradesh	876	417	2,026	171	47.6	2,440.3	12	432.6
West Bengal	973	561	3,460	390	57.6	1,437.8	9	281.1
INDIA	9,414	5,895	26,348	2,745	62.6	2,147.5	10	357.3

A general study of this table reveals large variations from state to state. This was due to the variety of institutions included in this category, which included such diverse types of colleges as colleges for oriental studies, colleges for music, dancing and other fine arts, etc. The average annual salary per teacher varied from Rs. 3,352.5 in Gujarat to Rs. 1,437.8 in West Bengal. As regards the percentage of expenditure on teachers' salaries to the total expenditure, Maharashtra spent the least—44.9 per cent followed by Uttar Pradesh—47.6 per cent. Andhra Pradesh, on the other hand, spent the highest—84.1 per cent. Pupil-teacher ratio varied from 5:1 in Andhra Pradesh and Assam to 20:1 in Mysore. Average annual cost per pupil was the highest in Assam—Rs. 623.5 and the lowest in Mysore—Rs. 136.7.

116. **Indirect Expenditure:** The 'indirect' expenditure covers such items as direction and inspection; buildings and equipment; scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions; hostel charges (excluding mess charges); and some miscellaneous items of non-recurring nature. The total expenditure on this sector in the country as a whole formed 26.0 per cent of total educational expenditure. Bihar incurred the highest—33.9 per cent and Rajasthan the lowest —18.0 per cent. Table XLIII gives the statistics of major items of indirect expenditure for the year 1961-62.

TABLE XLIII

INDIRECT EXPENDITURE BY STATES (1961-62)

State	*Expenditure on Direction and Inspection*		*Expenditure on Buildings*		*Expenditure on Scholarships*		*Expenditure on Hostel Charges*	
	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	*Percentage of Total Expenditure*	*Amount (Rs. in thousands)*	*Percentage of Total Expenditure*	*Amount (Rs. in thousands)*	*Percentage of Total Expenditure*	*Amount (Rs. in thousands)*	*Percentage of Total Expenditure*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	4,220	1.5	29,072	10.7	21,660	7.9	2,436	0.9
Assam	2,957	2.8	11,742	11.3	6,547	6.3	737	0.7
Bihar	8,128	3.3	40,952	16.4	18,446	7.4	2,766	1.1
Gujarat	2,350	1.1	13,570	6.3	16,163	7.5	1,872	0.9
Jammu & Kashmir	1,109	3.7	4,354	14.5	442	1.4	78	0.3
Kerala	5,049	2.3	22,888	10.4	7,897	3.6	1,444	0.7
Madhya Pradesh	5,661	2.3	21,593	8.7	12,988	5.2	1,248	0.5
Madras	6,341	1.6	52,732	13.6	18,668	4.8	23,917	6.2
Maharashtra	6,454	1.2	48,756	8.7	82,028	14.6	5,575	1.0
Mysore	5,380	2.5	30,767	14.1	8,362	3.8	1,553	0.7
Orissa	2,407	3.0	10,416	12.9	9,366	11.6	1,146	1.4
Punjab	5,686	2.6	404,443	18.8	8,897	4.1	1,951	0.9
Rajasthan	2,453	1.7	12,572	8.5	3,560	2.4	497	0.3
Uttar Pradesh	10,627	2.4	40,929	9.1	24,397	5.4	5,580	1.2
West Bengal	5,657	1.5	58,434	15.3	17,247	4.5	3,652	1.0
INDIA	78,697	2.0	467,438	11.8	263,805	6.6	55,245	1.4

It will be seen from the above table that the proportional expenditure on direction and inspection was quite meagre—2.0 per cent for the country as a whole. In the states, it ranged from 1.1 per cent in Gujarat to 3.7 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir. The proportion of expenditure on buildings and equipment was the highest in Punjab—18.8 per cent, and the lowest again in Gujarat—6.3 per cent with an all-India average of 11.8 per cent. In the case of scholarships, stipends and other financial concessions, the all-India average was 6.6 per cent, while, among the states, Maharashtra topped with 14.6 per cent and Jammu & Kashmir was at the bottom with 1.4 per cent. Rajasthan and Kerala also spent small proportions on this activity with 2.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. To provide better facilities to the needy and meritorious students, it is imperative that this activity should get larger allocation of funds in all the states.

On hostel charges (excluding expenditure on mess) proportional expenditure in the Indian Union as a whole was 1.4 per cent only. In the states, this proportion varied from 0.3 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir to 6.2 per cent in Madras.

सत्यमेव जयते

PART V

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA
1960-61

सत्यमेव जयते

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN INDIA 1960-61

A Comparative Study of Educational Development in States and Districts

The object of this study is to examine the inequalities in educational opportunities and development in different parts of the country. In this study we propose to discuss the ability of various states to support education as measured by their income per capita, their 'effort' made for the development of education as measured by educational expenditure incurred by them, their achievements—quantitative and qualitative—in different sectors of education during the year 1960-61 as against their background of the natural advantages which they enjoyed or the handicaps from which they suffered. It is, however, readily conceded that the educational situation in 1960-61 is just not the result of the 'effort' made during 1960-61 alone, but is the cumulative result of the 'effort' made and the educational policy pursued and priority accorded to education or to different sectors in education during the past. The object of this discussion, therefore, is to attempt to identify some of the directions in which inter-state differences exist in the sphere of education and to quantify the magnitude of these differences, so that it could be the starting point for making earnest efforts to bridge the gaps and reduce the inequalities to the absolute minimum in the country. This, however, does not imply that we should aim at making the educational situation identical in all the states. This, in a democracy, is neither feasible nor necessary. The states being autonomous, some will always be more advanced than others in some directions, while others in some other directions. What is really important is to ensure that in all essential aspects no state falls below a certain minimum standard of educational attainment.

2. This problem of unequal development of education in the country can and should be studied at several levels. At the *local level*, it will be worthwhile to examine the extent to which the different families in the local community or the different strata in a habitation or panchayat areas have equality of educational opportunity. At the *district level*, one could examine the differences in the educational facilities provided in one local area as compared to those in another local area of the same district. Likewise, at the *state level*, an attempt could be made to compare the educational development in one district with that in another district of the same state. Finally, the problem could also be examined at the *national level* to compare the educational development in one state with that in another state. This study has been limited to an examination of variations in educational opportunities between states and districts only.

3. **Scope of the Study:** The study is confined to the year 1960-61 and has two parts. The first part deals with the 15 states of the Indian Union and the second with the 312 districts in these 15 states. Nagaland, which was created as a state in 1963, naturally gets excluded. The union territories were also excluded because the problems in relation to them would need to be examined from a different point of view.

4. In comparing educational developments in the different states in Part I, the total field of comparison has been divided into four parts: (i) *Natural advantages and handicaps* of the areas on account of physical, demographic and social factors which affect educational development; (ii) *Capacity for educational development* as measured in terms of state income; (iii) *Effort for educational development* as indicated by the amount of educational expenditure incurred by each state; (iv) *Achievements*—(a) quantitative—as indicated by such factors as the percentage of literacy, enrolment ratios at various stages of education, teachers, etc., and (b) qualitative—as measured in terms of outputs, the size of wastage and stagnation, and such other factors as have an indirect relationship with quality and admit of measurement in statistical terms.

4.2. In Part II, the treatment is, more or less, on the same lines as in Part I, subject, of course, to the availability of data.

5. **Sources of Information:** Information from the following sources has been used in this study :

(i) The Census of India, 1961;

(ii) Educational statistics of the 15 states for 1960-61; collected in Form A by the Ministry of Education and for the Indian Union as a whole (including union territories) consolidated and published by the Ministry of Education;

(iii) District-wise statistics collected in Form A-2 by the Central Planning Group of the Ministry of Education (and published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training).

5.2. The last of these statistics have been collected for the first time and form an extremely valuable source of information.

SECTION I : STATES

NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND HANDICAPS

6. The following are some of the major natural advantages or handicaps of states which may have affected the development of education:

(i) *Density of Population:* When the density of population is large and there are more people per given area, it is possible to organise bigger, economic and efficient schools with comparative ease. This is, therefore, a natural advantage. On the other hand, where the density of population is low and the people live in small and scattered hamlets and in inaccessible areas, the organisation of educational facilities becomes difficult and costly. It is, therefore, a natural handicap.

(ii) *Urbanisation:* The extent to which a state is urbanised has also an important bearing on educational development. In urban areas, it is easier and more economic to provide educational facilities at all levels, especially in secondary and higher education. A large proportion of the urban population is, therefore, an advantage, while a large proportion of rural population is a handicap.

(iii) *Population of Backward Classes:* The backward classes present difficult problems for the development of education in their midst. A large proportion of backward class population is thus a handicap, while comparatively small proportion of such population may be regarded as an advantage.

(iv) *Traditional Opposition to the Education of Girls:* In certain areas, there is a great traditional opposition to the education of girls due partly to historical circumstances and prevalence of systems like the purdah or child-marriage and partly to a comparatively lower status accorded to women in society. Such traditions, therefore, are obviously a handicap to educational progress, and their absence could be a great natural advantage.

(v) *Proportion of Children to be Educated to Population in Age-Group* 15-59: The proportion of children to be educated to the total labour force varies from area to area, depending upon the birth rate, the child mortality rate and the longevity of population. Where this proportion is large, a comparatively smaller number of adults have to maintain and educate a proportionately larger number of children—a social situation which may be described as a handicap. On the other hand, the smaller the proportion of children to be educated to the total labour force, the better it is for educational development.

(vi) *Historical Circumstances:* In certain areas, the development of education began early and progressed faster due to historical circumstances (for example, in most of the "British' Indian provinces). In other areas, the development of modern education started late and also remained comparatively restricted (e.g., in most of the 'Indian' princely states). Such historical factors also create advantages and handicaps in the race for educational progress.

7. Table I makes a comparison between the fifteen states on the basis of all the factors mentioned above except the fourth and the sixth which cannot be measured in statistical terms.

8. **Density of Population:** It will be seen from col. (2) of this table that in six states the density of population per sq. km is more than the all-India average of 138. Kerala with 435 tops all the states

TABLE I

NATURAL ADVANTAGES AND HANDICAPS OF STATES IN INDIA 1960-61

State	Density of Population per sq. km.	Percentge of Villages with less than 500 Persons to Total No. of Villages	Percentage of Population in Such Villages to Total Rural Population	Percentage of Persons Belonging to Backward Classes to Total Population			Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population	Percentage of Children in Age-Group 6-13 to Total Labour Force Age-Group 15-59
				Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	All Backward Classes		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	131	39.9	7.4	13.8	3.7	17.5	17.4	33.8
Assam	97	71.4	33.5	6.2	17.4	23.6	7.7	41.8
Bihar	268	62.7	21.6	14.1	9.1	23.2	8.4	38.6
Gujarat	112	45.8	14.3	6.6	13.4	20.0	25.8	39.6
Jammu & Kashmir	26	70.0	33.9	7.5	—	7.5	16.7	35.4
Kerala	435	0.4	0.0	8.4	1.2	9.6	15.1	37.5
Madhya Pradesh	74	75.3	41.8	13.2	20.6	33.8	14.3	34.9
Madras	259	14.5	2.2	18.0	0.8	18.8	26.7	31.2
Maharashtra	129	47.7	15.0	5.6	6.1	11.7	28.2	36.1
Mysore	123	55.2	19.2	13.2	0.8	14.0	22.3	35.8
Orissa	113	77.8	41.7	15.8	24.1	39.9	6.3	35.2
Punjab	166	51.1	15.3	20.4	0.1	20.5	20.1	41.9
Rajasthan	55	67.0	28.7	16.7	11.5	28.2	16.3	39.2
Uttar Pradesh	250	61.9	24.4	20.9	—	20.9	12.9	35.2
West Bengal	394	58.0	19.2	19.9	5.9	25.8	24.5	36.5
INDIA	138	62.1	21.0	14.7	6.8	21.5	18.0	36.2

Source; Office of the Registrar General of India.

followed by West Bengal—394, Bihar—268 and Madras—259. The three states with lowest density are Jammu & Kashmir—26, Rajasthan—59 and Madhya Pradesh—74.

9. **Number of Small Villages:** The number of villages with less than 500 persons and the population therein shows the extent to which people live in small and scattered habitations. A large number of small villages in a state and a sizeable population in such villages are handicaps. A comparison between the different states from this point of view is given in cols. (3) and (4) of Table I. It will be seen from these that Kerala is in the most advantageous position in this regard, the percentage of villages with less than 500 population being only 0.4 and the percentage of population in such villages is negligible. Next in order comes the State of Madras followed by Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Mysore and West Bengal. All these states hold the same rank on both the bases. On the basis of the number of small villages Uttar Pradesh ranks ninth and Bihar tenth, while these positions are reversed if the population in the villages is taken as the basis of comparison. Rajasthan occupies the eleventh position on both counts. Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa hold the last four positions. By and large, it may be said that the states which have large forest areas (Madhya Pradesh and Orissa) or which comprise

large hilly tracts (Assam and Jammu & Kashmir) figure lower down in the list. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar present a mixed position. The portion of these states which lies in the Gangetic Plain is densely populated and, if this alone were to be considered, both these states would rank very high indeed, probably next to Kerala. But the presence of large hilly tracts, where the density of population is very low, reduces them to the ninth and the tenth positions. The case of Rajasthan is peculiar. The western part of the state is a desert where the density of population is very low and it is the presence of this desert area that gives the eleventh rank to the state. If this area were to be excluded, the position of this state would also be fairly high. Such variations within the state itself will have to be taken into consideration while planning equality of educational opportunity at the state level; but they are outside the scope of this study at the national level.

10. **Population of Backward Classes:** The population of the backward* classes is another indicator of social conditions which inhibit educational growth, a large proportion of this population being a handicap. A comparison of different states from this point of view can be made from cols. (5) to (7) of Table I. It will be seen that the State of Jammu & Kashmir has the least disadvantage with a total backward class population of 7.5 per cent only (all scheduled castes and no scheduled tribes). Kerala is another state where the total backward class population (9.6 per cent—scheduled castes 8.4 per cent and scheduled tribes 1.2 per cent) is small and is, therefore, less of a handicap. It is followed by Maharashtra with a total backward class population of 11.7 per cent (scheduled castes 5.6 per cent and scheduled tribes 6.1 per cent). It must be pointed out, however, that the factual situation in Maharashtra is a little worse. A large number of scheduled caste persons became Buddhists and have thus ceased to be classified as scheduled castes; but this religious transformation has not, in any way, altered their educational, social or economic condition.

10.2. The states which have sizable proportion of backward class population, say, more than the all-India average of 21.5 per cent, are: Orissa (39.9 per cent —15.8 per cent scheduled castes and 24.1 per cent scheduled tribes), Rajasthan (28.2 per cent—16.7 per cent scheduled castes and 11.5 per cent scheduled tribes), West Bengal (25.8 per cent—19.9 per cent scheduled castes and 5.9 per cent scheduled tribes), Assam (23.6 per cent—6.2 per cent scheduled castes and 17.4 per cent scheduled tribes), and Bihar (23.2 per cent—14.1 per cent scheduled castes and 9.1 per cent scheduled tribes). It may, however, be mentioned that with the special attention paid by Government during the last two decades or so, the educational situation of the scheduled castes is comparatively better than that of scheduled tribes. In the case of the scheduled castes who live with the general community and as such are close to the educational facilities, the question is only of bringing their children to schools, but in the case of scheduled tribes who live in small pockets in inaccessible areas, the very provision of educational facilities is a problem. This problem is made much more difficult by the prevalence of a large numbr of underdeveloped dialects having in most cases no script. In the circumstances, the presence of a larger population of scheduled tribes may be considered to be a more serious handicap than that of scheduled castes.

11. Considering the position of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes separately, we find that in so far as the *scheduled castes* are concerned, their population in the Union as a whole is 14.7 per cent. The states where the handicap is really significant are those which are above the national average, namely, Orissa, Rajaasthan, Madras, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The case of Maharashtra, which is below the national average, has already been explained. With regard to *scheduled tribes*, the ranking of the states is a little different. Two states—Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh—do not have any scheduled tribes. Their population is extremely small in Punjab (0.1 per cent), Madras (0.8 per cent), Mysore (0.8 per cent), and Kerala (1.2 per cent). The states which have a serious handicap in this regard include Orissa (24.1 per cent), M.P. (20.6 per cent), Assam (17.4 per cent), Gujarat (13.4 per cent), Rajasthan (11.5 per cent) and Bihar (9.1 per cent).

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*These include only scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and exclude 'other backward classes'.

12. **Urbanisation:** The extent of urbanisation varies considerably from state to state. It is obvious that the greater the urbanisation, the easier it is to provide educational facilities and larger are the resources available for the purpose. The extent of urbanisation in the different states of the Indian Union is shown in col. (8) of Table I. It will be seen that the largest extent of urbanisation is in Maharashtra (28.2 per cent), then come Madras (26.7 per cent) and Gujarat (25.8 per cent). Other states where the extent of urbanisation is greater than the all-India average are West Bengal (24.5 per cent), Mysore (22.3 per cent) and Punjab (20.1 per cent).

12.2. On the other end, the predominantly rural states, where the proportion of urban population is less than 10 per cent, include Orissa (with an urban population of 6.3 per cent), Assam (7.7 per cent) and Bihar (8.4 per cent).

13. **Proportion of Educable Children to Total Labour Force:** Another aspect in which the different states of the Union could be compared by way of determining the extent of natural advantage/handicap to which these are subjected, is the proportion of children in the age-group 6-13 (which represents the educational load on the state) to the total working labour force (age-group 15-59) which represents the adult working population. If this proportion is large, as often happens in areas where the birth-rate is large and increasing, it is a handicap because a given number of persons in the labour force will have to maintain and educate a proportionately larger number of children. On the other hand, a small percentage of these children may be regarded as an advantage. Col. (9) in Table I gives the position in this regard for the different states on the basis of the 1961 Census.

13.2. It will be seen that the proportion of children to the total labour force is the least in Madras (31.2 per cent) and that it is the highest in Punjab (41.9 per cent). Between these, the states with a smaller proportion of children than the national average are Andhra Pradesh (33.8 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (34.9 per cent), Orissa (35.2 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (35.2 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (35.4 per cent), Mysore (35.8 per cent) and Maharashtra (36.1 per cent).

ABILITY AND EFFORT TO SUPPORT EDUCATION

14. We shall now turn to a discussion of the ability of each state to support programmes of educational development and the effort they are making to support education. The statistics showing the variations in states on account of these factors are given in Table II.

15. **State Income Per Head of Population: The** state income is a good measure of the financial ability of the state to support a programme of educational development. We may, therefore, compare the state income per head of population and rate of growth of state income over given periods. The data relating to the distribution of national income by states for the year 1960-61 have been recently compiled and published by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.

15.2. The income per capita varies considerably from state to state. In 1960-61, it was the lowest in Bihar (Rs. 220.7) and the highest in Maharashtra (Rs. 468.5). The position regarding the other states can be seen from col. (2) of Table II. It will be seen that the richer states (those whose income per head is above the national average) include Gujarat (Rs. 393.4), Punjab (Rs. 451.3), West Bengal (Rs. 464.6) and Maharashtra (Rs. 468.5).

16. **State Income Per Child:** It may be interesting to compare how the state income varies per child in the age-group 6-13. It will be seen from col. (3) of Table II that Bihar has the lowest income per child to be educated (Rs. 1,089.9), while Maharashtra has the highest (Rs. 2,376.1). The states of Rajasthan (Rs. 1,297.0), Orissa (Rs. 1,426.6), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 1,488.0), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 1,507.2), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 1,522.9), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 1,553.5), Kerala (Rs. 1,577.5), are below the national average of Rs. 1,706.6.

16.2. On the other hand, the states of Madras (Rs. 1,849.6), Gujarat (Rs. 1,891.9), Punjab (Rs. 2,116.7) and West Bengal (Rs. 2,365.6) are above the national average.

17. **Rate of Growth of Economy:** It will be seen from col. (4) of Table II that the total growth of economy during the first two Plans put together was

TABLE II

ABILITY AND EFFORT TO SUPPORT EDUCATION IN STATES IN INDIA 1960-61

State	*Income Per Head of Population*	*Income Per Child in Age-Group (6-13)*	*Total Growth of Economy during 1st and 2nd Plans*	*Index of Total Growth Rate of Economy in Relation to Population Growth*	*Total State Revenue Per Head of Population*	*Percentage of State Revenue to Total State Income*	*Percentage of Expenditure on Education to Total State Income*	*Percentage of Expenditure from Govt. Funds to Total State Revenue*	*Expenditure on Education Per Head of Population*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	287.0	1,522.9	18.6	119.2	22.5	7.8	2.5	18.0	7.1
Assam	333.3	1,573.2	15.9	46.2	29.7	8.9	2.3	15.9	7.6
Bihar	220.7	1,089.9	37.4	188.9	17.0	7.7	2.2	19.5	4.9
Gujarat	393.4	1,891.9	40.5	150.6	26.9	6.8	2.3	20.9	9.2
Jammu & Kashmir	289.0	1,488.0	N.A.	N.A.	40.8	14.1	2.0	13.1	5.7
Kerala	314.9	1,564.1	27.3	110.1	26.8	8.5	3.6	34.9	11.5
Madhya Pradesh	285.4	1,507.2	56.3	232.6	22 3	7.8	2.2	22.0	6.2
Madras	334.1	1,849.6	45.2	383.1	27.6	8.3	2.8	19.8	9.4
Maharashtra	468.5	2,376.1	78.7	333.5	28.4	6.1	2.6	23.4	12.4
Mysore	304.7	1,577.5	24.0	111.1	34.7	11.4	2.5	13.1	7.5
Orissa	276.2	1,426.6	18.5	93.4	20.9	7.6	1.5	14.2	4.3
Punjab	451.3	2,116.7	46.6	179.9	30.2	6.7	2.1	18.9	9.3
Rajasthan	267.4	1,297.0	26.9	102.7	21.8	8.2	2.4	23.2	6.3
Uttar Pradesh	297.4	1,553.5	22.6	135.3	19.7	6.6	1.8	12.5	5.4
West Bengal	464.6	2,365.6	30.9	94.2	27.3	5.9	2.1	19.1	9.8
INDIA	334.5	1,706.6	35.1	163.3	24.4*	7.4*	2.4	19.0*	7.8

N.A.=Not Available.

SOURCE: 1. Distribution of National Income by States 1960-61, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for cols. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

2. Resport of the Third Finance Commission for col. 6

3. Form A of the Ministry of Education for cols. 8, 9 and 10.

* All States only.

35.1 per cent in the Indian Union as a whole. The lowest growth was in Assam (15.9 per cent) and the highest in Maharashtra (78.7 per cent). The states of Orissa (18.5 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (18.6 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (22.6 per ent), Mysore (24.0 per cent), Rajasthan (26.9 per cent), Kerala (27.3 per cent) and West Bengal (30.9 per cent) were below the national average; while the states of Bihar (37.4 per cent), Gujarat (40.5 per cent), Madras (45.2 per cent), Punjab (46.6 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (56.3 per cent) were above the national average.

18. It is not enough to compare the rate of growth in the economy. It is essential to relate it to the growth of population also, because it is the increase in income per head of population that matters. For this purpose, an index of development was devised on the following basis:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Total growth rate of economy}}{\text{Total growth rate of population}} \times 100$$

18.2. This index has been given in column (5) of Table II. It will be seen therefrom that the ranking of the states is a little different than when the rate of growth of economy alone is considered. The first position is now taken, not by Maharashtra, but by Madras with an index of 383.1, but the lowest position is continued to be taken by Assam with an idex of 46.2 only. The remaining states in a descending order are: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Orissa.

19. **Total State Revenue Per Head of Population:** The average state revenue per head of population is only Rs. 24.4 and the first place is taken by Jammu & Kashmir where the total state revenues are as high as Rs. 40.8 per head of population. This is followed in a descending order by Mysore (Rs. 34.7), Punjab (Rs. 30.2), Assam (Rs. 29.7), Maharashtra (Rs. 28.4), Madras (Rs. 27.6), West Bengal (Rs. 27.3), Gujarat (Rs. 26.9) and Kerala (Rs. 26.8) which are all above the national average. The remaining six states, viz., Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 22.5), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 22.3), Rajasthan (Rs. 21.8), Orissa (Rs. 20.9), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 19.7) and Bihar (Rs. 17.0) are below the national average.

20. **State Revenue as Percentage of Total State Income:** The total state revenue forms 7.4 per cent of the total income of the states. The statistics for various states are given in col. (7) of Table II.

20.2. It will be seen that the total revenues bear the highest proportion to total state income in Jammu & Kashmir (14.1 per cent). This is followed, in a descending order, by Mysore (11.4 per cent), Assam (8.9 per cent), Kerala (8.5 per cent), Madras (8.3 per cent), Rajasthan (8.2 per cent), Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (7.8 per cent), Bihar (7.7 per cent) and Orissa (7.6 per cent)—all of which are above the national average. The remaining four states, viz., Gujarat (6.8 per cent), Punjab (6.7 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (6.6 per cent), Maharashtra (6.1 per cent) and West Bengal (5.9 per cent) are below the national average.

21. **Expenditure on Education:** The total educational expenditure in a state per head of population and its percentage to total state income are good measures of its effort to develop education. Secondly, we may also compare the educational expenditure from Government funds to total revenue of the state as another measure of its effort to develop education. The detailed comparison on the basis mentioned above is given below.

22. **Expenditure on Education as Percentage of Total State Income:** The total educational expenditure formed 2.4 per cent of the total national income in 1961. The position in the states, however, shows considerable variations. The highest percentage is recorded in Kerala (3.6 per cent) which is followed, in a descending order, by Madras (2.8 per cent), Maharashtra (2.6 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (2.5 per cent), Mysore (2.5 per cent), and Rajasthan (2.4 per cent), which are equal to or above the national average. The remaining nine states, viz., Gujarat (2.3 per cent), Assam (2.3 per cent), Bihar (2.2 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (2.2 per cent), West Bengal (2.1 per cent), Punjab (2.1 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (1.9 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (1.8 per cent) and Orissa (1.5 per cent) are below the national average.

23. **Total Educational Expenditure from State Funds in Relation to State Revenues:** Another way to compare the effort of the states for educational development would be on the basis of the proportion of total educational expenditure from state funds to total state revenues from all sources. The details of these are given in col. (9) of Table II.

23.2. It will be seen from this column that, taking all the states together, the expenditure from state funds is 19.0 per cent of the total state revenues from all sources. The Kher Committee (1950) recommended that the states should spend about 20 per cent of their revenues on education, and, in a way, the target may be said to have been reached.

There are, however, considerable variations from state to state. Kerala stands first with 34.9 per cent of its total revenues being spent on education. This is followed, in a descending order, by Maharashtra (23.4 per cent), Rajasthan (23.2 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (22.0 per cent), Gujarat (20.9 per cent), Madras (19.8 per cent), Bihar (19.5 per cent) and West Bengal (19.1 per cent) which are above the national average. The remaining seven states, viz., Punjab (18.9 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (18.0 per cent), Assam (15.9 per cent), Orissa (14.2 per cent), Mysore (13.1 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (13.1 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (12.5 per cent) are below the national average.

24. **Educational Expenditure Per Head of Population:** It will be seen from col. (10) of Table II that in the year 1960-61, Rs. 7.8 per head of population were spent on education in India as a whole. Six states, viz., Gujarat (Rs. 9.2), Kerala (Rs. 11.5), Madras (Rs. 9.4), Maharashtra (Rs. 12.4), Punjab (Rs. 9.3) and West Bengal (Rs. 9.8) spent more than the national average, while the remaining nine states spent less than the national average. Maharashtra spent the maximum, while Orissa (Rs. 4.3), Bihar (Rs. 4.9) and U.P. (Rs. 5.4) spent the least.

ACHIEVEMENTS—QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE

25. **Educational Levels of the Population:** The Census of 1961 gives data about the educational level of the total population divided in four categories: (1) Illiterate; (2) Literate (without educational level); (3) Persons who have passed primary or junior Basic school; and (4) Persons who have passed matriculation or higher examination. These data are given in Table III.

26. While using these data, it should be borne in mind that these indices are based on the total population of the states including infants and small children between the ages 0 and 5 or 6 or even 7 years, in whose case the question of literacy and, for that matter, of higher qualifications just does not arise. The taking into consideration of this segment of population—which is quite substantial—while working out these indices depresses the position of literates and of educated persons. These indices may, therefore, be taken as indicative of the relative position of different states, rather than as an appraisal of the exact position.

27. It will be seen that among men, the lowest number of illiterates per thousand of population is in Kerala (450), which happens to be the only state where the literates outnumber the illiterates. It is followed by Madras (555) and Maharashtra (580). The three states in which the illiteracy is the highest among men are Madhya Pradesh (730), Rajasthan (763) and Jammu & Kashmir (830). Among women, Kerala again has the lowest number of illiterates (611 women per thousand of population) which is followed by Gujarat (809) and Mysore (813). The three states with the highest proportion of illiterates among women are again Madhya Pradesh (933), Rajasthan (942) and Jammu & Kashmir (957). Thus, Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir present the picture in contrast.

28. With regard to the number of persons who have received secondary and higher education, it will be seen that, in so far as men are concerned, Punjab stands first (48 persons per thousand population). This is followed by West Bengal (47 persons per thousand population), and Kerala (41 persons per thousand population). The four states with the lowest proportion of persons with secondary and higher education are Assam and Rajasthan (19 persons per thousand population each), Madhya Pradesh (18 persons per thousand population), and Orissa (12 persons per thousand population). In so far as women are concerned, Kerala stands first (19 persons per thousand population) and is followed by Punjab (11 persons per thousand population) and Maharashtra (10 persons per thousand population). The three states with the lowest number of women per thousand population who have received secondary or higher education are Rajasthan and Bihar (2 persons per thousand population) and Orissa (1 person per thousand population).

29. **Lower Primary School Education:** Let us now compare the achievements of the different states in lower primary education. The detailed statistics for this will be found in Table IV.

(a) *Enrolment:* Cols. (2) to (4) give the enrolment in classes I—V as percentage of the population of children in the age-group 6-10. With regard to boys, the percentage of enrolment to their population in India as a whole is 82.6 while the same in respect of girls is as low as 41.4 . These all-India averages cover wide state variations. The three

TABLE III

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

State	*Number of Persons Per 1,000 of Population*							
	Men				*Women*			
		Literate				*Literate*		
	Illiterate	*Literate, without Educational Level*	*Having Passed Primary*	*Having Passed Matriculation and Higher Examination*	*Illiterate*	*Literate without Educational Level*	*Having Passed Primary*	*Having Passed Matriculation or Any Higher Examination*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	698	175	99	28	880	76	40	4
Assam	619	267	95	19	840	119	37	4
Bihar	702	214	61	23	931	58	9	2
Gujarat	589	133	254	24	809	60	126	5
Jammu & Kashmir	830	104	42	24	957	28	11	4
Kerala	450	369	140	41	611	270	100	19
Madhya Pradesh	730	191	61	18	933	52	12	3
Madras	555	305	102	38	818	123	51	8
Maharashtra	580	199	184	37	833	90	67	10
Mysore	638	274	57	31	813	143	35	9
Orissa	653	290	45	12	914	77	8	1
Punjab	670	141	141	48	859	71	59	11
Rajasthan	763	195	23	19	942	51	5	2
Uttar Pradesh	727	176	70	27	930	52	14	4
West Bengal	599	224	130	47	835	105	52	8
INDIA	655	214	100	31	870	85	39	6

SOURCE: Registrar General of India.

top states in the case of boys' enrolment are Kerala (115.4 per cent), Madras (104.8 per cent) and Maharashtra (95.1 per cent) while the last three states are Uttar Pradesh (68.8 per cent), Punjab (65.0 per cent) and Rajasthan (64.0 per cent). With regard to girls also, the three best states are Kerala (100.0 per cent), Madras (65.9 per cent) and Maharashtra (58.4 per cent) and the three lowest states are Jammu & Kashmir (20.7 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (19.5 per cent) and Rajasthan (16.3 per cent).

TABLE IV

STATISTICS OF LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN STATES 1960-61

State	*Enrolment in Classes I-V as Percentage of Population in Age-Group 6-10*			*Number of Students who Reached Class IV/V in 1961 from 100 Pupils who Began in Class I Four or Five Years Earlier*			*Teachers*			*Number of Pupils per Teacher*	*Expenditure*			
							Percentage							
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*of Trained Teachers*	*of Women Teachers*	*of Matriculates and Above*		*Percentage of Teacher Cost to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary Per Teacher*	*Average Annual Cost Per Pupil*	*Total Direct Expenditure on Primary Schools Per Capita*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
												Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Andhra Pradesh	84.3	52.2	68.3	34.8	24.4	30.5	82.7	18.1	33.2	36	91.1	938.2	28.4	2.1
Assam	84.7	50.4	67.7	29.6	23.2	27.1	39.3	14.0	7.3	40	88.5	747.7	21.3	1.9
Bihar	76.0	24.1	50.7	33.3	23.6	31.2	71.2	8.6	24.6	45	94.2	700.6	16.4	1.0
Gujarat	90.1	52.9	72.1	30.8	21.6	27.1	35.6	19.2	29.3	37	83.4	1,242.3	40.4	1.4
Jammu & Kashmir	71.0	20.7	46.6	56.9	50.8	55.6	54.1	17.0	62.9	34	78.8	680.1	25.7	1.1
Kerala	115.4	100.0	108.2	70.4	70.2	70.3	90.8	43.0	51.6	39	92.0	1,091.1	30.6	3.3
Madhya Pradesh	75.0	22.4	49.2	31.8	30.4	31.5	51.0	10.7	28.5	29	81.6	888.8	36.9	1.9
Madras	104.8	65.9	85.5	49.1	41.1	46.0	95.9	31.8	33.7	34	89.2	875.9	29.2	2.2
Maharashtra	95.1	58.4	77.3	30.8	21.6	27.1	49.8	20.1	28.7	35	87.2	1,199.7	38.9	1.8
Mysore	91.9	55.3	73.8	31.3	19.8	26.5	43.4	16.5	32.5	33	93.8	963.9	30.8	1.7
Orissa	89.3	39.0	63.7	45.5	22.3	39.3	38.5	2.2	6.0	36	91.2	504.0	15.2	1.2
Punjab	65.0	34.7	50.8	52.0	40.5	48.3	92.1	26.8	68.5	41	84.4	1,146.8	36.1	1.8
Rajasthan	64.0	16.3	40.9	50.5	43.4	48.9	50.8	10.2	74.6	31	89.6	923.9	33.3	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	68.8	19.5	44.7	41.2	34.1	39.7	74.8	11.8	22.3	40	78.8	624.4	19.8	1.1
West Bengal	83.7	45.9	64.9	32.1	22.0	28.2	38.1	9.6	64.6	31	92.5	782.7	26.9	2.0
INDIA	82.6	41.4	62.4	38.3*	29.4*	35.1*	64.1	17.1	36.3	36	88.1	872.8	27.6	1.7

SOURCE: Form 'A' of the Ministry of Education.

*Percentage of enrolment in class V in 1960-61 to enrolment in class I in 1956-57.

(b) *Wastage and Stagnation:* Cols. (5) to (7) show the extent of wastage and stagnation. It will be seen therefrom that these evils are the least in Kerala (29.7 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (44.4 per cent). They are very high in Gujarat and Maharashtra (72.9 per cent) and Mysore (73.5 per cent).

(c) *Teachers:* The information regarding general education and professional training of teachers as well as proportion of women teachers in lower primary schools is given in cols. (8) to (10) of Table IV. It will be seen that the percentage of trained teachers is the highest in Madras (95.9), Punjab (92.1) and Kerala (90.8) while it is the lowest in Orissa (38.5), West Bengal (38.1) and Gujarat (35.6). As regards general qualification of primary teachers, out of 100 teachers in each state, the number of matriculate teachers was 75 in Rajasthan, 69 in Punjab, and 65 in West Bengal. On the other end of the scale come Orissa with 6 matriculate teachers out of 100 primary teachers and Assam with 7. The proportion of women teachers is the highest in Kerala (43.0 per cent), Madras (31.8 per cent) and Punjab (26.8 per cent), while it is the lowest in West Bengal (9.6 per cent), Bihar (8.6 per cent) and Orissa (2.2 per cent).

It will also be seen from col. (11) that the average number of pupils per teacher is the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (29), which is followed by Rajasthan and West Bengal (31 each). The four states with the highest pupil-teacher ratios are Assam and Uttar Pradesh (40) each, Punjab (41) and Bihar (45).

(d) *Financial Aspects of Primary Education:* The statistics about financial aspects of lower primary education can be seen in cols. (12) to (15) of Table IV.

The percentage of teacher costs to total direct expenditure in lower primary schools is 88.1 for the country as a whole. It is the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (79.8 per cent) and the highest in Bihar (94.2 per cent). It only shows that in lower primary schools we provide hardly anything except the teacher.

It will be seen from col. (13) that the average annual salary of primary teacher is the highest in Gujarat (Rs. 1,242.3), which is followed by Maharashtra (Rs. 1,199.7) and Punjab (Rs. 1,146.8). The three states with the lowest salary are Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 680.1), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 624.4) and Orissa (Rs. 504.0). The latter group of states pay to their teachers practically half of what the states in the former group pay which themselves are not very high salaries by any standard.

The average annual cost per pupil in lower primary schools is Rs. 27.6 for the country as a whole. It is the highest in Gujarat (Rs. 40.4) and the lowest in Orissa (Rs. 15.2).

The total direct expenditure on lower primary schools per head of population is Rs. 1.7 only for the country as a whole. This is the highest in Kerala (Rs. 3.3), which is followed by Madras (Rs. 2.2) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 2.1). The three states with the lowest expenditure on lower primary schools per head of population are Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 1.1 each) and Bihar (Rs. 1.0).

30. **Higher Primary School Education:** Detailed statistics relating to the development of higher primary school education in different states of the Indian Union are given in Table V.

(a) *Enrolment:* It will be seen from cols. (2) to (4) that the enrolment in classes VI-VIII was 22.5 per cent of the population in the age-group 11-13 (33.2 per cent in the case of boys and 11.3 per cent in the case of girls) for the country as a whole. Out of 100 boys in this age-group in each state, Kerala enrolled about 68 while Orissa enrolled only 16, Rajasthan 24 and Madhya Pradesh 26. Among girls the gap was much wider. Out of 100 girls in the same age-group in each state, Kerala enrolled 49, while Orissa enrolled only 2, Rajasthan 4 and Uttar Pradesh 5.

(b) *Wastage and Stagnation:* The details about wastage and stagnation at the higher primary school stage are given in cols. (5) to (7) in Table V. It will be seen therefrom that the wastage at this stage is the lowest in Assam (7.4 per cent) and the highest in Maharashtra (51 per cent).

(c) *Teachers:* It will be seen from col. (8) that the percentage of trained teachers for the country as a whole was 65.5. It was the highest in Madras

TABLE V

STATISTICS OF HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN STATES (1960-61)

State	*Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII as Percentage of Population in Age-Group 11-13*			*Number of Students who Reached Class VII/VIII in 1961 from 100 Pupils who Began in Class V/VI Three Years Earlier*			*Teachers*			*Number of Pupils Per Teacher*	*Expenditure*			
							Percentage							
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*	*of Trained Teachers*	*of Women Teachers*	*of Matriculates and Above*		*Percentage of Teacher Cost to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary Per Teacher*	*Average Annual Cost Per Pupil*	*Total Direct Exp. on Primary Schools Per Capita*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
												Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Andhra Pradesh	26.1	7.6	16.8	79.7	70.2	77.5	77.0	24.1	59.1	26	80.9	1,007.6	47.1	0.5
Assam	36.4	14.6	25.8	91.2	96.8	92.6	26.0	12.3	51.3	23	78.3	869.0	49.2	0.8
Bihar	29.3	3.7	17.1	91.2	86.9	90.7	63.4	8.3	64.7	33	88.4	935.5	32.5	0.6
Gujarat	36.6	15.2	26.3	49.6	47.3	49.0	54.3	29.6	40.2	39	91.1	1,049.9	29.7	2.2
Jammu & Kashmir	37.9	9.5	24.4	68.2	93.3	71.5	56.7	11.3	80.8	27	86.7	1,133.7	48.3	0.9
Kerala	67.7	49.1	58.3	87.9	82.0	85.3	77.9	42.9	63.4	27	88.6	1,050.1	44.1	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	25.6	5.4	15.5	83.4	73.3	81.8	50.8	12.4	58.4	22	80.7	946.2	52.6	0.8
Madras	44.4	19.1	31.6	76.4	71.7	75.0	96.5	39.5	42.1	30	85.2	973.3	37.7	1.2
Maharashtra	39.2	15.3	27.8	49.6	47.3	49.0	72.8	24.2	36.6	38	85.0	1,240.6	38.5	2.4
Mysore	32.3	12.5	22.4	82.9	57.4	74.4	61.3	20.5	47.5	34	89.2	981.5	32.3	0.5
Orissa	16.1	2.0	9.0	73.4	60.3	71.9	33.9	6.3	80.6	19	83.2	936.0	57.9	0.2
Punjab	44.3	12.6	29.4	84.4	89.8	85.4	90.6	27.6	72.2	31	83.2	1,378.6	54.1	0.8
Rajasthan	24.1	4.1	14.5	78.7	75.1	78.2	50.3	16.6	79.0	23	85.9	1,121.8	56.3	0.9
Uttar Pradesh	27.1	5.1	16.6	88.4	86.2	88.1	77.8	18.1	58.4	24	73.5	863.2	49.7	0.3
West Bengal	31.3	11.5	21.7	67.3	77.0	69.4	14.8	15.6	91.4	21	80.3	1,118.1	67.1	0.4
INDIA	33.2	11.3	22.5	81.2*	74.4*	79.6*	66.5	24.2	52.7	31	85.1	1,057.5	40.5	1.0

SOURCE: Form 'A' of the Ministry of Education.

*Percentage of enrolment in class VIII in 1960-61 to enrolment in class VI in 1958-59.

(96.5 per cent) and was followed by Punjab (90.6 per cent) and Kerala (77.9) per cent. The three states with the lowest percentage of trained teachers were Orissa (33.9 per cent), Assam (26.0 per cent) and West Bengal (14.8 per cent).

With regard to the qualifications of teachers, the proportion of matriculate (and above) teachers was the highest in West Bengal (91.4 per cent) which was followed by Jammu & Kashmir (80.8 per cent) and Orissa (80.6 per cent). The last three states in this regard were Madras (42.1 per cent), Gujarat (40.2 per cent) and Maharashtra (36.6 per cent).

With regard to the proportion of women teachers, it will be seen that the best position was in Kerala (42.9 per cent) and the least satisfactory in Orissa (6.3 per cent).

(d) *Financial Aspects of Higher Primary Education:* Statistics regarding financial aspects of higher primary school education will be seen in cols. (12) to (15) of Table V.

The percentage of teacher cost to total direct expenditure on these schools is the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (73.5 per cent) and is followed by Assam (78.3 per cent) and West Bengal (80.3 per cent). The states where this percentage is the highest are Kerala (88.6 per cent), Mysore (89.2 per cent) and Gujarat (91.1 per cent).

From col. (13) it will be seen that teachers in higher primary schools get the highest salaries in Punjab (Rs. 1,378.6) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 863.2) . The pupil-teacher ratio is the lowest in Orissa (19) and the highest in Gujarat (39).

The average annual cost per pupil in these schools was Rs. 40.5 for the country as a whole. It was the highest in West Bengal (Rs. 67.1) which was followed by Orissa (Rs. 57.9) and Rajasthan (Rs. 56.3). It was the lowest in Bihar (Rs. 32.5), Mysore (Rs. 32.3) and Gujarat (Rs. 29.7). From col. (15) it will be seen that the total direct expenditure on higher primary schools per head of population was in Maharashtra (Rs. 2.4) which was followed by Gujarat (Rs. 2.2) and Kerala (Rs. 2.0). At the other end were West Bengal (Rs. 0.4), Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 0.3), and Orissa (Rs. 0.2), where this expenditure was ridiculously low. In other words, Orissa spent on middle school education per capita less than one-tenth of what comparatively advanced states were spending on the same type of education.

31. **Secondary School Education:** We shall now turn to a discussion of the salient features of secondary education in the different states of the Indian Union. The detailed data on this subject are given in Table VI.

(a) *Enrolment:* Cols. (2) to (4) give the proportion of the total enrolment in classes IX-XI to the total population of the age-group 14-16. It will be seen that out of one hundred children in the age-group 14-16 years, only 11 were enrolled in secondary education in the country as a whole. The sexwise break-up of this figure was 17 boys out of a hundred boys and only 4 girls out of a hundred girls. The enrolment of boys was the highest in Assam (25.5 per cent of the age-group) followed by Bihar (21.5 per cent) and Maharashtra (20.3 per cent) and the lowest in Orissa (7.5 per cent). The enrolment of girls was the highest in Kerala (12.6 per cent of the age-group) and the lowest in Orissa (0.7 per cent). In other words, in Orissa just one girl out of 140 or 150 girls was pursuing secondary education. Taking boys and girls together, Assam stood first (16.5 per cent) and Orissa last (4.2 per cent).

(b) *Output of Matriculates:* From cols. (5) to (7), it will be seen that the output of matriculates for the country as a whole was 14.2 per 10,000 of population (22.0 for boys and 5.8 for girls). With regard to the boys, the output was the highest in Punjab (44.5) and the lowest in Orissa (9.2). With regard to the girls, the output was the highest in Kerala (20.2) and the lowest again in Orissa (0.8). Taking boys and girls together, it was the highest in Punjab (32.0) and the lowest in Orissa (5.0).

(c) *Teachers:* From col. (8), it will be seen that the percentage of trained teachers in secondary schools was 64.1 for the country as a whole. This was the highest in Madras (92.0 per cent) which was followed by Punjab (82.7 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (80.5 per cent). The last three states were Bihar (39.6 per cent), West Bengal (35.4 per cent) and Assam (14.9 per cent). The proportion of

TABLE VI

STATISTICS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN STATES 1960-61

State	Enrolment in Classes IX-XI as Percentage of Population in Age-Group 14-16			Output of Matriculates Per 10,000 of Population in 1961			Teachers			Number of Pupils Per Teacher	Expenditure			
							Percentage of Trained Teachers	Percentage of Women Teachers	Percentage of Matriculates and Above		Percentage of Teacher Cost to Total Expenditure	Average Annual Salary Per Teacher	Average Annual Cost Per Pupil	Total Direct Exp. on Secondary Schools Per Head of Population
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Andhra Pradesh	14.4	2.7	8.6	16.3	2.7	9.6	80.5	16.6	79.7	22	76.2	1,641.6	97.1	1.5
Assam	25.5	7.0	16.5	18.1	4.5	11.7	14.9	12.3	81.2	25	73.2	1,518.5	83.3	1.6
Bihar	21.5	1.6	11.9	20.4	1.6	11.0	39.6	5.9	96.0	30	75.4	1,355.1	60.6	0.7
Gujarat	19.0	6.2	12.9	23.0	6.6	15.1	59.2	15.8	94.7	26	65.5	1,628.7	96.8	1.7
Jammu & Kashmir	14.5	4.7	9.8	19.4	6.3	13.3	67.4	21.5	84.1	26	74.4	1,344.3	69.6	1.8
Kerala	20.2	12.6	16.3	35.9	20.2	28.0	75.2	38.3	87.3	26	83.9	1,346.4	62.4	2.5
Madhya Pradesh	11.2	2.0	6.7	14.5	2.5	8.6	47.6	20.1	92.9	20	68.6	1,532.5	110.2	0.9
Madras	19.5	6.3	12.8	20.2	5.6	12.9	92.0	24.3	83.5	24	76.3	1,627.3	90.1	1.8
Maharashtra	20.3	6.7	13.9	24.4	9.0	16.9	63.1	24.6	93.5	25	65.4	1,902.2	117.7	2.4
Mysore	17.4	4.8	11.1	24.6	5.4	15.2	64.6	19.7	92.2	24	73.6	1,648.9	93.7	1.0
Orissa	7.5	0.7	4.2	9.2	0.8	5.0	51.9	7.9	89.3	21	75.8	1,380.0	87.0	0.5
Punjab	19.8	4.7	12.7	44.5	17.5	32.0	82.7	24.2	79.8	34	86.3	1,772.3	61.0	2.2
Rajasthan	10.3	1.1	5.9	20.2	2.6	11.8	43.7	12.1	91.6	21	71.9	1,864.6	124.2	1.2
Uttar Pradesh	13.2	1.8	7.8	22.8	4.6	14.1	68.9	16.2	96.3	25	68.5	1,800.7	103.9	1.3
West Bengal	15.1	4.3	10.0	21.3	7.7	15.0	35.4	20.2	96.2	26	72.5	1,867.0	97.2	2.2
INDIA	16.6	4.1	10.5	22.0	5.8	14.2	64.1	21.0	89.9	25	72.3	1,681.0	91.7	1.6

SOURCE: Form 'A' of the Ministry of Education teachers who were matriculates (or above) was 89.9 per cent for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (96.3 per cent) which was followed by West Bengal (96.2 per cent) and Bihar (96.0 per cent). The last three states were Assam (81.2 per cent), Punjab (79.9 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (79.7 per cent).

The proportion of women teachers was the highest in Kerala (38.3 per cent) which was followed by Maharashtra (24.6 per cent) and Madras (24.3 per cent). The lowest three states were Rajasthan (12.1 per cent), Orissa (7.9 per cent) and Bihar (5.9 per cent).

The average pupil-teacher ratio in secondary schools was 25 for the country as a whole. It was the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (20) and the highest in Punjab (34).

(d) *Expenditure:* The percentage of teacher cost to total expenditure was the lowest in Maharashtra (65.4 per cent) and the highest in Punjab (86.3 per cent).

From col. (13) it will be seen that the average annual salary of teachers in secondary schools was Rs. 1681.0 for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Maharashtra (Rs. 1,902.2) which was followed by West Bengal (Rs. 1,867.0) and Rajasthan (Rs. 1,864.6). The last three states were Bihar (Rs. 1,355.1), Kerala (Rs. 1,346.4) and Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 1,344.3).

The average annual cost per student was Rs. 91.7 for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Rajasthan (Rs. 124.2) and the lowest in Bihar (Rs. 60.6).

The total direct expenditure on secondary schools per head of population was only Rs. 1.6 for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Kerala (Rs. 2.5) and the lowest in Orissa (Rs. 0.5).

32. **Higher Education:** Information about higher education in the different states of the Indian Union is given in Tables VII and VIII.

(a) *Total Enrolment in Higher Education:* Table VII gives the total enrolment in higher education per 10,000 of population, the proportion of enrolment in postgraduate and research, proportion of enrolment in professional and special education courses and percentage of science students at different levels of education. It will be seen from cols. (2) to (4) that the enrolment in higher education stood at 25 per ten thousand of population for the country as a whole (40 for boys and 9 for girls). With regard to the boys, it was the highest in West Bengal (59) which was followed by U.P. (58) and Punjab (47). At the other end were the states of Rajasthan (27), Madhya Pradesh (25) and Orissa (15). With regard to girls, it was the highest in West Bengal (20), which was followed by Kerala (15) and Maharashtra and Punjab (13 each). At the other end were the states of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (4 each), Bihar (3) and Orissa (2). Taking boys and girls together, it was the highest in West Bengal (40), which was followed by Uttar Pradesh (34) and the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (15) and Orissa (8).

(b) *Enrolment at the Postgraduate Stage and Research:* Col. (5) gives the enrolment at the postgraduate stage and research as proportion of the total enrolment in higher general education. It was 6.2 per cent for the country as a whole. In the states it was the highest in Rajasthan (10.3 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (9.5 per cent) and the lowest in Kerala (3.0 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (2.1 per cent).

(c) *Higher Education in Different Faculties:* Cols. (6) to (13) give the percentages of enrolment in various faculties to total enrolment in higher education. For the country as a whole a substantial part of this enrolment (73.8 per cent) was in *general education* so that the enrolment in professional and technical education was a paltry figure of 26.2 per cent. The percentage of enrolment in general education was the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (47.5 per cent) and the highest in Jammu & Kashmir (90.1 per cent). *Agriculture* attracted only 1.4 per cent of the total enrolment in the country as a whole. It was the highest in Madhya Pradesh (2.8 per cent) followed by Rajasthan and Orissa (2.7 per cent each) and was the lowest in Kerala (0.6 per cent) after West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir which had practically no enrolment in this faculty. In colleges of *engineering and technology*, the total enrolment was 4.4 per cent only for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Mysore

TABLE VII

ENROLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN STATES 1960-61

State	*Enrolment in Higher Education Per 10,000 of Total Population*			*Percentage of Enrolment in Postgraduate and Research to Total Enrolment in Higher General Education*	*Enrolment in Selected Faculties as Percentage of Enrolment to Higher Education*								*Percentage of Students in Science to Total Number of Students at*		
	Boys	*Girls*	*Total*		*General Education*	*Agriculture*	*Engg. & Technology*	*Medicine*	*Teacher Training*	*Other Professional Courses*	*Special Courses*	*Total*	*Intermediate Stage*	*Degree Stage*	*Post-graduate Stage*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	28	4	16	4.7	68.5	1.6	6.6	8.0	2.0	11.7	1.6	100.0	75.7	55.5	48.5
Assam	38	7	23	3.8	83.8	1.1	2.1	2.8	0.7	9.5	0.0	100.0	28.2	17.7	26.9
Bihar	37	3	20	6.0	80.1	0.8	4.3	2.4	0.7	11.1	0.6	100.0	31.1	24.6	20.3
Gujarat	38	9	24	6.1	64.3	2.0	7.2	5.0	2.0	16.8	2.7	100.0	48.5	29.8	25.0
Jammu & Kashmir	37	12	25	2.1	90.1	—	—	2.0	2.6	3.2	2.1	100.0	57.5	47.6	17.8
Kerala	38	15	26	3.0	77.5	0.6	4.9	3.7	4.6	7.5	1.2	100.0	N.A.	74.7	41.3
Madhya Pradesh	25	4	15	9.5	47.5	2.8	6.2	4.9	14.7	14.8	9.1	100.0	46.4	37.8	33.6
Madras	33	9	21	5.0	56.1	1.4	8.5	6.2	17.2	7.9	2.7	100.0	N.A.	65.8	52.9
Maharashtra	43	13	28	6.6	67.1	1.7	3.8	4.5	4.8	16.4	1.7	100.0	46.8	40.1	26.5
Mysore	36	7	22	3.7	62.5	1.3	9.7	4.9	8.7	9.5	3.4	100.0	76.1	57.4	61.1
Orissa	15	2	8	5.6	73.3	2.7	3.1	4.6	5.9	6.4	4.0	100.0	48.2	42.5	24.9
Punjab	47	13	31	3.7	83.0	1.9	3.1	3.5	4.9	2.1	1.5	100.0	42.6	24.2	6.2
Rajasthan	27	4	16	10.3	61.3	2.7	4.8	4.7	1.6	18.3	6.6	100.0	44.8	33.1	29.4
Uttar Pradesh	58	9	34	7.5	85.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.0	6.6	0.8	100.0	66.2	32.5	20.8
West Bengal	59	20	40	4.3	76.7	0.0	4.3	3.0	1.6	12.0	2.4	100.0	37.5	37.4	25.8
INDIA	40	9	25	6.2	73.8	1.4	4.4	3.7	4.3	10.1	2.3	100.0	27.7	39.9	25.3

SOURCE: Form 'A' of the Ministry of Education

N.A.=Not Available.

(9.7 per cent), followed by Madras (8.5 per cent) and Gujarat (7.2 per cent). At the other end were the states of Assam (2.1 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (1.8 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir where the one and the only engineering college was established subsequently. In *colleges of medicine*, the total enrolment was 3.7 per cent for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Andhra Pradesh (8.0 per cent), which was followed by Madras (6.2 per cent) and Gujarat (5.0 per cent). It was the lowest in Bihar (2.4 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir (2.0 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (1.5 per cent). In colleges of *teacher education*, the proportion of enrolment was 4.3 per cent for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Madras (17.2 per cent), followed by Madhya Pradesh (14.7 per cent) and Mysore (8.7 per cent). At the other end were the states of Rajasthan and West Bengal (1.6 per cent each) and Assam and Bihar (0.7 per cent each).

(d) *Science Students* : The proportion of science students to total enrolment at the intermediate, degree and postgraduate stages is given in cols. (14) to (16) of Table VIII. It will be seen

TABLE VIII

EDUCATION IN COLLEGES FOR ARTS AND SCIENCE IN STATES 1960-61

State	*Number of Pupils Per Teacher*	*Percentage of Teacher Cost to Total Expenditure*	*Average Annual Salary Per Teacher*	*Average Annual Cost Per Pupil*	*Output of Graduates Per 10,000 of Population*			*Output of Postgraduates Per 10,000 of Population*		
					Boys	*Girls*	*Total*	*Boys*	*Girls*	*Total*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Rs.	*Rs.*						
Andhra Pradesh	14	62.0	3,219.5	371.3	2.79	0.52	1.67	0.25	0.06	0.15
Assam	28	68.0	3,669.0	194.0	2.16	0.48	1.38	0.34	0.08	0.22
Bihar	26	68.8	3,667.9	205.2	2.16	0.42	1.30	0.76	0.07	0.42
Gujarat	20	53.6	3,747.3	347.9	3.27	0.88	2.11	0.47	0.14	0.31
Jammu & Kashmir	24	53.2	2,585.4	204.6	3.21	0.90	2.13	0.32	0.13	0.23
Kerala	17	67.7	3,634.1	312.8	3.98	1.56	2.75	0.39	0.18	0.29
Madhya Pradesh	15	58.7	3,730.7	421.4	2.03	0.54	1.30	0.78	0.19	0.49
Madras	14	62.2	3,333.6	381.6	2.40	0.65	1.53	0.45	0.13	0.29
Maharashtra	21	53.0	3,664.2	325.8	2.93	1.87	2.42	0.67	0.31	0.50
Mysore	17	67.6	3,278.7	284.2	2.96	0.88	1.94	0.49	0.10	0.30
Orissa	18	61.9	3,800.2	347.5	1.32	0.14	0.73	0.23	0.03	0.13
Punjab	21	65.3	3,933.5	281.4	5.43	2.36	4.01	1.33	0.46	0.93
Rajasthan	16	59.6	3,564.7	365.0	2.26	0.58	1.46	0.92	0.31	0.63
Uttar Pradesh	20	64.1	3,760.0	300.7	3.32	0.95	2.20	1.66	0.47	1.09
West Bengal	23	62.9	3,667.4	251.8	4.41	2.19	3.37	0.73	0.39	0.57
INDIA	19	62.2	3,658.9	302.4	3.12	1.15	2.12	0.82	0.24	0.54

Source: Form 'A' of the Ministry of Education.

therefrom that, for the country as whole, the proportion of science students to the total at the intermediate stage was 27.7 per cent. It was the highest in Mysore (76.1 per cent) and the lowest in Assam (28.2 per cent). At the degree stage, the percentage of science students for the country as a whole was 39.9 per cent. It was the highest in Kerala (74.7 per cent) and the lowest in Assam (17.7 per cent). At the postgraduate stage, the proportion of science students for the country as a whole was 25.3 per cent. It was the highest in Mysore (61.1 per cent) and the lowest in Punjab (6.2 per cent).

33. **Colleges of Arts and Science:** As we have seen above, higher education consists mainly of general education which is imparted in arts and science colleges. The quality of these colleges will, therefore, by and large, determine the quality of higher education in each state and in the country as a whole.

(a) *Quality of education*, in turn, depends upon a number of factors. It is generally observed that in good colleges teachers are well-paid, the proportion of non-teacher cost to teacher cost is high and the number of pupils per teacher is low, with the result that the cost per student is high. With these inputs, the output (of graduates and postgraduates) is normally expected to be better, both in quality as well as in numbers. Data regarding these inputs and outputs of higher education in the different states are given in Table VIII. Since the data represent the 'average' of the state, it may not be quite in order to particularise the inferences drawn from them in regard to individual institutions. In spite of this limitation, the data throw significant light on the kind of higher education that the states are having.

It will be seen from Table VIII that the pupil-teacher ratio in colleges of arts and science was 19 for the country as a whole. It was the lowest in Andhra Pradesh and Madras (14 each) and the highest in Bihar (26) and Assam (28). The percentage of expenditure on the salaries of teachers to total expenditure was 62.2 for the country as a whole. It was the lowest in Maharashtra (53.0 per cent) and the highest in Bihar (68.8 per cent). The average annual salary per teacher was Rs. 3,658.9 for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Punjab (Rs. 3,933.5) and the lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 2,585.4). The average annual cost per pupil was Rs. 302.4 for the country as a whole. It was the highest in Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 421.4) and Madras (Rs. 381.6) and the lowest in Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 204.6) and Assam (Rs. 194).

(b) *Output of Graduates*: The data regarding the output of graduates are given in cols. (6) to (8) of Table VIII. It will be seen therefrom that this output was the highest in Punjab (5.43 per 10,000 of population for boys, 2.36 for girls and 4.01 in total) and the lowest in Orissa (1.32 per 10,000 of population for boys, 0.14 for girls and 0.73 in total).

(c) *The output of postgraduates* is given in cols. (9) to (11) of the same table. It will be seen therefrom that the output of M.A./M.Sc.'s per 10,000 of population was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (1.66 for boys, 0.47 for girls and 1.09 in total), followed by Punjab (1.33 for boys, 0.46 for girls and 0.93 in total) and the lowest in Orissa (0.23 for boys, .08 for girls and 0.13 in total).

34. **Indirect Expenditure on Education:** Indirect expenditure includes expenditure on direction and inspection, scholarships, buildings, hostel charges and other items. Table IX gives the details of indirect expenditure in the various states. The total indirect expenditure was as high as 25.3 per cent of the total educational expenditure in India as a whole. This proportion was the highest in Orissa (35.5 per cent), Bihar (34.4 per cent) and Madras (28.4 per cent). It was the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (19.2 per cent), Kerala (18.9 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (14.3 per cent).

(a) *Direction, Inspection and Administration*: It will be seen from col. 2 of Table IX that the total expenditure on direction, inspection and administration was 2 per cent of the total educational expenditure in 1960-61. It was the highest in Jammu & Kashmir (4.2 per cent), Bihar (3.6 per cent) and Assam (3.1 per cent) and the lowest in Maharashtra (1.3 per cent), West Bengal (1.1 per cent) and Gujarat (1.0 per cent).

(b) *Scholarships*: It will be seen from col. (3) of the same table that the expenditure on scholarships stood at 5.8 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. It was the highest in Orissa (10.3

per cent), Maharashtra (9.2 per cent) and Gujarat 7.5 per cent) and the lowest in Kerala (3.5 per cent), Rajasthan (2.4 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (1.7 per cent).

(c) *Buildings*: Taking India as a whole, the expenditure on buildings was 12.4 per cent of the total expenditure in 1960-61. It was the highest in Orissa (18.6 per cent), Punjab (18.0 per cent) and Bihar (17.8 per cent) and the lowest in Kerala (9.2 per cent), Gujarat (6.9 per cent) and Jammu & Kashmir (4.8 per cent).

SECTION II : DISTRICTS

35. In the preceding section we examined the quantitative and qualitative differences in the development of education in the different states of the Indian Union during the year 1960-61 and the differences in the various physical, economic and social factors which are responsible to some extent for these imbalances in the educational development. These factors were studied by taking the state as a unit. But what is the magnitude of differences in

TABLE IX

INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATES 1960-61

State	*Percentage of Indirect Expenditure on Education to Total Expenditure on Education*				
	Direction and Inspection	*Scholarships and Stipends*	*Buildings*	*Other Items*	*Total Indirect*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Andhra Pradesh	2.2	6.8	12.7	1.3	23.0
Assam	3.1	7.0	13.3	3.1	26.5
Bihar	3.6	6.3	17.8	6.7	34.4
Gujarat	1.0	7.5	6.9	4.6	20.0
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	1.7	4.8	3.6	14.3
Kerala	2.5	3.5	9.2	3.7	18.9
Madhya Pradesh	2.2	5.2	9.3	2.5	19.2
Madras	1.5	5.3	12.6	9.0	28.4
Maharashtra	1.3	9.2	10.2	6.5	27.2
Mysore	2.6	3.9	10.1	6.9	23.5
Orissa	2.2	10.3	18.6	4.4	35.5
Punjab	2.3	4.3	18.0	1.2	25.8
Rajasthan	2.5	2.4	10.9	5.7	21.5
Uttar Pradesh	2.5	5.3	10.5	4.5	22.8
West Bengal	1.1	4.8	15.6	6.4	27.9
INDIA	2.0	5.8	12.4	5.1	25.3

SOURCE: Form 'A' of the Ministry of Education.

some of these respects when we go down to the district level will be studied in this section.

We begin with demographic factors, such as the density of population and the extent of urbanisation in the districts and then pass on to the financial factor that is, the expenditure on education per head of population. We will conclude with an analysis of the educational situation in respect of different types and levels in the districts which is the result of these and other factors.

36. **Density of Population:** It will be seen from Table X that there are large variations in density of population per sq. mile from district to district. It varies from 2 persons per square mile in Ladakh to 73,642 persons per square mile in Calcutta Corporation area. It is less than 50 in seven districts and more than 2,000 in six districts. The five districts with the lowest density of population and five districts with the highest density are given below:

Districts with the Lowest Density		*Districts with the Highest Density*	
District	*Density Per Sq. Mile*	*District*	*Density Per Sq. Mile*
Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir)	2	Calcutta Corporation (West Bengal)	73,642
Lahaul & Spiti (Punjab)	6	Madras Corporation (Madras)	35,339
Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	9	Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	24,568
Mizo Hills (Assam)	33	Howrah (West Bengal)	3,639
Kutch (Gujarat)	42	Alleppey (Kerala)	2,558

37. **Urban Population:** It will be seen from Table XI that in 42 districts the percentage of population in urban areas to total population in the district is less than 5. More than half the number of districts had each less than 15 per cent of population in urban areas and consequently had more than 85 per cent of rural population. In this regard, extreme positions are taken by four districts—one each in Gujarat (Dangs), Punjab (Lahaul & Spiti) and two in Uttar Pradesh (Pithoragarh and Chamoli)—with nil urban population, and 3 districts—Madras Corporation, Greater Bombay and Calcutta Corporation—with hundred per cent urban population. The names of 5 districts with the lowest and 5 districts with the highest percentage of urban population (excluding the seven districts at the extreme ends mentioned above) are given below:

Districts with the Lowest Percentage of Urban Population		*Districts with the Highest Percentage of Urban Population*	
District	*Percentage*	*District*	*Percentage*
Baudh-Khondmals (Orissa)	1.2	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	62.2
U. M. N. C. Hills (Assam)	1.2	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	60.8
Basti (U.P.)	1.5	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	60.0
Pratapgarh (U.P.)	1.7	Bangalore (Mysore)	54.2
Uttar Kashi (U.P.)	2.2	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	52.1

38. **Educational Expenditure (Direct) Per Head of Population:** With regard to the educational expenditure per capita (direct expenditure), Kerala spends the highest amount (Rs. 11.2) and Orissa the lowest (Rs. 2.8). There are 17 districts which spend less than Rs. 2.00 and 25 districts which spend more than Rs. 10 per head of population. The five districts with the highest and five districts with the lowest expenditure per head of population on education are the following:

Districts with the Lowest Educational Expenditure Per Capita		*Districts with the Highest Educational Expenditure Per Capita (excluding City Districts)*	
District	*Expenditure Per Head*	*District*	*Expenditure Per Head*
	Rs.		Rs.
Kalahandi (Orissa)	1.1	Poona (Maharashtra)	16.2
Mohinder Garh (Punjab)	1.2	Trivandrum (Kerala)	15.6
Koraput (Orissa)	1.3	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	15.3
Bolangir (Orissa)	1.5	Sehore (Madhya Pradesh)	14.3
Fatehpur (Uttar Pradesh)	1.5	Trichur (Kerala)	14.2

TABLE X

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQ. MILE 1960-61

State	*Number of Districts with Density of Population*														*Total No. of Districts*	*State Average*
	Below 50	50-149	150-249	250-349	350-449	450-549	550-649	650-749	750-849	850-949	950-1049	1050-1449	1050-1999	2000 & *Above*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	6	6	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	339
Assam	2	2	—	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	251
Bihar	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	3	2	1	4	—	—	17	694
Gujarat	1	1	3	6	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	290
Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	66
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	—	2	9	1127
Madhya Pradesh	—	9	23	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	192
Madras	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	1	13	672
Maharashtra	—	1	4	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	334
Mysore	—	—	6	7	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	319
Orissa	—	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	292
Punjab	1	—	1	1	3	6	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	19	429
Rajasthan	2	6	11	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	153
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2	4	3	1	4	9	7	7	5	7	—	—	49	648
West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	1	—	4	1	2	16	1021
Total	7	22	66	54	31	22	21	21	17	13	7	19	1	6	307	358*

*Average for India as a whole.

39. **Lower Primary Stage (Classes I-V):** At the lower primary stage, to achieve universal enrolment of children in the age-group 6-10, the provision of facilities has to be at least 10 per cent in excess of the age-group population for accommodating over-age and under-age children. In the context of the age-structure of our population, this level of enrolment is reached if for each one thousand of population the enrolment at this stage is 142. As against this target, there is a wide spectrum of achievement in the states—the range of variation being 55 in Rajasthan to 141 in Kerala among both boys and girls, while that in the case of girls alone being 23 in Rajasthan to 130 in Kerala. The mean total enrolment of all states was 74 with standard deviation as high as 24.6. The mean for girls was 46.7 with 23.8 as the standard deviation. The variation between districts is even larger. It varies from 21 in Barmer (Rajasthan) to 158 in Quilon (Kerala) in the case of total enrolment, and from 5 in Barmer to 151 in Quilon in the case of girls. The names of districts with the lowest and the highest

TABLE XI

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION 1960-61

State	*Number of Districts having Percentage of Urban Population*									*State Average*
	Below 5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 *and Above*	*Total No. of Districts*	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	—	11	8	—	—	—	1	—	20	17.4
Assam	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	7.7
Bihar	6	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	17	8.4
Gujarat	1	3	6	4	2	—	1	—	17	25.8
Jammu & Kashmir	1	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	9	16.7
Kerala	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	9	15.1
Madhya Pradesh	5	27	5	2	2	1	1	—	43	14.3
Madras	—	1	7	3	1	—	—	1	13	26.7
Maharashtra	—	12	7	4	1	1	—	1	26	28.2
Mysore	—	6	10	2	—	1	—	—	19	22.3
Orissa	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	6.3
Punjab	2	3	9	4	—	1	—	—	19	20.1
Rajasthan	1	15	5	3	2	—	—	—	26	16.3
Uttar Pradesh	16	22	12	—	2	2	—	—	54	12.9
West Bengal	1	9	2	2	1	—	—	1	16	24.5
Total	42	140	80	26	11	7	3	3	312	18.0

TABLE XII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE (DIRECT) PER HEAD OF POPULATION 1960-61

State	*Number of Districts Having Per Capita Expenditure*										*Total Number of Districts*	*State Average*
	Below Rs. 2	*Rs. 2.0 to Rs. 2.9*	*Rs. 3.0 to Rs. 3.9*	*Rs. 4.0 to Rs. 4.9*	*Rs. 5.0 to Rs. 5.9*	*Rs. 6.0 to Rs. 6.9*	*Rs. 7.0 to Rs. 7.9*	*Rs. 8.0 to Rs. 8.9*	*Rs. 9.0 to Rs. 9.9*	*Rs. 10.0 and Above*		*Rs.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	—	1	3	3	4	4	2	1	1	1	20	6.9
Assam	—	—	2	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	11	5.5
Bihar	1	11	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	17	3.1
Gujarat	—	1	1	4	2	3	3	1	1	1	17	7.1
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	Not available		—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	9	11.2
Madhya Pradesh	—	4	17	8	4	4	—	1	1	4	43	5.2
Madras	—	—	1	1	5	2	1	2	—	1	13	6.7
Maharashtra	—	—	4	2	5	7	3	1	—	4	26	9.0
Mysore	—	2	4	5	4	—	2	1	1	—	19	5.8
Orissa	3	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2.8
Punjab	1	—	—	5	3	4	2	1	1	2	19	6.9
Rajasthan	1	4	10	4	2	—	2	2	—	1	26	4.9
Uttar Pradesh	11	19	10	4	3	2	1	1	—	3	54	3.8
West Bengal	—	—	5	2	3	4	1	—	—	1	16	7.0
Total	17	49	61	43	38	32	18	14	6	25	303	5.9

SOURCE: Data supplied by State Governments.

TABLE XIII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED AT THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE (CLASSES I-V) PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION 1960-61

State	*Below* 40		40-60		60-80		80-100		100-120		120-140		140 *and Above*		*Total No. of Distts.*	*State*	
	Total	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*		*Total*	*Girls*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Andhra Pradesh	—	8	8	1	—	7	7	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	20	83	64
Assam	—	—	—	3	2	5	5	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	11	95	75
Bihar	—	13	2	4	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	69	32
Gujarat	—	1	—	7	6	3	4	6	6	—	1	—	—	—	17	100	73
Jammu & Kashmir	—	8	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	60	27
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	6	6	—	9	141	130
Madhya Pradesh	—	36	18	6	21	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	62	28
Madras	—	—	—	1	1	6	5	3	5	2	1	1	1	—	13	99	28
Maharashtra	—	6	2	3	5	4	6	10	8	2	5	1	—	—	26	100	76
Mysore	4	5	—	5	6	8	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	73	76
Orissa	1	4	2	7	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	80	50
Punjab	—	6	5	7	6	5	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	19	73	49
Rajasthan	4	24	15	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	55	23
U.P.	5	48	29	5	16	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	55	25
W. Bengal	—	3	1	5	8	7	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	83	62
Total	14	162	88	57	98	49	64	25	29	10	11	9	8	—	312		

	Total	*Girls*	
Mean :	74.0	46.7	
Standard Deviation :	24.6	28.3	
Target to be Reached :	142	143	Per Ehousand of Population

SOURCE: Data supplied by State Governments.

enrolment per 1,000 of population are given below:

Districts with the Lowest Total Enrolment		*Districts with the Highest Total Enrolment*	
District	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*	*District*	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*
Barmer (Rajasthan)	21	Quilon (Kerala)	158
Coorg (Mysore)	32	Alleppey(Kerala)	156
Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	33	Trivandrum (Kerala)	148
Jalore (Rajasthan)	33	Ernakulam (Kerala)	147
Gulbarga (Mysore)	35	Kanya Kumari (Madras)	147

Districts with the Lowest Enrolment of Girls		*Districts with the Highest Enrolment of Girls*	
District	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*	*District*	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*
Barmer (Rajasthan)	5	Quilon (Kerala)	151
Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh)	7	Alleppey (Kerala)	147
Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	8	Kottayam (Kerala)	141
Jalore (Rajasthan)	8	Kanya Kumari (Madras)	139
Tehri Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh)	8	Mizo (Assam)	138

Table XIII shows the extent of backwardness of the districts from the goal of universal primary education.

40. Higher Primary Stage† (Classes VI-VIII): At the higher primary stage, the picture is similar to that at the lower primary stage, although the task that yet remains to be done is far greater. At the state level, the highest total enrolment was 41 per thousand of population in Kerala and the lowest was 6 per thousand of population in Orissa. In respect of girls, the highest enrolment was 35 per thousand of population again in Kerala, while it was the lowest—1 per thousand of population in Orissa, 2 per thousand in Bihar and 3 per thousand in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The mean and standard deviation for all states were 13.7 and 8.3 in the case of all children and 6.7 and 7.3 in the case of girls. The range of variation between the districts, which is wider, is given below :

Districts with the Lowest Total Enrolment		*Districts with the Highest Total Enrolment*	
District	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*	*District*	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*
Kalahandi (Orissa)	2	Alleppey (Kerala)	59
Koraput (Orissa)	2	Quilon (Kerala)	53
Barmer (Rajasthan)	3	Kottayam (Kerala)	48
Bastar (Madhya Pradesh)	3	Trivandrum (Kerala)	46
Bolangir (Orissa)	3	Trichur (Kerala)	44

Districts with the Lowest Enrolment of Girls		*Districts with the Highest Enrolment of Girls*	
District	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*	*District*	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*
Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh)	0.1	Alleppey (Kerala)	53
Kalahandi (Orissa)	0.2	Quilon (Kerala)	46
Jalore (Rajasthan)	0.3	Kottayam (Kerala)	45
Barmer (Rajasthan)	0.3	Trivandrum (Kerala)	41
Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	0.5	Trichur (Kerala)	37

Table XIV shows the backwardness of the districts from the goal of universal primary education. At present, even the enrolment of 15 per thousand

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†TARGET : Here also if allowance is to be made for under-age and over-age children, the enrolment should be at least 110 per cent of the population in the age-group 11-13 years which, in the context of the age-structure of our population means an enrolment of 75 per 1,000 population.

TABLE XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED AT THE HIGHER PRIMARY STAGE (CLASSES VI-VIII) PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION 1960-61

State	*Below 5*		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-39		*40 & Above*		*Total No. of Districts*	*State Average*	
	Total	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*		*Total*	*Girls*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Andhra Pradesh	—	13	10	5	7	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	5
Assam	—	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	11	18	11
Bihar	—	13	4	4	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	12	2
Gujarat	1	2	1	8	7	4	3	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	17	19	11
Jammu & Kashmir	—	3	—	3	3	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	7
Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	2	5	4	9	41	35
Madhya Pradesh	3	34	23	6	10	3	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	43	10	3
Madras	—	—	1	3	1	6	3	2	5	—	2	2	1	—	13	20	12
Maharashtra	—	7	5	11	3	5	9	2	7	—	2	1	—	—	26	19	10
Mysore	3	6	3	10	5	1	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	19	13	8
Orissa	4	13	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	1
Punjab	—	2	—	8	2	3	3	6	9	—	5	—	—	—	19	22	9
Rajasthan	3	22	13	4	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	10	3
Uttar Pradesh	—	41	22	10	24	2	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	54	11	3
West Bengal	—	7	6	5	5	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	16	15	8
Total	14	165	98	79	87	34	56	21	31	4	20	5	6	4	312		

	Total	*Girls*	
Mean:	13.7	6.7	
Standard Deviation:	8.3	7.3	
Target to be Reached:	75	75	Per Thousand of Population

Source: Data supplied by State Governments.

(one-fifth of the target) has not been reached by more than 60 per cent of the districts.

41. Secondary Stage (Classes IX-XI): Kerala again stands first with an enrolment of 11 per thousand of population for the total enrolment and 8 per thousand of population for girls, while Orissa again stands last with an enrolment of only 2 per thousand of population for all children and practically nil enrolment per thousand population of girls. The mean of total enrolment for all states was 6.29 (with a standard deviation of 3.5) and that for girls 2.21 (with a standard deviation of 2.8). At the district level, the differences are even greater as the following figures will show:

Districts with the Lowest Total Enrolment		*Districts with the Highest Total Enrolment*	
District	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*	*District*	*Enrolment Per 1000 of Population*
Kalahandi (Orissa)	1	Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	23
Baudh-Khondmal (Orissa)	1	Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)	21
Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh)	1	Kanyakumari (Madras)	20
Bastar (Madhya Pradesh)	1	Alleppey (Kerala)	18
Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir)	1	Ambala (Punjab)	18

Districts with the Lowest Enrolment of Girls		*Districts with the Highest Enrolment of Girls*	
District	*Enrolment Per 1,000 of Population*	*District*	*Enrolment Per 1,000 of Population*
Ladakh (Jammu & Kashmir)	0.01	Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	20
Sidhi (Madhya Pradesh)	0.02	Kanyakumari (Madras)	15
Jalore (Rajasthan)	0.03	Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)	14
Kalahandi (Orissa)	0.06	Madras Corporation	13
Barmer (Rajasthan)	0.07	Calcutta Corporation	12

Target for 1986 is 27 per 1000 of population. Table XV shows the extent of effort needed to reach this target in all the districts in a period of 25 years or so. At present more than 95 per cent of the districts are not even half way through the target for 1986.

42. Higher Education†: In higher education, the differences are even wider. The highest expansion is reached in West Bengal which had an enrolment of 40 per 10,000 of population and the lowest is reached in Orissa which had an enrolment of only 8 in the same population. The differences at the district level are even sharper. There are 30 districts with an enrolment of less than one per 10,000 of population, while 4 have an enrolment of more than 100. The following table shows how the five districts with the lowest enrolment (excluding the districts which have no institution of higher education at all) compare with five districts with the highest enrolment:

Districts with the Lowest Enrolment		*Districts with the Highest Enrolment*	
District	*Enrolment Per 10,000 of Population*	*District*	*Enrolment Per 10,000 of Population*
Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	0.02	Calcutta (West Bengal)	278
Hamirpur (Uttar Pradesh)	0.30	Greater Bombay (Maharashtra)	126
Kalahandi (Orissa)	0.40	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	113
Raibarelli (Uttar Pradesh)	0.50	Madras Corporation area (Madras)	110
Mahbubnagar (Andhra Pradesh)	0.50	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	110

43. Vocational Education: In respect of enrolment in vocational education also, the inter-district variation is abnormally large. The proportion of

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†TARGET FOR 1986 is 38 per 10,000 of population. Although this target has already been surpassed by about 12 per cent of the districts, about 75 per cent of them are still not even half way through.

TABLE XV

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AT SECONDARY STAGE (CLASSES IX-XI/XII) PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION 1960-61

State	*Below 2*		2-5		6-9		10-13		14-17		18-21		22-25		*Total No. of Dis-tricts*	*State Average*	
	Total	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*	*Total*	*Girls*		*Total*	*Girls*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Andhra Pradesh	—	13	15	6	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	2
Assam	—	1	3	7	2	2	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	5
Bihar	—	12	5	5	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	7	1
Gujarat	1	4	5	10	6	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	4
Jammu & Kashmir	1	7	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	2
Kerala	—	—	—	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	9	11	8
Madhya Pradesh	4	37	34	5	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	43	4	1
Madras	—	1	2	10	8	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	13	8	4
Maharashtra	—	9	9	15	13	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	26	9	4
Mysore	—	4	5	12	11	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	7	3
Orissa	4	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	0
Punjab	—	6	5	9	7	4	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	19	8	3
Rajasthan	3	23	20	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	2	36	22	15	22	2	6	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	54	7	2
West Bengal	—	9	10	6	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	3
Total	15	175	150	108	99	17	33	8	8	3	6	1	1	—	312		

	Total	*Girls*	
Mean :	6.29	2.21	
Standard Deviation :	3.5	2.8	
Target to be Reached by 1986:	27	27	Per Thousand of Population

SOURCE: Data supplied by State Governments.

TABLE XVI

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION 1960-61

State	*Below* 1	1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	91-100	*Above* 100	*Total No. of Districts*	*State Average*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Andhra Pradesh	1	10	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	16
Assam	1	4	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	23
Bihar	—	6	7	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	19
Gujarat	3	8	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	24
Jammu & Kashmir	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	23
Kerala	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	26
Madhya Pradesh	—	33	4	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	43	15
Madras	—	3	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	21
Maharashtra	3	11	7	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	26	28
Mysore	—	9	5	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	19	23
Orissa	1	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	8
Punjab	—	3	5	4	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	19	28
Rajasthan	5	12	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	16
Uttar Pradesh	13	25	6	2	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	54	15
West Bengal	—	4	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	40
Total	30	143	66	25	11	14	5	8	2	4	—	4	312	

Mean: 17.7
Target to be Reached by 1986: 38 Per 10,000 of Population
SOURCE: Data supplied by State Governments.

TABLE XVII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL COURSES (EXCLUDING TEACHER TRAINING) ENROLLED PER THOUSAND OF STUDENTS IN SECONDARY CLASSES (IX TO XI OR XII) 1960-61

State (1)	*Below* 20 (2)	20-40 (3)	40-60 (4)	60-80 (5)	80-100 (6)	100-120 (7)	120-140 (8)	140-160 (9)	160-180 (10)	180-220 (11)	220-260 (12)	260-300 (13)	300 & *Above* (14)	*Total Number of Districts* (15)	*State Average* (16)
Andhra Pradesh	5	5	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	52
Assam	2	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	38
Bihar	2	8	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	49
Gujarat	1	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	17	96
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	Not Available		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	1	3	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	58
Madhya Pradesh	15	8	6	3	—	5	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	42	40
Madras	—	—	1	1	—	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	1	13	161
Maharashtra	—	2	2	6	3	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	—	26	164
Mysore	—	2	—	2	2	2	4	2	—	2	2	—	1	19	178
Orissa	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	13	97
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	Not Available		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	20	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	31
Uttar Pradesh	37	11	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	54	34
West Bengal	1	1	1	5	—	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	16	193
Total	85	49	29	32	15	20	20	12	4	6	5	3	3	283	

Mean : 64.79
SOURCE: Data supplied by State Governments.

students enrolled in vocational courses at the school stage, per thousand of those enrolled in secondary schools of general education varies from less than 20 (in 96 districts) to more than 300 (in 3 districts). The enrolment of teacher training schools is also unevenly distributed although the Indian Education Commission had as early as 1882 recommended the adoption of the district as a unit for the planning of teacher education. Sixteen districts have no enrolment in teacher training at the school standard; and in the others, the enrolment for teacher training varies from less than 60 per 1000 teachers in elementary schools (in 48 districts) to more than 300 (in five districts). In so far as colleges for professional education are concerned, 118 districts have no colleges, 103 districts have colleges for teacher training (undergraduate level) and 100 have training colleges (postgraduate). There are only 66 districts which have medical colleges and 59 districts which have engineering colleges. Other details about enrolment for vocational education in the different districts are given in (Tables XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE XVIII

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR TEACHER TRAINING (SCHOOL STANDARD) PER THOUSAND OF TOTAL TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS 1960-61

State	*Nil Enrolment*	1-60	61-120	121-180	181-240	241-300	*Above* 301	*Total Number of Districts*	*State Average*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	6	4	4	3	3	20	169
Assam	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	11	61
Bihar	—	—	1	4	12	—	—	17	198
Gujarat	1	—	5	10	1	—	—	17	138
Jammu & Kashmir	—	2	4	3	—	—	—	9	91
Kerala	—	2	5	2	—	—	—	9	85
Madhya Pradesh	8	9	22	2	2	—	—	43	68
Madras	—	2	9	1	1	—	—	13	99
Maharashtra	—	—	6	11	7	2	—	26	163
Mysore	4	11	3	1	—	—	—	19	41
Orissa	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	13	110
Punjab	—	—	5	7	4	2	1	19	158
Rajasthan	1	—	9	10	4	1	1	26	156
Uttar Pradesh	2	2	27	23	—	—	—	54	111
West Bengal	—	14	2	—	—	—	—	16	29
Total	16	48	116	84	35	8	5	312	

Mean: 115.00

SOURCE: Data supplied by State Governments.

TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO FACILITIES FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (COLLEGIATE STANDARD) 1960-61

State	*Total Number of Districts*	*Number of Districts Having Facilities for*					
		Teacher Training (Under-graduate)	*Teacher Training (Post-graduate)*	*Medicine*	*Engineering*	*Any other Professional College*	**Without a Professional College*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	20	—	7	7	5	3	9
Assam	11	—	1	2	2	2	8
Bihar	17	—	4	5	6	5	9
Gujarat	17	2	5	5	4	8	8
Jammu & Kashmir	9	2	—	1	1	1	7
Kerala	9	—	9	2	4	4	—
Madhya Pradesh	43	37	9	6	6	10	3
Madras	13	13	9	3	5	3	—
Maharashtra	26	12	13	7	6	13	5
Mysore	19	14	6	4	7	6	4
Orissa	13	8	2	3	1	2	5
Punjab	19	3	14	6	3	5	5
Rajasthan	26	—	4	2	2	8	17
Uttar Pradesh	54	6	7	11	2	12	34
West Bengal	16	6	10	2	5	5	4
Total	312	103	100	66	59	87	118

SOURCE: Data supplied by State Governments.